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THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1940

Mosquito Control Department

When the resignation by Major S. E. Tee of membership of the Mosquito Control Working Special Committee came up on Wednesday's ordinary meeting of the Corporation, Major Tee said that three meetings of the Committee had been called and on each occasion he was the only member present. In the circumstances he did not see any use in continuing to be a member.

On the request of the Mayor, Major Tee withdrew his resignation.

The Mayors' Conference

The House sanctioned Rs. 1,060 for incidental expenses in connection with the Second Session of the All-India and Burma Mayors' Conference at Madras, which was attended by the Mayor and the Secretary.

The sum was appropriated from the Closing Balance.

Work After Nightfall

The Corporation meeting considered a letter from the Government of Bengal regarding arrangements for carrying on work after nightfall in Government and other important offices, hospitals and other important institutions during an emergency period.

The communication says:—

"In the first place it should be stated that the threatened area covers *the whole of Calcutta and the industrial areas of* 24-*Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly.* Under the present arrangements when air raids are considered possible a declaration will be made that a state of emergency exists. Such a declaration would require prior consultation with the military authorities and is not likely to be made unless some untoward event happens. Under the instructions to be imposed during such an emergency period all external lights would be extinguished (with certain exceptions which need not be considered now) and all internal lights would be so arranged that no lights would be visible from outside. The action consequent on the declaration of an emergency period might have to continue for weeks or even months though after some time, if it were found that such

strict precautions were unnecessary, a certain amount of relaxation would be allowed.

"It is thus evident that during an emergency period it would be impossible for work to be carried on in Government offices after nightfall unless some prior arrangements had been made for preventing the office lights from being seen from outside.

"One of the main difficulties that would face Government during an emergency period would be the handling of traffic after nightfall. In order to relieve the pressure on the roads, it is proposed that offices should as far as possible be closed before it became necessary to work by artificial light. If this proposal is given effect to it would go far to solve the traffic problem as well as the office lighting problem.

"It is suggested that very few Government offices have to do work of such immediate urgency as to necessitate work by artificial light through the whole of the emergency period."

On the proposal of Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, it was decided to accept the suggestions in the Government letter, and the Chief Executive Officer was directed to make the necessary arrangements.

Supply Of Steel Joists

The Corporation discussed a motion by Mr. M. M. Burman that a representation be made to the Government of Bengal to arrange for the supply of steel joists and rods from Tata's to the city of Calcutta as the shortage of stock has led "to soaring prices" leading to stoppage of building work in Calcutta with consequential unemployment all round.

Mr. Burman said that if the construction of new building was stopped, the Corporation would lose approximately Rs. 2,50,000 yearly. Already the price of steel joists and rods had gone up 300 per cent.

The Mayor inquired whether the Government were bound to help unless it was for war measures? Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that Government were making very large demands on Tata's. Mr. W. A. Burns remarked that there were two distinct questions; first, supply to the Corporation for its own particular demand, and second, supply to the city at large.

Mr. G. S. G. Vernon pointed out that the purchase of steel was made at present on priority certificates from the Government and these were only granted for war work.

The motion was not seconded and fell through.

MR. A. K. M. ZAKARIAH

Offer of Charitable Dispensary at Salar

Kandi, Nov. 17.

Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, *ex*-Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, has, it is understood, made a proposal to the Government and the District Board of Murshidabad to establish a charitable dispensary in his village home at Salar, in the District of Murshidabad, in memory of his deceased mother, Musammat Zahara Bibi.

The dispensary will be known as the Zahara Charitable Dispensary, Salar.

Unfiltered Water

Before the Corporation meeting on Wednesday last had proceeded with the business on the agenda, several Councillors drew the attention of the Mayor, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi to the shortage of unfiltered water in their respective Wards.

The Mayor said that as far as possible unfiltered water was being supplied, but sometimes the pressure was not high owing first, to wastage, and secondly, to the opening of water cocks. Further, new mains were being opened. He would, however, convey their complaints to the Chief Executive Officer.

Menial Staff's Grade

The Corporation rejected a motion moved by Mr. Suresh Chandra Varma and tabled, along with him, by Councillors, B. B. Ganguli, A. S. Nasker, M. M. Burman and D. N. Ghose, suggesting that in modification of the Corporation resolutions to the contrary the grade of the menial staff of the Corporation should be enhanced from Rs. 14—1—20 to Rs. 15—1—21, the usual grain allowance being consolidated with the pay.

Road Watering Men

In view of the assurance given from the Chair that the executive would take necessary action in the matter, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman withdrew his resolution which ought to direct the Chief Executive Officer to appoint forthwith those men who worked as road watering men and who usually started work on the 15th September every year as the absence of these men and stoppage of road watering has led to stench and smell in streets.

Entally Workshops

A Special Committee of thirteen Councillors to enquire into the working of the Entally Workshops and to investigate as to why a large number of the Workshop employees have not been reinstated was formed by the Calcutta Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The Committee are to submit their recommendation by the 10th December next.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee moved a resolution recommending the formation of a Committee to enquire why a large number of employees of the Entally Workshops and other Departments in the Corporation had not been reinstated and make suggestions as to the steps to be taken to redress their grievances.

Mr. Mookerjee emphasised that some of the dismissed workmen had been in the Corporation employ for 20 or 25 years and it was but meet and proper that they should be reinstated.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee held that it was for the Corporation to show that they did not want to victimise these people. He had received complaints that there had been discrimination amongst employees who had not responded to the notice of the Chief Executive Officer for resumption of work. The speaker did not know why some among them had been taken in and some had not been, and at least two hundred people had been refused admission into the Workshops. Mr. Chatterjee could not believe that all these two hundred men took a leading part in the strike, but, in reality, they had been led by a handful of men. All of them, therefore, should not be wrongly victimised.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani moved an amendment suggesting the appointment of a Special Committee of 13 members to enquire as to why a large number of the employees had not been reinstated and submit their report by the 10th December next.

Opposing Mr. W. A. Burns pointed out the necessity to enquire as to whether there was sufficient work for all these people. The financial position of the Corporation did not warrant the admission of those men if there was not enough work for them.

Mr. G. S. G. Vernon moved an amendment that the Corporation call for a departmental report on the working of the Entally Workshops and also why certain workmen had not been re-appointed. If, he said, the Corporation were able to do with 250 men work formally done by 400 men it was in the interest of the city that 150 men should lose their jobs, however sorry they might be for them.

Before putting the matter to vote, the Mayor (Mr. Abdur Rahaman Siddiqi) reminded the House that in connection with the last strike action was taken by the executive on the combined recommendation of the various groups in the House. He did not say that the executive was infallible but he hoped that nothing should be done by the House to torpedo the policy laid down by it at the time of the last strike. It was not for him to tell the House what decision it should take but he would like to warn the House that rumours had been coming to him that they were not in a very safe position; threats of scavengers' strike had been brought to his notice by fairly responsible people. If, therefore, their hearts melted at the little things that might be brought to their notice, they had at the same time also to remember that they had to carry out their duty also.

Proceeding the Mayor said that it had been even suggested to him that Government should appoint a Committee to go into the causes of the strike. The Mayor had replied, enquiring as to why was it that it was the scavengers only and not other employees of the Corporation, who went on strike. He had received no answer. One of the reasons which suggested itself to him was that when the scavengers went on strike, they held Calcutta by the throat and the health of a million and a half people was endangered and certain people saw in it an opportunity to further certain political objects and to exploit these poor miserable people. Every one had sympathy for them but it was their miseries which were sought to be made use of by interested politicians.

Mr. Vernon's amendment was rejected by the House. Mr. Mookerjee accepted Mr. Ispahani's amendment, which was accepted by the House.

For Improving Collection

Accepting the recommendation of the Finance Special Committee the Corporation meeting on Wednesday, agreed to the proposal for payment of extra remuneration to the staff of the Collection Department for improving the collection of consolidated rates both for current and arrear.

The realisations are to exceed 91·5 per cent. of the "gross current demand against the Collector." The remuneration are to be fixed in accordance with the sliding scale set forth below :—

(i) If the collection exceeds 91.5 per cent, but does not exceed 92 per cent, the staff will be paid a lump sum remuneration on the following scale :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Collector (per month) ...	25	0	0
Asstt. Collectors (each per month)	12	8	0
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors (each per month) ...	8	0	0
Bailiffs (each per month) ...	2	8	0

(ii) If the collection exceeds 92 per cent, but does not exceed 93 per cent, the staff will be paid a further amount (in addition to that earned under Sub-clause (i) above) at the rate of one and a half times of the scale laid down in Sub-clause (i) above, for the whole of 1 per cent, or at proportionate fractions thereof calculated on the basis of the nearest 1/10th per cent, attained above 92.

(iii) If the collection exceeds 93 per cent, the staff will be paid another further amount (in addition to those earned under Sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above) at the rate of double of the scale laid down in Sub-clause (i) for each 1 per cent, or proportionately for smaller percentages in the same manner as laid down in Sub-clause (ii).

That as regards collection of arrears an extra renumeration of ·75 per cent. of the collections be paid to the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Bailiffs, the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors getting one-third and the Bailiffs two-thirds of the total amount payable under this head, provided the total arrears on 1st April, 1941, do not exceed Rs. 11½ lakhs, including the transfers to the Law Department out of the arrears for the year 1940-41.

That the above resolutions will be applicable to the collections during the current year only.

That if the collection by the Department as a whole falls below 91.5 per cent of the "gross current demand against the Collector," the work of each Bailiff and Inspector shall be scrutinised and those individuals who are deemed inefficient, will be reported to the Finance Standing Committee for taking such steps against them, as may be considered necessary.

The Scavengers' Strikes Costs

Councillor Madan Mohan Burman withdrew the following motion, which he had tabled at Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation, on the assurance given by the Mayor that Mr. Burman's question on the subject would be replied to, at an early date :—

That the Chief Executive Officer be directed to place before the Corporation :—

(a) the amounts of expenditure with details of Scavengers' strike in March, 1940;

(b) the amounts of expenditure with details of Scavenger's strike in August, last;

(c) the amount of extra expenditure incurred or that is being incurred by the Corporation on account of innovation made during or after the strike with or without sanction of the Corporation.

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Special Article

Some Features Of The Calcutta Corporation

[By Polly Carp]

CALCUTTA'S steady expansion from day to day has brought in its train added responsibilities to its civic administrators. These are of varied nature and demand great vigilance and the unceasing attention of the Executive and City Fathers. To administer to the needs and provide amenities for about twelve lakhs of citizens, many difficult problems entailing high finance, sanitation, lighting, food adulteration, building, engineering, education, litigation and others are involved. Most ratepayers are unaware of the huge administrative machinery at work or the army of menials, skilled technicians, clerks and other subordinates employed by the Calcutta Corporation. A few statistics will reveal the colossal task that confronts those entrusted to maintain the "City Beautiful."

Population

The population of Calcutta according to the last census of 1931 showed 11,96,734 residents of whom there were 8,14,948 males and 3,81,786 females as against a total of 949,144 in 1901 representing an increase of nearly two and a half lakhs of people in 30 years. The census figures of 1931 did not include the residents of neighbouring municipalities such as Garden Reach, South Suburban and Tollygunge. The total for these three municipalities was 1,19,847. It is anticipated that the census for 1941 will show a substantial increase over 1931.

Area And Density

The municipal area of Calcutta is 25½ square miles which excludes the Fort and *Maidan*, Garden Reach, Port and Canals. If these are included then the area, which is known as the "Calcutta Area", is increased to 45 square miles. According to the last census there were 2,03,231 occupied houses in the municipal area representing an average of 58 persons per acre while there were 2,10,686 houses in the "Calcutta Area" with an average of 42 per acre.

Most of the Wards in the northern quarter are densely populated. In 1931 Jorasanko and Kumartuli in District I dead-heated for first place with an average of 176 people to the acre. Four other Wards in the same district averaged over 160, the lowest being Satpukur with 26.

In District II, Kalutola broke the record with an average of 219 and Puddapukur came second with 213, the lowest was Manicktala with 32.

In District III, the pride of place was held by Taltala with an average of 194 and Fenwick Bazar next with 161. The lowest was Tangra with 12. The "European" residential Wards of Ballygunge and Bamun Bustee (the area encircled by Chowringhee, Lower Circular Road and Theatre Road) showed 37 and 21 respectively.

In District IV, Bhawanipore and Kalighat were highest with 96 and Alipore last averaging 24.

Fort William and the *Maidan* enjoyed the unique distinction of two residents per acre and the Port had 5.

These figures indicate the congestion in some parts of the city, and the very difficult task imposed on the Health Department to maintain a clean bill of health, and to prevent the spread of epidemics which are an annual feature of the *bustees*. Were it not for the ceaseless watch and elaborate preventive measures taken by the Health and Engineering Departments, cholera, small-pox, typhoid and other infectious diseases would take heavier toll of lives.

Sanitation

The sanitation of the city is the joint concern of the Health and Engineering Departments of the Corporation. While the Health Officer and his staff are engaged primarily in curing and combating diseases and adopting preventive measures, the Engineering Department co-operates by controlling conservancy and drainage, in addition to its legitimate functions which embrace civil, mechanical electrical and marine engineering.

Some idea of the responsibilities and duties of the Health Officer may be gauged when one considers the departments that are controlled by him, *viz.*:—

Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries, Maternity Homes and Units, Vaccination Centres, Food Inspections, Ambulances, Disinfections, Slaughter of Livestock, Mosquito Control, Analyses of Water and Birth Registration, etc.

The Corporation maintains 2 hospitals, 19 outdoor dispensaries—including one for homeopathic and one for unani treatment, 4 maternity homes, 7 maternity units, 21 milk kitchens and a free outdoor dispensary and hospital for animals.

Hospitals

Of the two hospitals, one has four beds and is more in the nature of an emergency ward of an outdoor dispensary. The other, recently opened at Kidderpore, is fast gaining popularity with shipping people and has 12 beds. A proposal for enlarging hospital and increasing the number of beds is engaging the attention of the Corporation.

An Infectious Diseases Hospital to be styled "King George V Infectious Diseases Hospital" was mooted 3 years ago. The scheme fell through at the last minute as serious objections were encountered by the rate-payers of the South Dum-Dum Municipality and acquisition proceedings had to be suspended *sine die*. Another site, the Manicktala Trenching Ground belonging to the Corporation, has been selected and inspected by the Committee. It covers an area of 45 bighas and would appear to be an ideal spot for the location of an infectious diseases hospital as it is easily accessible, has plenty of room for expansion and is removed from residential areas. A revised comprehensive scheme has been submitted by the present Health Officer and

the cost without acquisition of land is estimated at Rs. 3,20,000 with an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,95,000.

Maternity Homes And Units

The maternity homes are doing very useful work and relieve to a great extent the pressure on the Lady Dufferin and Eden Maternity Hospitals. During 1939, the Corporation maternity homes admitted 8,026 labour cases and the maternity units handled 6,088 confinement cases. In addition to these labour cases there were a further 7,590 cases treated in the out-door section of the Baldeodas Maternity Home for female disorders. Perhaps the popularity and the great demand for admission to the "Baldeodas" is because it is the only Corporation maternity home in the northern quarter of the city and its Lady Superintendent has British Gynaecological and Obstetrical qualifications.

Dispensaries

About 10,00,000 old and new cases are treated in the out-door dispensaries of which 4,00,000 are new cases. Each unit has its full complement of medical officers, compounders, dressers, female attendants and menial staff.

In the unani dispensary there are two hakims —one for males and the other for females. The female section is in the charge of a qualified female hakim.

Two qualified homeopathic practitioners are in charge of the homeopathic dispensary.

Baby Welfare

To prevent infant mortality the Corporation maintains 21 milk kitchens where barley water and milk are distributed daily to children up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of age. About seven and a half maunds of milk are distributed daily. Nursing mothers are advised and the tiny ones receive attention from a fully qualified staff.

Vaccination Centres

There are 25 vaccination centres which are open throughout the year. 5,79,559 people were vaccinated during 1938, and 4,43,983 during 1939-40. The larger number of vaccinations in 1938 was due to the outbreak of small-pox in epidemic form which entailed a temporary extra staff for several months.

An animal vaccine laboratory is maintained where vaccine for Corporation use and sale to the public is prepared. The laboratory also undertakes detailed bacteriological examination of vaccine lymph including experiments on animal and preparing stock vaccines for cholera and typhoid.

Food Inspections

With a view to ensuring pure foodstaffs and to prevent the admixture of deleterious ingredients injurious to health, a squad of food inspectors go on their rounds daily collecting samples of food and foodstaffs from itinerant vendors and shopkeepers. These are sent for analyses to the Central Chemical Laboratory of the Corporation and criminal prosecutions are started against the vendors when the analyses reports reveal adulteration. Fines to the extent of Rs. 100 are at times imposed on offenders for adulterations of *ghee*, mustard oil and milk as these commodities are a daily necessity and used by rich and poor alike.

Ambulances

The Corporation has a fleet of 12 motor ambulances. Four of these are for infectious diseases and six for non-infectious cases. Two ambulances are kept reserve for emergency or in the event of breakdowns. There were 26,146 ambulance calls during 1939-40, while the total calls attended numbered 19,499 of which 1,334 cases relate to street accidents.

A very wise measure has been introduced by the Health Officer. All ambulance cars have been equipped with disinfecting materials so that disinfection of the premises by the ambulance staff is attended to immediately an infectious case is removed to a hospital. A further innovation is the storing of a disinfecting briquette in each ambulance car to deodorise the atmosphere.

Disinfecting squads, each in charge of a qualified medical man go out daily to the *bustees* to render these "plague spots" more sanitary. These men are also employed to disinfect houses where cases of infectious diseases have been reported.

A Disinfecting Station is located at 149, Lower Circular Road where articles may be sent for disinfection.

Slaughter Houses

Besides a large number of private licensed slaughter houses, the Health Department controls five slaughter houses where buffaloes, cows, goats, sheep and pigs are examined by veterinary officers before slaughter is permitted.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Corporation slaughter houses during 1938-39, was as follows :—

Buffaloes ...	17,866
Bullocks and cows ...	67,416
Calves ...	2,229
Sheep ...	1,26,484
Goats ...	1,00,094
Pigs ...	12,212

Mosquito Control

To check the breeding of mosquitoes and destruction of their larvae, an entirely separate mosquito-control department has been formed. A budget provision for 1940-41 for establishment alone amounts to Rs. 1,01,910. Mosquito-control Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors with their staff make house to house visits in areas mostly affected who oil drains and sprinkle disinfectants and insecticides. Although considerable sums of money are spent annually the nuisance has not abated. The Salt Lakes which are in close proximity to Calcutta are an admirable breeding ground for mosquitoes. Government attention has been drawn to this menace and it is hoped that the recent conference with the Chief Imperial Malariologist will find a solution to make the city malaria free.

Analyses Of Water

As the health of the city can be jeopardised by water-borne diseases, the Corporation pays very great attention to the all-important problem of supplying the city with pure drinking water. An

(Continued on page 11)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

The Doctors Of Egypt And Assyria

[By Warren R. Dawson, *Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine*]

THERE cannot be the slightest doubt that medicine had its origin in magic, and that for many centuries, almost to the present day, magic has never completely lost its hold on medicine. The earliest doctors were magicians, and the earliest forms of medical treatment were magical rites.

A large number of magical papyri has been found in Egypt, in which are set out at length the spells and incantations that the magician uttered, and minute directions as to how he was to proceed in various cases. In these papyri, diseases and illnesses are treated as if personified. Usually the magician addresses the spirit itself or he addresses the poison or other evil influence which the spirit was believed to have projected into the body of the patient.

The simplest method of treatment was the recitation of a spell in which the demon was bidden to be gone, or the poison to leave the patient's body. Such spells are usually full of references to the gods, and the defeat of the demon is usually attributed to divine power. The magician usually addressed the possessing spirit with such words as "Get thee back thou enemy, thou dead man or thou dead woman who dost cause pain to N the son of M." or, "flow out, thou poison, upon the ground."

The spirit is usually defeated by an assurance from the magician that it is really powerless: "Thou art weak and not strong, a coward and dost not fight, blind and dost not see." By thus informing the spirit of its impotence to harm the patient, the magician by sympathetic magic imagines he is depriving the demon of its potency. In other spells the spirit is rendered powerless by the mere invocation of the name of a god.

It is characteristic of the magician in all places and at all times that he should have more than one string to his bow, for if one method fails, another may succeed. Consequently we find in the medical papyri numerous alternative prescriptions, and in the magical texts, alternative spells, provided for every kind of sickness or calamity. Some of these contain drugs which are really beneficial and appropriate, and such prescriptions would tend to survive the more fantastic and unsuccessful ones.

By this means, more and more reliance came to be placed upon the drugs themselves and less and less upon the magician's spells. Hence the services of those who were skilled in the knowledge and preparation of drugs were in greatest demand. These men were no longer magicians, but physicians.

Just as the first steamships were provided with auxiliary sails, so the first physicians kept magic as a reserve force to be used in case of need. Medicine branched off from magic and began its independent career early in Egyptian history. But even the physicians were closely associated with magic and religious ritual, and religious elements continued to pervade medicine.

Many of the drugs in the medical papyri, even when beneficial, originally found their way into the pharmacopoeia for purely magical reasons. Even diseases which have obvious external manifestations, such as sores, boils or swellings, were believed to be caused by spirits in possession of the afflicted. At first wounds alone, because inflicted by human agency, and therefore material and comprehensible, were treated by practical methods. The analogies in the morbid conditions often associated with wounds led the physicians to apply the same rational methods of treatment to disease.

The miscellaneous nature of the contents of the medical papyri that have been discovered suggests that they are copies, made for the use of general practitioners who lived in places where the libraries of the temples were inaccessible.

The art of embalming the dead involved the removal of the internal organs of the body, both from the abdomen and the chest. These organs (with the exception of the heart which was almost always left in its place attached to its great vessels) were washed and preserved by the embalmers who made them up into packages and placed them in four ceremonial vases known as the Canopic Jars

Later on the use of these jars was discontinued and the organs were wrapped in linen and replaced in the body-cavity. This special treatment of the viscera familiarized the Egyptians with the appearance and mutual positions of these organs, and it also enabled them to recognize the analogies between the internal organs of the human body and those of animals, the latter long familiar from the time-honoured practice of cutting up animals for sacrifice and for food.

The various hieroglyphic signs representing parts of the body, and especially internal organs, are pictures of the organs of other mammals and not of human beings. This shows that the Egyptians' knowledge of the internal structure of animals is older than their knowledge of those of man. It shows further that they recognized the essential identity of the two, for they borrowed the signs based upon the organs of animals and used them unaltered when speaking of the corresponding organs of the human body.

When we come to consider the diseases mentioned in the papyri, we are at once confronted by a host of difficulties. In the first place, the texts are written in a specialized and concise form. Many passages have been copied from older books, and show evidence of textual corruption.

But the greatest difficulty of all is our inability to translate into English a great number of the maladies described, and the names of most of the drugs. There are, for instance, some half-dozen words for which we can find no closer equivalent than "swelling" or "lump," although each term clearly had a specific meaning to the Egyptians. Some of these "swellings" are clearly boils and carbuncles of various kinds, but others, again, are unmistakably manifestations of bilharzia infection, which was in ancient times, as it is today, a terrible menace to the inhabitants of the Nile valley.

Generally speaking, the maladies with which the papyri are concerned are those which attack the natives of today. Intestinal troubles due to bad water, to worms and other parasites, opthalmia and a large number of affections of the eyes, boils, sores and bites of insects, skin diseases, bilharzia infection and mastoid disease figure among the many maladies for which the ancient physician had to find remedies. The actual evidence of many of these diseases has been found in Egyptian mummies.

Surgical instruments have been discovered in Egypt, among which are delicate scalpels, probes and forceps. Splints have also been discovered, and these were applied to fractured limbs. But there is no evidence whatever that tooth-filling, or any other form of dental surgery was practised by the Egyptians.

Great number of different drugs were employed in Egyptian prescriptions, but the same difficulty is encountered in dealing with these as with the maladies, namely, our inability to identify many of them. The drugs were derived from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Most of the animals can be identified.

The number of vegetable drugs is very large, but it is impossible at present to identify more than a relatively small percentage of them. The same difficulties of identification occur in the case of the mineral drugs. The quantities of each drug are meticulously specified in the prescriptions. Since minute fractional notations are often employed, we may infer that considerable care was used in dispensing.

Hartshorn, the substance obtained by crushing antlers of deer, was among the animal products used in medicine. In the Ebers Papyrus is a prescription "to cool a head that suffers pain," wherein hartshorn is one of ten drugs to be ground up, mixed with water, and applied to the head. In another papyrus hartshorn is used in preparations to drive out the demon which causes disease.

In a prescription which is "to drive out painful swellings which affect a man in winter and in summer," hartshorn is employed as an ointment, the horn being beaten up with incense and flour and mixed with sweet ale. In another prescription ground hartshorn is used in a fumigation for the ears. However fantastic these remedies may appear to us, hartshorn is a valuable medicine which was used by the Greeks, Syrians and Arabs and is frequent in the medical works of western Europe throughout medieval times up to the present day.

Although actual horns are no longer used the name hartshorn has survived in modern pharmacy. "Spirits of hartshorn," now used to designate an aqueous solution of ammonia, was originally applied to the ammoniacal liquor obtained by distillation of horn shavings, and in modern preparations calcium phosphate is added to represent that formed originally from calcined horns.

Another familiar drug of vegetable origin which was used by the Egyptians is castor oil. The Egyptians cultivated the castor-oil plant and obtained from its seeds the oil which they used in their lamps as an illuminant.

The medical papyri contain in the aggregate over two thousand prescriptions. A great many of the drugs employed are fantastic and magical, and there is generally a preference shown for rare substances which are difficult to obtain. All this enhanced the reputation of the magician. If he supplied the remedies, one is tempted to wonder how he got his supplies of lion fat, crocodile fat, oryx fat and other similar preparations.

Perhaps the homely goose-grease done up in separate pots and bearing different lebels solved the problem. In spite of such emoluments, however, a careful study of the texts discloses many rational drugs underlying the magical and fantastic ones, and a number of the most valuable drugs in modern pharmacy were first put to medicinal uses by the Egyptians.

The Babylonians had no physicians. They brought their sick into the market-places in order that passers-by might confer with them upon their symptoms in the hope that the patient might elicit from someone who had been similarly afflicted advice as to how to effect a cure. Their neighbours the Assyrians possessed considerable medical knowledge of which a mass of documentary evidence has come down to us.

There is a great similarity between the Egyptian and the Assyrian medical texts; both are strange mixtures of rational therapeutic treatment with magical spells and incantations. There is some difference, however, in the method of setting out the prescriptions. In the Egyptian papyri the name of the ailment is usually stated in the title, thus "prescription for driving away swellings," "prescription for a pain in the head" and so on. The Assyrian prescriptions have no distinct titles, but usually convey some notion of the symptoms or diagnosis of the disease in the opening phrase: thus "if a man's head has a scab, thou shalt" do so and so, or "if a man's teeth hurt, thou shalt take" such and such drugs and apply them; "if the accident of a blow has fallen upon him," etc. Another point of difference lies in the fact that in the majority of Egyptian prescriptions, the quantities of each drug to be used are stated: this detail is often lacking in the Assyrian texts.

Probably in Assyria, as in Egypt, dental troubles were frequent. It is interesting to observe that dental caries was exceedingly rare in Egypt in the predynastic and protodynastic people, and among the poorer classes it did not become common until modern times. But these people ate coarse

food in which a considerable quantity of sand was mixed, consequently the teeth rapidly wore down and exposed the pulp-cavities, where septic infection took a readier hold than in the hard enamel and dentine of the teeth themselves. Hence it is common to find alveolar abscesses without dental caries.

But tooth decay became common among the wealthier classes in the Pyramid Age, who had learned luxury and no longer subsisted on the simple diet of their predecessors.

At every subsequent period the same state of affairs is found, namely, the wide prevalence of every kind of dental disease among wealthy people of luxurious diet and much greater immunity from it among the poorer classes who fed principally on uncooked vegetable food. Probably the same state of affairs existed in Assyria. The Egyptians believed that the cause, or one of the causes of toothache was the gnawing of a worm, and in Assyria the same belief is found. This belief is very widespread and has persisted till fairly recent times.

Many early medical manuscripts of the fourteenth century are drawn up in precisely the same way as the Egyptian papyri. The prescriptions are headed in exactly the same manner as those in the Ebers and other papyri, and each is followed by a series of duplicates, headed by the word "Another," as are those of the papyri. Charms and incantations are interspersed amongst the prescriptions which are very similar to those of the Egyptian documents, although the names of Horus, Isis and the lesser divinities invoked in the papyri are replaced by those of Christ, the Virgin Mary and the Christian Saints.

At the end of the prescriptions the words are often added "tried and found perfect," "probatum," etc. just as the Egyptian prescriptions often end with the words "a perfect remedy," and so on. These points taken cumulatively, leave little doubt that the substance of the Egyptian medical books had reached Europe long before the more obvious modes of communication existed.

To cite a few examples of such transference and survival, one of the Egyptian papyri written about 1400 B.C. prescribes a skinned mouse as a remedy for an infantile ailment; but there is evidence that the use of the mouse as a child's medicine is many centuries older in Egypt than this first written record of it. In a predynastic cemetery in Upper Egypt remains of mice were discovered in the alimentary canals of the bodies of children under circumstances which prove that the little animals had been skinned before they were eaten.

The mice were evidently medicinally administered to the children as a last resource before they died. There is abundant literary evidence of the medicinal use of the mouse for various purposes, but usually for children, throughout classical, medieval and later times, and the custom of using mice as a medicine is not wholly extinct in parts of Europe today.

There are people still living in England and Scotland who in their childhood had been made to swallow skinned mice as a cure for whooping-cough and other complaints. This affords a striking example of the persistence of a remedy for more than sixty centuries.



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Weighing Sewage Sludge

Continuous Records Maintained At Chicago And Buffalo By Belt-Type Devices

SOME automatic device for weighing on a scale is necessary for the operation of a sewage-treatment plant where the sludge is being dewatered and dried and then either incinerated or processed for use as a fertilizer or soil conditioner. The operator depends upon such a weighing apparatus for his control, inasmuch as he wants to know at all times the amount of cake coming, in order to control the dryers or the incineration process. Extensive studies of various types of weighing belts have been made by William A. Dundas, Mechanical Engineer, The Sanitary District of Chicago, under the direction of William H. Trinkhaus, Chief Engineer.

For the weighing of material transported on a belt for disposal to an incinerator or a dryer in preparation for the sale of the material as a fertilizer, various makes of apparatus are on the market. In the development of the scheme of drying sludge at Chicago, it was realized early in the studies that a uniform feed is essential for such drying operations. The cake comes off the vacuum filters at Chicago with between 78 and 82 per cent. moisture and is dumped on to a travelling belt. In order to break up the cake and make an even load on the belt, Mr. Dundas developed a series of vertical disks revolving around a horizontal axis, against the motion of the belt at a slow rate. These disks have teeth arranged to throw the material sideways from one disk to the other and break it up. The broken-down cake is then evened up by a cake spreader, which makes a uniform load upon the belt.

To give a record of the tonnage of the cake as delivered from the filters and also to indicate the rate of delivery, a weighing device was sought. In the experimental work at the West Side Plant, which ran for several years, a Transportometer, made by the Sintering Corporation, was used. This received material from a single vacuum filter with a capacity of 20 tons of dry solids a day or, roughly, 100 tons of cake a day. In the development of the working plant as Calumet, which has been running now for over two years, the Merrick Weightometer is used, with a capacity of 12 tons of cake per hour. At the Southwest Works the Merrick Simplex Weightometer is installed, a less expensive device than the other Merrick unit mentioned. In this installation each scale has a capacity of 24 tons of cake per hour. In asmuch as the filters are grouped by fours and each feeds a dryer-incinerating unit, there are eight of these machines installed.

At both of the works of the Sanitary District of Chicago the details of the weighing platform of the scale are practically the same. The conveying belt runs over a platform. The scale is adjusted to

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read zero at running speed. The Weightometer has a recording and totalising device which is built into a housing. As this device works on an electrical basis, it is possible to transmit the information and show both the recording and totalising at a distance. The chart gives an indication in tons per hour. There is a certain amount of lag in the apparatus, so that a load which varies in small portions is more or less evened up.

The Merrick Simplex Weightometer at the Southwest Works employs the same scale as in the apparatus at Calumet. The difference is in the recording and integrating apparatus. There is also an indicator to show the weight of material passing per hour. The indicator, recorder and integrator are all built into one unit. This operates on a mechanical basis, and does not record as well on the chart although the integrator works sucessfully. A dampening device is available which obviates this difficulty. While this device can be arranged to transmit the information to a distance, it is not so arranged at the Southwest Works. The Simplex unit was especially redesigned for the Southwest Works.

Summing up the units in Chicago, it is reported that both machines integrate the weight passing over the scales accurately and both machines produce a record which is available. The Simplex machine has, further, a large pointer to indicate the amount passing momentarily. If the feed is non-uniform, the Weightometer gives a better result, inasmuch as it does not weigh instantaneous loading but records itermittently. It has no indicator, and therefore the chart must be read to determine what is happening. The device is a good one and from the experience with the experimental West Side Plant and Calumet Works the Chicago Sanitary District is satisfied that the necessary records are obtained.

Simplex Weightometer with an empty stretch which at times is 8 to 10 feet long. At Buffalo it was felt that a cake-spreading device which provides for a few minutes of storage of sludge cake between the filter and conveyor belt would be most likely to be satisfactory, and such a device has been installed. It has been very successful and there has been no difficulty in keeping a record on the Simplex Weightometer at Buffalo from the indicator on the scale.

We are indebted to William A. Dundas, Engineer of Mechanical Design; Lankdon Pearse, Sanitary Engineer; both of the The Sanitary District of Chicago; and to Samuel A. Greeley, of Greely and Hansen, Consulting Engineers, Chicago, for the information on which this presentation of the system used is based.

—Some Features Of The Calcutta Corporation

(*Continued from page* 6)

up-to-date laboratory at Pulta is maintained and the water at the intake and in the filter beds is analysed several times daily by experts. After the water has been stored in the Tallah Reservoir, believed to be the largest superimposed reservoir in the world and built at a cost of three lakhs of rupees in 1909, it is again submitted to tests after it is collected from mains in all the districts. As soon as any contamination by leakage is noticed immediate chlorination takes place and samples are drawn regularly until the defect is located and removed.

A week to week detailed chemical and bacteriological analysis report is submitted to the Water Supply Standing Committee and Calcutta is proud of its drinking water as it is free from cholera microbes and other harmful bacteria.

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

TAGORE LEAVES CALCUTTA

After recovery from his recent illness Poet Rabindranath Tagore left Calcutta for Santiniketan by the Pakur Passenger on Monday morning, (November 18).

Though considerably improved in health, the Poet was still very weak. He was taken to the Howrah Station in a motor van and was carried to his compartment in an arm-chair. The Railway authorities made special arrangements for his comfort.

The Poet looked quite cheerful. A doctor accompanied him in his journey.

It is recalled that the Poet who had gone for a change to Kalimpong was suddenly taken ill there on September 26. On September 29, he was brought down to Calcutta on the advice of the doctors, who had hurried from Calcutta to Kalimpong on the previous day on receipt of news about the Poet's illness. The doctors travelled with him and he stood the journey to Calcutta well.

The Poet was placed under the treatment of eminent physicians in Calcutta. The country followed the course of his illness with anxiety and messages were received from different parts of the world, enquiring about his health. The country heaved a sigh of relief when the Poet was declared to be out of danger by the doctors on October 23, last.

A. R. P. DEMONSTRATION

In the presence of a large crowd assembled on Sunday morning at Shraddhananda Park the A. R. P. demonstration was held for the benefit of the citizens. The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioners of Police and A. R. P. experts were present at the demonstration which continued for an hour.

The whole display was exhaustively explained by running commentaries broadcast in the area through loud speakers.

The model A. R. P. warden's post, gas defence shelter, first-aid shelters were constructed to give a realistic touch to the display.

Various phases of the A. R. P. activities such as rendering first-aid to casualties, cordoning the gas-contaminated area and decontaminating it, fighting bomb Fire etc., were vividly displayed by the A. R. P. personnel of Muchipara A. R. P. Sub-area.

It is understood that similar displays every week on successive Sundays will be given in various parts of the city by the A. R. P. men.

Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police in addressing the gathering said :—

"The object of this display is to help the public to realise in these troubled times, that every man and every woman is a soilder—and more than that, a soldier of the Front line.

"This war comes nearer, day by day. Now or never, we must prepare. You have seen, all over Europe, the devastation that has fallen on countries and places which were not prepared. Do not let us repeat the same mistakes.

"Every peaceable nation is now exposed to the onslaught of the ruthless enemies of civilisation.

"Rich and poor, high and low, are equally exposed to the danger. It is therefore, the duty of all of us—of every caste and creed—to join together in preparing to meet this common danger."

THE JAIN PROCESSION

The Annual Jain Shewtambari Pareshnath procession was taken out in Calcutta on Friday morning amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The procession, which was the first to come out, started from Cotton Street and terminated at the Pareshnath Temple in Badridas Temple Street. The *Digambar* procession, which followed, came out from Bysack Lane and ended at the Pareshnath Temple at Belgachia.

As the processions wended their way along Chitpore Road, which was lined with thousands of spectators, the glittering display of gold and silver temple cars carrying bejewelled deities, multi-coloured banners, uniformed musicians and beautifully caparisoned horses and vast crowds of Jain worshippers, presented a picturesque and impressive spectacle.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and The Lady Mary Herbert watched the two annual Jain processions from the Jorasanko Rajbati in Upper Chitpore Road.

His Excellency and The Lady Mary Herbert on their arrival at the Jorasanko Rajbati were received by Mr. Daya Chand Parruck, Honorary Secretary, Jain Swetambar Temple. Kumar Rajendra Narain Roy of the Jorasanko Rajbati and several members of the *Swetambar* and *Digambar* Jain community were then introduced to His Excellency. The Lady Mary Herbert was taken to the *Zenana* where she met the *purdah* ladies.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

The proposed Secondary Education Bill Protest Conference will be held on 21st, 22nd and 23rd December and not on November 30, and 1st December as previously announced. The Working Committee of Secondary Education Bill Protest Committee has taken this decision with a view to enabling the teachers, guardians of students and members of the Managing Committees of Schools all over Bengal as well as others who have sympathies with the aims of the Conference, to take advantage of the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Brisk preparations are now in progress in connection with the Conference which, in all probabi-

(Continued on page 13)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT BOARD

Mr. Mahesh Prasad Sinha, M.L.A., Chairman and Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Sinha, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman of the Muzaffarpur District Board have tendered their resignations of their respective offices.

SYLHET MUNICIPALITY

The Government do not propose to have a general election in the Sylhet Municipality, which was superseded by the late Congress-Coalition Government of Assam, during the period of supersession which does not expire till February of 1941, as they see no adequate reason to do so. This was the Government reply in the Assam Assembly on the 15th November during the question hour.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Biren Roy, General Secretary, All Bengal Municipal Association draws the attention of the Municipal Authorities in Bengal regarding the election of delegates to the Sixth Annual Municipal Conference to be held this year on the 30th and 31st of December as per resolution at the last conference. This Sixth Annual Session will be held at Berahampore and all arrangements for the lodging and reception of delegates are nearing completion.

—Calcutta News & Views

(*Continued from page* 12)

lity, will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta. Acharya P. C. Ray will preside over the Conference. The organisers of the Conference expect that about two thousand delegates from all over Bengal will be attending the Conference. Besides the delegates from Bengal, some prominent educationists from other provinces are also expected to take part in the deleberations of the Conference. All secondary schools, colleges, bar libraries, Public libraries and other academic and cultural institutions were asked by the organisers to send delegates.

SALE NOTICE

Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. will sell by public auction unserviceable stores at the Corporation Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th November, 1940. All informations relating to the sale may be had of the undersigned.

M. G. BANERJEE,
Controller of Stores.

149, Lower Circular Road,
The 13th November, 1940.

PUNJAB CIVIC GUARDS

About five thousand volunteers for the Civic Guards have so far been recruited in the Punjab. Of these about five hundred are in Lahore. The training of the Guards has already commenced in about a dozen districts including Lahore.

When fully recruited the Civic Guard force will contain a maximum of thirty thousand for the whole province.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is understood to have been made for the Civic Guards and supplementary estimates in this connection will be presented to the Punjab Assembly on November 22.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Srish Chatterjee's Scheme for Bihar

Patna, Nov. 16.

In connection with the proposed branch of the All-India Institute of Indian Architecture in Patna for which Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, Architect, came here, Mr. D. N. Sen, M.A., O.B.E., formerly Principal of B. N. College, Patna, has issued the following statement :—

"I fully believe that Bihar is entering upon the creative period of its present day culture. I believe that Indian culture unlike the cultures of Egypt and Babylon which have passed away without leaving any trace except in smouldering relics or monuments of dead stone, has continued for centuries slowly developing and advancing and is better preserved than any other in the world. I feel strongly that our constructive energies should be roused and allowed to express themselves in fresh creations. I therefore, welcome the formation of an All-India Institute of Indian Architecture and the proposal for the introduction of courses in Indian Architecture in the Universities.

It is very gratifying that the Calcutta University under the guidance of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, has shown its appreciation of the strenuous efforts which Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee has been making for reviving our ancient architecture and adapting it to modern requirements. He will always have my best wishes for the success of his great undertaking.

I am grateful to Mr. Chatterjee for his indomitable attempts to give a new life to the old architecture of Bihar so that it may enter into a new progressive career of reconstruction and I hope that though the shades of evening are falling upon me I shall yet live to see a materialisation of my cherished hopes for something in our public buildings which will remind us of glorious days of Magadha and which will at the same time be in harmony with modern ideals and requirements.

I commend most heartily Mr. Chatterjee's learned article on the Message of Magadha to our students and public men for a serious study of the essay and for trying to carry out the ideals advocated therein. I welcome the proposal to embody this project in the construction of the National Hall in Patna in developed indigenous style which, I have no doubt, will inspire the present and succeeding generations."

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

DR. SATYANANDA ROY MEMORIAL

An Appeal

One year has passed since Dr. Satyananda Roy breathed his last. He was widely known as a scholar, psycologist, and educationist and also as a man of sterling character and personality.

Born of a very respectable family, he showed his parts in different movements and activities. During the Partition of Bengal, he joined the National College and after completing his education, he began his career as a social worker. He soon was a leading figure in building up the Calcutta Workingmen's Institution and Sramajibi Siksha Parishad, two organisations that still stand to his memory. He went twice to U. S. A.—first to study theology in the Harvard University and then to get his doctorate in Psychology from the Clark University. For about 30 years he was a popular figure in Calcutta and was connetced with many institutions for which he laboured sincerely and steadfastly.

Those who had the occasion to listen to his *Upasana* (divine service) at the Bharatbarshiya Brahma Mandir or elsewhere, were deeply moved by his religious fervour and enthusiasm.

As the first Pricipal of the Teachers' Training College, he came in touch with most of the teachers of the Corporation Primary Schools who could realise that he was a born *Guru*. His crowning achievement was to train a band of efficient teachers competent to take the charge of teaching forty thousand children of Calcutta. Even when he worked as Education Officer, he strained every nerve and it may be said that at the time of his death he was buried in a heap of office files.

To perpetuate his loving and revered memory, a strong Committee has been formed under the auspices of the Calcutta Corporation Inter-school Sports Association. The Committee consists of his students, admirers and friends.

The Committee proposes to organise every year sports and games in winter. It is expected that thousands of school children will take part. The successful competitors will be awarded Challenge Shields, Cups, Medals and other prizes.

We now appeal to all his admirers amongst the generous public who knew his manifold activities to help the Committee substantially by sending donations and contributions to the Hony. Secretary, Dr. Satyananda Roy Memorial Committee.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

S. M. YAQUB,
2nd Deputy Executive Officer.

A. BARUA,
Education Officer,
Corporation of Calcutta.

Jiban Ch. Chakravarty Thakur.
Hony. Secretary, Dr. Satyananda Roy Memorial Committee.

17-A, Mahim Haldar Street, Kalighat, Calcutta.
The 15th November, 1940.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

APPEAL BY THE CORPORATION

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukherjea)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA—APPELLANT
vs.
P. N. TAGORE—RECEIVER—RESPONDENT

This was an appeal preferred by the Corporation of Calcutta, against the decision of the Additional District Judge of Alipore, reversing that of a Munsif of the same place.

It appeared that the Corporation brought suits for recovery of arrears of taxes in respect of certain Wakf property of Prince Kamer Kader and for a declaration of "*charge*" under section 205 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, on the property in arrears and for enforcement of that charges. All these suits ended in an *ex-parte* decree.. The Receiver was appointed sometime after the suits were terminated.

The Court passing the decree stated that the decretal dues did form a charge upon the premises in arrears under section 205 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The Court did not give any direction as to the final decree or the period within which the defendant should pay the amount decreed. The decrees were put into execution and the receiver filed objections under section 47 of the C. P. Code, on the grounds that the decrees sought to be executed against the Receiver without the previous permission of the High Court, were incapable of execution; the decrees were not against the defendants as 'mutwallis' of the Wakf estate and as such they could not affect the Wakf property; and that the decrees were not in accordance with the provisions of order 34 C. P. Code and as such were incapable of execution. The Munsif rejected the objections in all the cases except three.

Against the said order the Receiver appealed to the Additional District Judge of Alipore who set aside the order of the Munsiff, holding that the Wakf estate was not liable to sale in execution of the decree, wherein the estate was not properly represented. Accordingly the Receiver's objections were allowed and the execution cases of the Corporation stood dismissed. Against the said order the Corporation preferred the present appeal.

The Court allowed the appeal and directed the respondent Receiver to pay the decretal amount due in respect of the rates within a period of 13 months from date, for which purpose he might have recourse to either the income or corpus of the estate; and if necessary, he might sell a part of the corpus in order to satisfy debts.

Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta and Mr. Kristo Lal Banerjee appeared for the Appellant, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Mr. H. L. Chakravarty and Mr. Narendra Nath Mitter for the Receiver.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Atul Chandra Saha for the registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stall No. 79 in Block "C" (old), Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exculsion of the name of Sukumar Saha the original recorded occupier of the stall. Objections if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. HOGG MARKET,
The 21st November, 1940.

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 28th September, 1940, at 10-30 a.m. :—

Present :—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, Mr. A. J. Thompson, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

THE TRUST TRIBUNAL

It was reported that Government, in Notification No. 1199M, dated the 20th September 1940, had appointed Mr. N. R. Das Gupta, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, to be the President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal, with effect from 21st September, 1940.

It was also reported that Government, in letter No. 1231M, dated the 24th September, 1940, had authorised Babu Lalit Mohan Bakshi, who is in the panel of Assistant Government Advocates for the Tribunal, to carry on the duties of the Government Advocate in place of Mr. Das Gupta until further orders.

It was reported that Government, in Notification No. 1200M, dated the 20th September, 1940, had re-appointed Mr. Razaur Raman Khan, B.L., M.L.A., to be an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal, with effect from the 21st September, 1940.

BETTERMENT FEE

The Board considered the Chief Valuer's note of the 26th September, 1940, and resolved that for the purpose of determining the amount of the betterment fee, the execution of Scheme No. XL (Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street) should be deemed to have been completed and that notice in writing should be given to every person on whom a notice in respect of the land to be assessed has been served under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, that the Board propose to assess the amount of the betterment fee payable in respect of such land under Section 78A of the Act.

The Board considered the Chief Valuer's note of the 26th September, 1940, and resolved that for the purpose of determining the amount of the betterment fee, the execution of Scheme No. XLI (Chandni Chak Street Widening) should be deemed to have been completed and that notice in writing should be given to every person on whom a notice in respect of the land to be assessed has been served under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, that the Board propose to assess the amount of the betterment fee payable in respect of such land under Section 78A of the Act.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Ahmedabad, Nov. 18.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was adjourned today without transacting any business. A resolution to this effect was passed, four Muslim members voting against. Municipal offices and schools also remained closed.

BARRACKPORE BRIDGE

With reference to Resolution No. 7 of the Board Meeting, held on the 14th August, 1937, accepting the tender amounting to Rs. 1,91,278-12-0 of Messrs. Hindusthan Engineering and Construction Company, for the reconstruction of the Barrackpore Bridge, the Board considered the Chief Engineer's note of the 25th September, 1940, and accorded their sanction to the payment to the contractors of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 out of the additional expenditure incurred by them amounting to Rs. 30,000 over the contract amount, in anticipation of sanction by the Board through the Works Committee and approved by Government.

HOWRAH BRIDGE APPROACH

The Board authorised the Land Committee to hear objections to Improvement Scheme No. XLV (Howrah Bridge Approach—Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), as modified, as there are very few objections to the modified scheme.

MR. BIRCH

It was decided to appoint Mr. J. J. N. Birch as a member of the Rules and Establishment Committee.

BOMBAY EX-PREMIER ARRESTED

Bombay Corporation Adjourned

Mr. B. G. Kher, former Congress Premier of Bombay who had informed the District Magistrate of his intention to offer *Satyagraha*, was arrested on Thursday last at his residence at Khar Road, a suburb of Bombay, under Section 129 of the Defence of India Act.

Mr. Kher had notified that he would address a public meeting at 8 o'clock in the morning at Vile Parle.

It is learnt that Mr. Kher has been lodged in the *Thana* Jail temporarily. As soon as the police officers entered his residence, Mr. Kher welcomed them remarking: "And so you have come." Mr. Kher said that throughout last night he had innumerable telephone calls from friends wanting to know if he had been arrested and consequently he had had no sleep. He then hurriedly selected a few books from a shelf and took leave of his family.

It is understood that the Governor of Bombay has sent a personal message to the Superintendent of Police, Bandra, and the Superintendent of the *Thana* Jail asking them that Mr. Kher should be shown every courtesy.

Following the arrest of Mr. Kher the Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned its meeting without transacting any business.

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VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 16th November, 1940

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 760 against 632 and 547 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 17. The general death-rate of the week was 31.9 per mille against 30.2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 16th November, 1940, was 573 against 517 and 458 in the two preceding weeks. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 8 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from small-pox during the week against 7 in the previous week. There were 10 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 40 and 93 respectively against 34 and 50 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.8 per mille per annum.

There were 32 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 28.1.

There were 72 deaths from respiratory diseases against 95 in the previous week.

There were 65 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

There were 129 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 26 and 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 127 against 115 and 89 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 7 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 9 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints and 26 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 46.4 per mille.

There were 11 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 42.4.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 26 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period ending 16th November, 1940:—

District	Premises No.	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
J	132-2, Baranashi Ghose St.	1	21-9-40
	30, Karbola Tank Lane ...	1	23-9-40
	14A, Santi Ghose Street ...	1	23-9-40
	6, Ananda Lane ...	1	26-9-40
	57B, Karbola Tank Lane ...	1	28-9-40
	207, 207-1 & 207-2, Cornwallis Street	2	28-9-40
	Do ...	1	30-9-40
	P. 58, Scheme XLIV ...	1	2-10-40
	32, Durga Ch. Mukherjee Street	1	3-10-40
	115-1. Cornwallis Street ...	1	4-10-40
	209, Chitpur Road Upper ...	1	4-10-40
	P. 21, Scheme XXVI ...	1	23-10-40
	37, Nayan Chand Dutt St.	1	25-10-40
	1-1, Bhuban Chatterjee Le.	1	25-10-40
	287, Circular Road Upper...	1	5-11-40
	29, Bethune Row ...	1	7-11-40
	8C & 8D, Gulu Ostagor Le.	1	14-11-40

Most people treat municipal subjects with indifference and unconcern—everybody's business being nobody's interest. But, really there are no uninteresting subjects, only uninterested people.

Yet, there is an increasingly large number of people now who believe that civics is a matter of concern to them, to their community and to the future of their city.

The *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* appeals to just such people. It invites discussions and constructive criticism in the conduct of our municipal affairs. It helps to increase the interest in Local Government, to make public life more useful, to make our nationalism richer by making it a matter of practical, constructive achievement.

And the *Gazette* is free from party fealty, without any party obligations or debts to pay. It wishes to present ideas impartially and judge questions in the interests of the city only and none other.

We invite you to read the *Gazette* regularly and help to spread ideas on municipal subjects.



VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Sankerlal ...	P. 56, Diamond Harbour Road.	Ghee ...	7-6-40	14 0
Mitalal Sha ...	Orphangunge Market...	Incorrect weights	7-6-40	20 0
Narendra N. Saha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7-6-40	8 0
Golap Sha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7-6-40	12 0
Sakhi Chand Sha & Satyanarain Prosad Sha	Do. ...	Keeping adulterant	7-6-40	10 0
Ramavatar & Hazarimull ...	P. 15, Diamond Harbour Road.	Ghee ...	7-6-40	45 0
Sk. Momin ...	Orphangunge Market...	Incorrect weights...	14-6-40	4 0
Kristo Ch. Saha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14-6-40	4 0
Sk. Khudu ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14-6-40	4 0
Keshab Ch. Saha ...	Do, ...	Do. ...	14-6-40	20 0
Niyamet Ali ...	12-1, Kaylasarak Road	Mustard oil ...	14-6-40	10 0
Kali Charan Ghosh & Surendra N. Jana.	45-5, Braunfeld Row ...	Milk ...	17-6-40	16 0
Satish Ch. Kolay and Kalipada Koyal.	36-8, Orphangunge Market.	Mustard oil ...	14-6 40	25 0
Soshi Debi ...	4, Mourbhanj Road ...	Exposure ...	21-6-40	2 0
Mohan Prosad Sha ...	13, Mominpore Road ...	Do. ...	21-6-40	4 0
Chhonilal Ghosh ...	Orphangunge Market...	Butter ...	21-6-40	25 0
Krishna K. Maity ...	106, Diamond Harbour Road.	Do. ...	21-6-40	25 0
Sitaram Sha ...	103, Diamond Harbour Road.	Exposure ...	28-6-40	6 0
Sarat Ch. Bhowmick ...	Orphangunge Market	Jilapi ...	28-6-40	6 0
Susen Ch. Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Exposure ...	28-6-40	16 0
Tarani Kanto Saha ...	67, Elliot Road ...	Mustard oil ...	8-6-40	25 0
Onkarmull Marwari ...	36-B, Lower Circular Road	Do. ...	22-6-40	75 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	22-6-40	75 0
Ahmed Mistry ...	55, Elliot Road ...	Without license ...	1-6-40	2 0
Abdul Gafoor ...	110, Do. ...	Exposure ...	1-6-40	4 0
Dinabandhu Sahu ...	135, Collin Street ...	Do. ...	1-6-40	3 0
Azi Mollah ...	115-2, Collin Street ...	Do. ...	1-6-40	5 0
Ram Dulal Dobey ...	21, Rani Rashmoni Rd.	Milk ...	1-6-40	15 0
Mukunda ...	101-1, Karaya Road ...	Rotten Onion ...	8-6-40	10 0
Tarini Ghose ...	104-A, Karaya Road ...	Exposure ...	8-6-40	3 0
Tila Shao ...	11, Topsia Road ...	Keeping adulterant	22-6-40	25 0
Manzu Hossain ...	35, Syed Amir Ali Avn.	Exposure ...	22-6-40	5 0
Leakat ...	P. 146, Jhowtolla Road	Do. ...	22-6-40	5 0
Arjun Shao ...	12, Deodar Street ...	Mustard oil ...	29-6-40	30 0
Fazlur Rahman ...	13, Rani Rashmoni Rd.	Khejur ...	29-6-40	5 0
Fazlur Chhedi ...	13, Rani Rashmoni Rd.	Do. ...	29-6-40	5 0
Ramkishan ...	129, Surendra N. Banerjee Road.	Dahi ...	29-6-40	10 0
Msmt. Mahbuban & others	C. V. F. 103 & 104, S. S. Hogg Market	Khejur ...	29-6-40	10 0
Soraffuddin ...	12, Market Street ...	Exposure ...	29-6-40	5 0
Khagen Das & others ...	Corporation Place—Opp. 33-8.	Do. ...	8-6-40	4 0
Parameshwar Mahanty ...	76, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road	Do. ...	1-6-40	3 0
Sk. Afzal (Prop.) & Akram (Seller)	4, Dedar Bux Lane ...	Do. ...	29-6-40	5 0
Naimuddin & Noor Hossain...	P. 46, New Park Street	Do. ...	8-6-40	10 0
Md. Khalil ...	58-A, Do. ...	Do. ...	8-6-40	10 0

VENDORS CONVICTED—*(Contd.)*

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Bramhananda Das (p.) and Raimohan Ray (s.) (Jalajog)	70-A, Park Street ...	Under Sec. 406 & 407	1-6-40	Warned and discharged.
Gool Bihari Bibi ...	14, Phulbagan Road ...	„ „ 390 ...	1-6-40	2 0
Narottam Das ...	68, Christopher Road ...	„ „ 390 ...	1-6-40	2 0
Annada Sahu ...	25-2-1, Darga Road ...	„ „ 390 ...	8-6-40	2 0
Sk. Ahamad ...	39, South Road ...	Exposure ...	8-6-40	4 0
Mati Lal Sahu (p.) & Bulaki Sahu (s.)	Beniapukur Bazar—70, Beniapukur Road	Under Sec. 406 & 407	8-6-40	50 0
Moti Lal & Jahar Lal Sahu (p.) & Bulaki Sahu (s.)	60-A, Beniapukur Rd.	„ 406 & 407	8-6-40	50 0
Moti Lal & Jahar Lal ...	Do. ...	„ 406 & 407	8-6-40	50 0
Hari Shao ...	39-1, Tangra Road ...	„ 390 ...	8 6 40	2 0
Bhagirathi Upadhay ...	14, Canal South Road	„ Do. ...	8-6-40	2 0
Samaru ...	102, Chingrighata Road	„ Do. ...	8-6-40	2 0
Buchan Sha ...	49, Middle Road ...	„ Do. ...	22-6-40	2 0
Ram Lakshman ...	7, Canal South Road ...	„ Do. ...	22-6-40	2 0
Senapati Misir ...	66, Dr. Suresh Chandra Sircar Road	„ Do. ...	29-6-40	2 0
Brihaspati Ghosh ...	42-1-1, Ananda Gopal Palit Road	Milk ...	29-6-40	15 0

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

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For rates and particulars, please write to—

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The Calcutta Municipal Gazette.

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited for the post of a Linotype Operator on a salary of Rs. 80 per month in the grade of Rs. 80—4—100—5—125 *plus* overtime allowance. None need apply who has not a good knowledge of mechaniam of the Linotype Composing Machine and competent to undertake repair work. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund and will also be subject to the leave and other service rules of the Corporation. Applications stating age, educational qualifications, speed and particulars of experience together with copies of recent testimonials and also stating relationship with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Officers of the Corporation, if any, and accompanied with a signed declaration in writing by the candidate that he had not been convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more as required under Section 54 of the Calcutta Municipal Act should be addressed to the undersigned and reach him on or before the 7th December, 1940.

R. MAULIK,
Superintendent of Printing.

Central Municipal Office.
The 15th November, 1940.

1940

CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE

NOVEMBER 23—NOVEMBER 29

METRO	...	The Devil's Brother
LIGHT HOUSE	...	Beware Spooks !
NEW EMPIRE	...	Opened By Mistake
CHITRA	...	Thikadar
UTTARA	...	Shap-Mukti
NEW CINEMA	...	Musafir
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	The Spy In Black or : U-Boat 29
MINERVA	...	Bharosa
GLOBE	...	The Blue Bird
SREE	...	Abhinaba

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Straw for the year 1941.
2. Supply of Hay for the year 1941.
3. Supply of Disinfectants during 1941-42.
4. Supply of Solid and Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for motor lorries etc. during 1941-42.
5. Supply of Disinfectants during the rest of the year 1940-41.
6. Removal of steam coal from the Yard to the boilers at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.
7. Construction of road at 58/2, Raja Dinendra Street.
8. Remodelling the inlet sewer to the silt pit in Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 26th November, for 3 on 28th November, for 4 on 29th November, for 5 and 6 on 6th December, and for 7 and 8 on 11th December, 1940. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office
The 20th November, 1940.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 29th November, 1940, up to 2 p.m. :—

165. Repairs to Methers' Barrack at 18, Harinath De Road, Ward 4—Rs. 576, dated 20th November, 1940, (1½ months).

166. Repairs to S. D. at 2, Hasanba Das Lane, Ward 4—Rs. 589, dated 20th November, 1940 (1½ months).

167. Repairs to Kerb and Channel Stones of Keshab Sen Street, Ward 4—Rs. 950, dated 20th November, 1940, (1 month).

168. Earth work in flanks in Grey Street, Ward 3—Rs. 95, dated 20th November, 1940, (15 days).

169. Construction of Bombay pattern Urinal in Girish Park, Ward 6—Rs. 467, dated 11th July, 1940, (1 month).

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 20th November, 1940.

District No. I Engineer's Department, (Cossipore.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 29th November, 1940, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I, (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

61. Repairs to Methars' Barrack at Nawapara Trenching Ground, Ward 31—Rs. 935, dated 12th November, 1940, (2 months).

62. Repairs to Stores Godown at Cossipore—Rs. 126, dated 12th November, 1940, (1½ months).

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 15th November, 1940.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Wednesday the 27th November, 1940, up to 2 p.m. :—

246. Repairs to door shutters in stalls in 'C' Block and North Range in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 147, dated 20th November, 1940, (21 days).

247. Repairs to Methers' Barrack and Free Latrine at 9/1, Lower Circular Road —Rs. 435, dated 20th November, 1940, (1 month).

248. Repairs to Nuria-tiled Menials' Shed at Lansdowne Dhobikhana, Ward 21—Rs. 139, dated 20th November, 1940, (3 weeks).

249. Replacing the existing railing in front of the garden-plot in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 943, dated 20th November, 1940, (2 months).

250. Repairing door shutters in the different offices in the Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 47, dated 20th November, 1940, (10 days).

251. Sewering Bondel Road (portion)—Rs. 944, dated 20th November, 1940, (1 month).

252. Supplying earth mixed with rubbish at the east slope of portion of Hughes Road from Tangra Road junction towards south—Rs. 809, dated 20th November, 1940. (1 month).

253. Earth work in flanks and slopes of Hughes Road portion from Railway Bridge to Pig Slaughter House—Rs. 751, dated 20th November, 1940. (1 month).

254. Repairs to the existing flooring in the passage of B, D and G Blocks in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 943, dated 20th November, 1940, (1 month).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District III Eng'g Office.
The 21st November, 1940.

Naming and Re-naming of Roads.

It is proposed that—

(1) Sankaritola 1st Lane and the strip of un-named road running in straight line thereof through Creek Row be named as "Nrishinha Mukherjee Lane".

(2) The road round St. James Square, on its north, east and west, in Ward No. 11, which is named as St. James Square, be changed to "St. James Street"

Any person having any objection to the naming and renaming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersinged, on or before Saturday, the 30th November, 1940.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th November, 1940.

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a road in Ward 22 :—

The portion of Sankaripara Road from Turf Road to Bhowanipore Road, to be called "Bijay Basu Road."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 13th November, 1940.

It is proposed that the portion of Fakir Halder Lane from premises No. 46, Mohim Halder Street to 12/1/2, Fakir Halder Lane, be named as "Rajendra Halder Lane".

Any person having any objection to the re-naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersinged, on or before Monday, the 25th November, 1940.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 11th November, 1940.

Modification of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan modifying the portion of the alignment of the 30 ft. projected public street connecting the 20 ft. roads at 105 and 109, Hazra Road with the 40 ft. projected road (connecting the two ends of Nanda Lal Jiew Road) in Ward 27, which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation dated 19th July, 1940, so far as to affects Plot 11 of 105, Hazra Road.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 20th December, 1940.

A copy of the plan, showing the proposed modification in the alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,
Acting Chief Executive Officer,

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st November, 1940.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up in the public auction to be held on Saturday, the 30th November, 1940, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 3 p.m., punctually:—

1. One Remington Typewriter No. RX 98533 (old and broken).
2. One old clock (old and broken).
3. Two small wooden tables (empty, d'd and broken).
4. Two almirahs (old and damaged).
5. Three chairs (old and damaged).
6. One table (old and damaged).
7. One Gord Safe—Iron safe (old and broken).
8. One Royal Bicycle (old and broken).
9. One cycle—maker unknown (old and broken).

A. K. BASAK,
Asstt. Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 19th November, 1940

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of all the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserve price at a public auction to be held by the Chief Executive Officer, at the Central Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 12th December, 1940, at 5 p.m., on the conditions specifically mentioned in the form of agreement to be executed by the successful bidder at his cost within seven days from the date of auction. The successful bidder shall have to furnish, in cash, an earnest deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises is to be immediately put up and re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids. The plans of the lands, the form of agreement, conditions of sale and other necessary particulars may be seen and obtained on personal enquiry in the office of the undersigned on all working days during the office hours.

Description of lands :—

(1) Land at the junction of Upper Chitpore Road and Joy Mitter Street, Ward 3, measuring 4 kottahs approximately.

(2) Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 9 of surplus land at the junction of Ekdalia Road and Ballygunge Station Road, Ward 27, measuring about 3 kottahs 2 chittacks, 2 kottahs 9 chittacks and 3 kottahs 7 chittacks respectively.

(3) Lot No. 7 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Monsatola Lane and Pipe Road, Ward 25, measuring 5 kottahs 13 chittacks approximately.

(4) Lots Nos. 11 and 12 on Hussain Sha Road, Ward 25, each measuring 5 kottahs 12 chittacks approximately.

N.B.—Lot No. 9 is tenanted and it will be sold with tenants

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th November, 1940.

Lease of Corporation Land, etc.

Offers are invited for the lease of a portion of land comprising an area of about 1 bigha 16 kottahs 14 chittacks and 35 sq. ft. situated within the Lansdowne Dhobikhana belonging to the Calcutta Corporation together with the steam washing plant including the drying room. Offerers should quote monthly rental inclusive of occupier's share of taxes. Conditions of the lease and other particulars may be had on application to the Health Officer. The successful offerer will have to pay in addition to the monthly rental, water charges at the rate of six annas per 1,000 gallons of filtered water to be supplied by the Calcutta Corporation.

Offers should be sent in sealed covers superscribed: "Offer for the Lease of Land and Steam Washing Plant" and should reach the Health Officer, Central Municipal Office, up to 2 p.m., on Wednesday, the 27th November, 1940.

BHASKAR MUKERJI
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th November, 1940.

Road Closed.

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Corporation, at their meeting held on 2nd October, 1940, in exercise of the powers, vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B.C. III) of 1923, the eastern flanks of Lower Circular Road, measuring approximately 5 kottahs, 15 chittacks and 29 sq. ft. bounded on the north by premises No. 153/1, Lower Circular Road, (Musjid) on the east by premises Nos. 154, 154/1, and 154/2, Lower Circular Road (used as Kat golas), on the south by newly constructed footpath of Lower Circular Road in front of premises No. 155, Lower Circular Road and on the west by Lower Circular Road, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been temporarily closed, with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution, noted above, for the construction of pathways

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th November, 1940.

Schedule of Flat Rates chargeable from the Plumbers for restoration of pavements, etc. disturbed by them for effecting water connections, repairing pipes, etc. in force from 1st October, 1939.

The following revised rates for bituminous works (Items Nos. 15 to 20) are sanctioned and will come into force on and from the 1st December, 1940:—

Item No. & Description of work.	Flat rates (including Supervision) chargeable from the Plumbers for areas—				
	Not Exceeding 10 sq. ft.	Exceeding 10 sq. ft. but not 20 sq. ft.	Exceeding 20 sq. ft. but not 30 sq. ft.	Exceeding 30 sq. ft. but not 40 sq. ft.	Exceeding 40 sq. ft. but not 50 sq. ft.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
15. Restoration of Bituminous pavement 2" thick including preparation of bed ...	3 12 0	7 8 0	11 4 0	15 0 0	18 12 0
16. Do. 1" thick Do. ...	2 9 0	5 2 0	7 11 0	10 4 0	12 12 0
17. Do. ½" thick Do. ...	1 11 0	3 6 0	5 1 0	6 12 0	8 8 0
18. Do. Surface dressing (painting), 1st coat, 2nd coat & seal coat Do.	2 4 0	4 8 0	6 12 0	9 0 0	11 4 0
19. Do. Street asphaltum pavement 1"	2 1 0	4 2 0	6 3 0	8 4 0	10 4 0
20. Do. Non-skid surfacing ...	0 11 0	1 6 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	3 7 0

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
The 16th November, 1940.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Phone: Cal. 6586.
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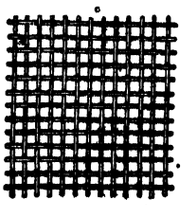
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2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

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Brisket, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney)		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,,	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz.	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones, each	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,,	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,,	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer				
Hind-quarter ,,				
Saddle				
Leg per lb.	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb.	0 12 0			

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MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,,	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,,	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,,	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,,	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		



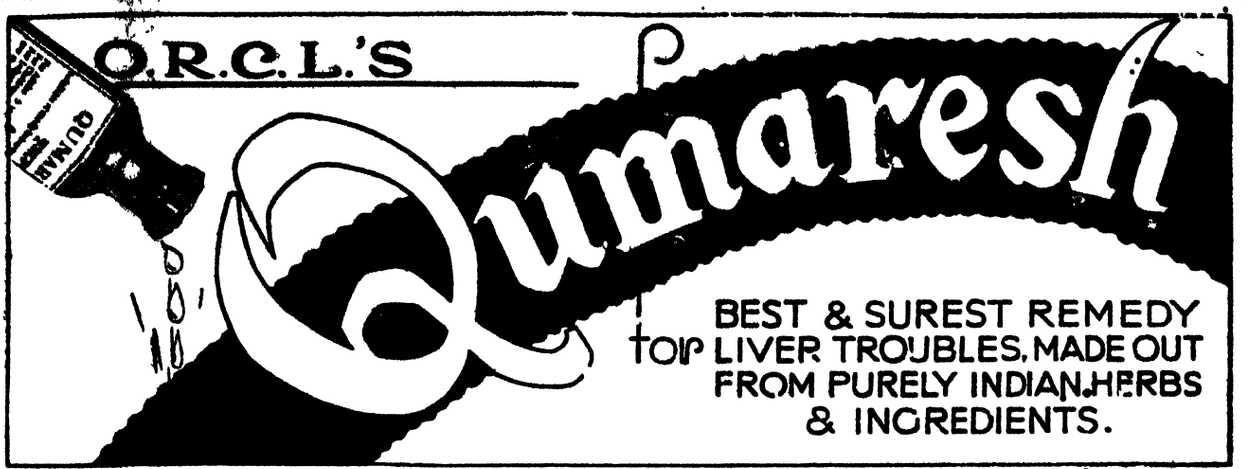
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb.	0 6 0	
Salt Pork	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	10 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 12 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Mursidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer		0 1 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...	0 3 6	
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		0 3 6
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Spinach per lot of 30 ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs A.P.	Rs A
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanital 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ,,	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ,,		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monaffer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mask melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra „ ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ..		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ..	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ..		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...		
Pomegranate Bhowana-score per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...		
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

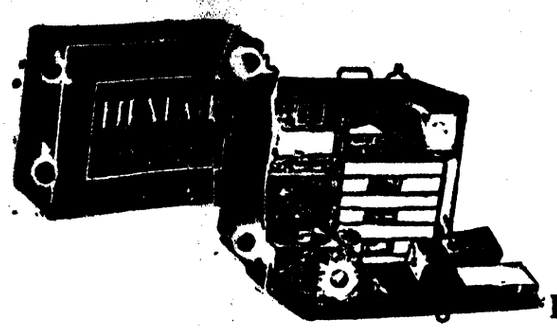
AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
5	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
2	25 0 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.	11	0 10 0 per day	Business to be approved by the authority.
86	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	
88A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
87	0 1 6 „				
84 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
82 Chandney	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

will enable everyone

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA—BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 4 0
Cuths per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	10 0	0 12
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, —	0 1 0	1
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, ,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta	0 2 0	0 2 6
Suji	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Kashi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	4 13 0	4 14 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Jirasakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	
Kabuli rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Coarse rice per seer ..		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Java Sugar per seer ...		
Do. do. (Crystal)	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	2 9
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, —		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

15% up

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 2 6	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,,	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard 1 ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 sebra per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	0 15 6
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...		0 15 0
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
„ 28B	0 4 0	Do	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G 8	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd „ „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid „	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls „	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger „	0 3 6	0 4 0
Pati Lemon per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay „	0 1 6	
Do. Country „	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New)	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon „	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Gauhati „		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 3 0	
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Disi per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling „		
Do. Deshi	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans „	0 3 0	
Squash „	0 2 6	0 3 6
Tomato „		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 12—14	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 10—30	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot „	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa „	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab „		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Nasik „		
Do. Quetta „		
Do. Chaman	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma „	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi „	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore „	1 4 0	
Khobani „	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 2 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Hari		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 10—12	1 0 0	
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 25—35	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	
Do. Sultuna „		0 10 0
Almond shelled „	1 0 0	0 12 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 0 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	2 8 0
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled „		
Nut Ground „	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. „	1 0 0	
Bombay „ „	1 0 0	
Aligarh „ „		
Jessore „ per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur „ „	1 4 0	
Pabna „ „		1 2 0
Darbhanga „ „	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur „ „	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee „	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee „	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk „	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda „ per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) „	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) „ md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasal per md.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 12 0	6 0 0
Chamormoni		6 0 0
		6 0 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 0 0	
Kamini per maund		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Java „ „		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil „	0 6 0	
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 3	
Flour „		0 2 6
Atta B per md.	6 0 0	6 4 0
Sujee „	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil „		23 0 0
Chandausi Attaper md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari „		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) „	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (khari) „	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator „	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal „	0 2 6	
Do. „	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin		3 1 0
„ „ Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand „		3 12 0
„ „ Bulk		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9 Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 8
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	—	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	—	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 4	0 2 0 each	Betel.	Veg. 1 to 6	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
Veg. 1 to 6 & 9	0 3 0 ,,	Vegetables.	,, 9 to 15		
1A	0 10 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
B—1	0 10 0 ,,				

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium) ...	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora) ...	—		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinishakkar (Do.) ...	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap) ...	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled ...		—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog ...	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal) ...	—		0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	—		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khesari Dal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		—		
„ Khari ...	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal ...	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer ...		—		
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna	—		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil ...	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java) ...	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata) ...	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure ...	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—		0 2 6
Patal ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 3
Peas ...	—	—	0 1 0	
Cauliflower each ...	—	—	—	
Cabbage each ...	—	—	—	
Ginger	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Onion	—	—	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ... —			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
S. B. 11	Rs. 40 monthly.	Oilman's Stores.	W. B. 16	Rs. 40 monthly	Cloth
Do. 18	„ 40 „	Do.	Do. 12	„ 35 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19	„ 30 „	Mudikhana.	Do. 11	„ 40 „	Do.
Do. 20	„ 30 „	Do.	Do. 14	„ 35 „	Do.
Do. 21	„ 30 „	Do.	Do. 15	„ 35 „	Do.
Do. 22	„ 30 „	Do.	Do. 18	„ 35 „	Do.
W. B. 8	„ 30 „	Spices.	Do. 15	„ 35 „	Mudi
Do. 4	„ 15 „	Mudi	Do. 8	„ 30 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	As. 10 daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 38	As. 12 daily.	

(Continued on page 39).

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 8 0	
Mutton „ ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 9 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...		0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic „ ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pulbul per seer ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras „ ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 9 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 7 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee „ —		0 2 9
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar „ md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) „ „	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar „ ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga „ „ ...		0 2 0
Khasaree „ —	0 2 3	
Kalai —	0 2 3	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 9	
„ (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt „ ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 „	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 „	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ⅛166-¼169	„ 0-18 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 68	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 15 & 16	„ 18-0 Per month				
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „		Betel. 4, 3, 9 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 51—52	„ 90-0 „				
„ 40	„ 37-8 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.	Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 31	„ 1-2 „				
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE.
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
Beef 43	0 12 0 each.	Beef.
„ 36	1 8 0 „	„
„ 38	0 8 0 „	Shinebone
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
F. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
F. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 3	1 0 0 „	Sticks.
Do. 2	2 8 0 „	Do.
Mutton 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
C. (old) 59	0 12 0 „	Dry fruits.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Ber
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „	Do.
	per month.	
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26		
„ 35—36	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 47—48		
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4, & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38, 77 to 84, 110 to 136 17	0 4 6 „	Fish.
	0 5 6 „	Do.
	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pena per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 2 6
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricot ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Grape ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosberry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...		
Roseberry per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Star apple ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30 ...	1 0 0	
Fazli 8 to 10 ...		
Prunes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk ...		
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,, ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 5 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 3	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	2 15 6	0 2 3 p. bot.
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...	3 9 6	
Ordinary ...	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	D .
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do 12—16	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes etc
Do. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	
Do. 7	0 5 0	
Do. 17	0 7 0	
Do. 18	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 35	0 3 0	
Do. 36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 43	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fresh fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Do.
Do. 72—77	0 3 0	
Do. 80	0 3 0	
Do. 84—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 3 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

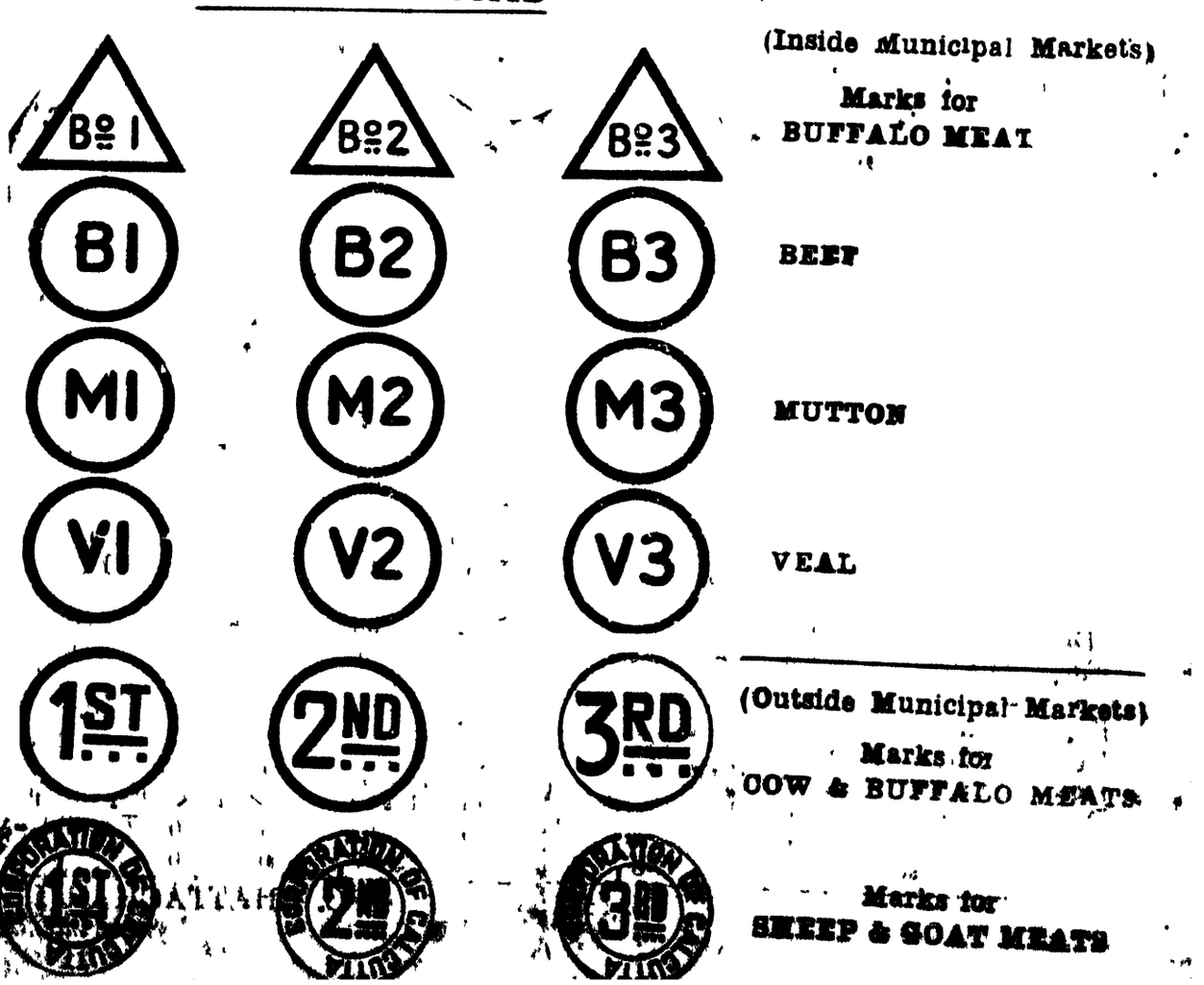
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ..	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do.		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
.. (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond	0 14 0	0 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ..	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Baskfulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 4 0	5 4 0
.. (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar .. md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ..		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Ghee per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor	0 3 0	
Bhanga		
Khasaree	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai		0 2 6
Biuli	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
.. (Sona)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor	0 2 0	0 2 3
Salt		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1	0 6 6	
Do. 2	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish —	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS.

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29, 1940

Councillor Sattar Resigns

The Corporation Meeting on Wednesday, the 27th November, accepted the resignation tendered by Mr. Abdus Sattar of his seat as a Councillor of the Corporation. Since he has been appointed an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal he cannot, under the Act, keep his seat any longer in the Corporation.

Kabiraj Satya Brata Sen

Kabiraj Satya Brata Sen was elected to fill up the vacancies in the *Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee* and the *Roads and Bustees Standing Committee*,—the first caused by the death of Mr. Notobor Chandra Dutt and the second by the resignation of Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

Sir Hari Sanker Paul

Sir Hari Sanker Paul was elected to fill up the vacancy in the *Primary Education Standing Committee* caused by the resignation of Mr. M. L. Madkar.

The Cohen Brothers

Mr. D. J. Cohen was elected to fill up the vacancy in the *Finance Standing Committee* caused by the resignation of Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, while Mr. I. J. Cohen was elected to fill up the vacancy in *the Public Health Standing Committee* caused by the resignation of Mr. M. A. Jubbar.

Committee Of Examinations

The Corporation, at their meeting held on the 15th February, 1939, while considering the rules for recruitment to Corporation services, appointed a Committee consisting of the Chairmen of all Standing Committees and this Committee was designated as the Committee of Examinations. This Committee was placed in charge of all the arrangements and work connected with the holding of examinations and the publication of their results. They were also authorised to frame any supplementary rules for the examinations that might be considered necessary and place them before the Corporation for their approval.

The Committee at their meeting held on the 20th November, 1940, resolved *inter alia*:—

That the Services Standing Committees be directed not to make any appointment in the clerical cadres pending submission of the report of the Committee of the Examinations to the Corporation.

In moving for the confirmation of the above at Wednesday's Meeting of the Corporation the Chairman of the Committee of Examinations, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, intimated to the House that he hoped that his Committee would be able to report susbstantial progress regarding the preparation of the report concerned to the Corporation on Wednesday next.

Speaking on the motion Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman said that the delay in making appointments in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examinations was due to the fact they had not all the informations regarding the results of the examinations before them. For example, they did not know how many vacancies there were; and further, they did not want that any of the vacancies should be fiilled up by persons other than successful candidate.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee asked what was the report the Committee of Examinations were going to submit. The Examinations were held five or six months back and the results were out sometime in August last. How was it that appointments were being held up?

Mr. Chatterjee said that he had every sympathy with the object that there should be appointments only from the qualified candidates and that it would not be fair to appoint outsiders, who are nominees of influential men but had not passed these examinations. What he wanted to know was why appointments were being held up pending submission of the report of the Committee of Examinations. If the Committee of Examinations had only to arrange the names of successful candidates in order of merit and to group them according to the communities to which they belonged as per Rule 26 (a) of the Rules for Recruitment adopted by the Corporation. then it was a purely clerical job which could be done in a few minutes. He would, therefore, request Mr. Ispahani to explain or clarify the point, that is, what kind of report the Committee of Examinations were going to submit to the Corporation.

Mr. Chatterjee further said that if the appointments were held up with a view to alter the communal ratio which had been fixed by the Corporation, then they were opposed to holding up appointments till the submission of the report. For that was the function of the Corporation.

Mr. Ispahani pointed out that in Rule 26 (a) of the Rules for Recruitment to the Corporation services it was laid down that as soon as the results of the examinations were announced the Committee of Examinations should, in the first instance, arrange the names of successful candidates in separate lists according to the examinations they had passed, grouping them within each list according to the communities to which they belonged and then in the second place the Committee should circulate the list so compiled to the authorities entitled to make appointments by the delegation of powers for the time being in force.

Continuing Mr. Ispahani said that his Committee met on last Wednesday (November 20) afternoon, about three-fourth of an hour before the Corporation meeting. They rose for want of certain information and again met that day (Wednesday) but certain further information was required by a member of the Committee who wanted to see how the advertisement in regard to the examination appeared in the newspapers. This information could not be had and they had to postpone the meeting without making practically any progress. "I hope", Mr. Ispahani stated, "next Wednesday we shall be able to do good work and report to the Corporation substantial progress."

In conclusion Mr. Ispahani said that they were requesting the Services Standing Committees not to proceed with making appointments in order to fill up the existing and future vacancies by the people who had been successful in the examinations.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman moved by the way of an amendment:

(1) *That the Services Committee be directed to suspend making appointments in the clerical cadres pending submission of the report of the Committee of Examinations to the Corporation as to the best way of absorbing the successful candidates in the existing and future vacancies in the cadres concerned.*

(2) *That the Committee of Examination do submit their reports to the Corporation within a week.*

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, by way of an amendment, wanted that instead of asking the Committee of Examinations to submit a report as to the best way of absorbing the successful candidates they should ask the Committee to submit a report in order to give effect to the Corporation resolution of appointing successful candidates in the existing and future vacancies. Because he thought that the Corporation was committed to the policy of appointing the successful candidates.

Mr. Chatterjee's amendment was negatived by the House and Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman's amendment as set forth above was accepted.

ENGINEER KILLED BY LIFT

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's Bereavement

We regret to record that Mr. B. B. Chatterjee (64), an engineer-contractor, (uncle of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law), met with a tragic end following the breakdown of a lift in a house in Clive Street on Thursday last. The lift man was also injured in the right hand.

It is reported that while Mr. Chatterjee was getting into the lift on the third floor of the house, the lift suddenly dropped a few feet down sandwiching him between the floor and the top of the lift and killing him on the spot.

No Huts

The Corporation decided to issue a notice under Section 324 (i) (e) prohibiting the construction of huts in the following streets and localities which were recently improved by the Calcutta Improvement Trust—(i) Maharani Hemanta Kumari Street, (ii) Manmatha Nath Bhattacharjee Street (iii) Balaram Ghosh Street, and (iv) Nyaratna Lane.

After Two Years

While the Corporation was considering the question of granting compassionate allowance to the heirs of certain deceased employees, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman drew the attention of the House to the case of one *Dukhu*, who died in March, 1938, and the compensatory allowance was being sanctioned by the Corporation that day (Wednesday), November 27, *i.e.*, after two years.

Mr. Barman remarked that this was an instance of the dilatory way in which the Corporation moved.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: I cannot be held responsible for the sins of my predecessors.

The Mayor: This is a general grievance.

Mr. Barman: You say you have come here to do away with the evils.

The Mayor: Let us do our work. The machinery is so clogged that it does not move easily.

Mr. Barman: There must be someone to grease it (Loud laughter).

Financial Position Of The Corporation

Chief Accountant's Reply To Government Audit Report

"THERE has been a progressive deterioration in the financial position of the Calcutta Corporation", states the Accountant-General, Bengal, inviting special attention of the Corporation to certain "very unsatisfactory" features of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Corporation for the year 1938-39.

The Accountant-General proceeds to point out that the balance at credit of the Revenue Fund of the Corporation has fallen from year to year as the following figures will show: Balance on March 31, 1931, was 113·42 lakhs, on March 31, 1935 it was 105·58 lakhs; and on March 31, 1939 it stood at 80·18 lakhs. Thus, in 8 years' time, the balance has been reduced by no less than 33¼ lakhs of rupees or by about 30 per cent.

Cash Balance

Replying to the above criticism, the Chief Accountant of the Corporation says that under the Municipal Act, the Corporation has to maintain at the end of a year a minimum cash balance of not less than six lakhs of rupees. "Although we are always anxious to see our cash balance standing at as large a figure as our circumstances can permit", the Chief Accountant points out, "we cannot refuse the present generation of rate-payers from deriving the maximum benefit of the resources in our hand, so long as the minimum cash balance is maintained. I do not think this is a fit case for being dealt with through an Audit Report."

Another unsatisfactory feature of the Audit Report to which the Accountant-General invites special attention of the Corporation is the "chronic arrears" in the collection of consolidated rates. The Accountant-General says:

Chronic Arrears

"The chronic arrears in the collection of consolidated rates have contributed largely to the unsatisfactory and deteriorating character of the finances. The outstandings are increasing by leaps and bounds. On March 31, 1924, the outstandings were Rs. 3·07 lakhs, on March 31, 1935, they mounted to Rs. 44·49 lakhs and they further increased to Rs. 53·14 lakhs on March 31, 1939.

"A rise from Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 53.14 lakhs or of 16.30 per cent. in the course of 15 years is indeed appalling and unless drastic steps are taken, there is very little chance of any real improvement in the financial position.

"A sum of nearly Rs. 80,000 has been outstanding on account of consolidated rates from 15 persons for periods varying from one to six years. Suits have not been filed nor have warrants been issued in these cases. In fact, no special action, appears to have been taken to realise these dues. The Corporation has extensive powers and various ways of dealing with defaulters and it is therefore, all the more regrettable that so little has been done where so much was possible."

Replying to the above criticisms, the Collector states:—

"The position of the department with regard to heavy outsandings was thoroughly discussed by the Finance Standing Committee at the close of the year under report, when the difficulties experienced by the department in taking action against Receivers, Trustees, Matwallis, Debutter properties and Bustees, etc., were explained. The Committee also discussed the matter in connection with para 15 of the Audit Report for 1937-38, regarding outstanding consolidated rates and passed a resolution informing the Auditors that definite steps for improving the position was taken. The department has made a splendid collection in the year 1939-40 in spite of various difficulties and the position of outstandings has definitely improved since.

As regards the remarks in the last four lines, I am afraid, they would not have come forth from one who is conversant with the power given to the Corporation

CALCUTTA RADIO STATION

Opening of New Studios

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will perform the opening ceremony of new studios at the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio on December 3, when His Excellency will broadcast an address to listeners. This will be preceded by an introductory talk by Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of Broadcasting.

under the Act. Every year large outstandings are being placed before the Finance Committee and every one is feeling that amendment of the Act is necessary to remove the difficulties of collection. A large number of cases against Receivers, Trustees, etc., remain outstanding. Equal difficulty is presented by *bustee* bill payable by owners living in joint families. The Corporation has been powerless to deal with these people who are responsible for the majority of the outstandings.

To say the least one simple attention in the procedure made at the instance of Government Auditors has created an impossible situation. Originally, rate-bills of big buildings of which only a small part was occupied, could be disposed of smoothly by allowing proportionate remission for vacancy which has since been discontinued. Such cases are obviously accumulating for the last few years, as Collector's power falls short.

However, as this is not the place for discussing such difficulties in detail, I better stop here."

Following are the remarks of the Chief Executive Officer on the Accountant-General's observations regarding arrears in the collection of consolidated rates :—

"There can be no doubt that the position of our collection has become a most unsatisfactory feature and the Auditors have only drawn attention to a matter which has been engazing the attention of the Finance Standing Committee and the Corporation. To improve matters certain proposals have been made and it is certain that these will help to raise our percentage of collection. There may be difficulties as the Collector has pointed out but steps might be taken by the department for re-establishing its previous position as regards collection."

HOOGHLY BOARD

Dispute on Education Grant

A dispute has arisen between the Howrah District Board and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, over the former's refusal to allot any money for the district school board.

The Divisional Commissioner returned the current year's budget estimates of the Board unapproved, suggesting that provisions under certain heads of expenditure as made in the budget should be reduced on the basis of the average annual expenditure under those heads for three years ended 1938-39 with a view to finding out, at least Rs 20,000, for contribution to the district school board towards primary education in the current year. The Commissioner added that there was hardly any justification for the Board to shake off its liabilities on the plea of education cess not having been levied as yet.

At a special meeting the Board has decided to inform the Commissioner that it will not be possible to retrench expenditure according to his suggestion for finding money for the school board.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD IN CALCUTTA

Meets Sir Jadunath Sarkar

Dr. Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Mr. Muthura Prasad and Mr. Joychand Vidyalankar arrived in Calcutta on Thursday morning from Patna to raise funds for completion of the History of India, which is being prepared under the supervision of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and other distinguished scholars.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad soon after his arrival in Calcutta met Sir Jadunath Sarkar for about an hour.

The main object of Dr. Prasad's visit to Calcutta is completion of all arrangements in connection with Compilation of Indian History which is proposed to be written in twenty volumes. About ninety scholars have agreed to write on various chapters of different periods beginning from very ancient times. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, it is learnt, will write on Akbar and since other portions of Moghul Period. Dr. P. Bagchi will write on ancient Hindu Period. Dr. Prasad is also collecting funds in this connection.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was a bit indisposed in the evening owing to a slight attack of asthma.

AN OATH FOR OUR CITY FATHERS

"We believe in Our City, in the spirit of her institutions, and in the principles of freedom of thought, equality of opportunity, and sense of individual responsibility, for which she stands: and as an expression of our gratitude to those who have wrought to give us this priceless heritage, we pledge to these free institutions our allegiance and loyalty in times of peace as well as in hours of peril, and we will do all in our power to aid Our City to reach the goal visioned by our forebears."

Calcutta—"My Home Town!"

[By H. C. Mukherji]

NO apology is needed by one born and bred in Calcutta and living here nearly for fifty-six years, to express similar sentiment as those conveyed in the famous line: "For all thy faults, I love thee still." The same sentiment, in fact, must surge in million hearts attuned to patriotism, which is but another term for love of one's country, for, did not another Poet also sing—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead.
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land'?"

Truly and honestly, I am proud of my home-town, Calcutta, which, during nearly my own fifty-six years, has grown by leaps and bounds and promises to grow and develop still further even long after I have departed for ever!

Yes, Calcutta is my home-town, my pride uncontrollable, my childhood's vision of the world around. When, therefore, anything happens which seems to detract from that pride and makes me feel ashamed of my favourite city, the city of my birth, I grieve genuinely and wish I could prevent such a calamity. I do not know if all those who have been born in Calcutta think and feel as I do; but I know Rabindranath does and it is no small privilege to be in such exalted company.

If one is proud of one's parentage, one must also be proud of the city of one's birth and of one's native land. In the estimation of a true patriot, his native land is the best on the face of the Globe—where the breeze brings balmy fragrance and the luxuriant fruits and flowers are cool and refreshing, where the very earth is paradise—the smell of sods turned in by the scythe is better than the scent of perfumes, the fields are greener than elsewhere, the water of the flowing river is like nectar of the Gods—and where, in the words of the peasant poet:—

"There simmer first unfolds her robes
And there the largest tarry."

If I love my home-town and my native land, I also love another place just as dearly—the home of my ancestors whose blood flows in my veins, whose high ideals are my proud heritage and whose decendant, however unworthy, I am. Whoever, indeed, has not felt proud to visit his ancestral home ensconced in some village far, far away from the bustle of the city,—a tiny spot where mighty minds were born to commune with the Infinite, for that only was their daily and honest avocation? How placid is the atmosphere of the village, with its rivulet flowing peacefully by, its crystal-clear streams, fields and meadows, its cowherds and flocks, its noontide silence broken betimes by the singing lark and the chirping sparrows! the very naturalness of village life is its greatest attraction, and it will be a bad day for us when our village gradually become sophisticated and unnatural and lose their pristine purity and simplicity.

I beg your pardon, gentle readers, if I seem to be digressing; but my thoughts are fixed on the central theme of love of one's home-town and are so inter-linked that it can hardly be helped.

I admit I have not travelled too far and wide, but I have been to many a so-called "earthly paradise"; and yet I have longed to be back in Calcutta. There is something about this city which draws me to it as iron or steel is drawn to a magnet. I hate the terrible smells and the winter's pall of smoke in the glorious city, the perpetual dust nuisance which is abated only during the monsoon months to some extent, the eternally busy brigades of flees and mosquitoes by day and night; the green-fly invasions and the parennial presence of insects of all kinds and, of course, the monsoon flooding of streets. Yet the compensations are manifold.

If I go away on a change to the hills or the seaside or to some place in Bihar or the United Provinces, I may like the new environments for a few days. But as soon as the novelty wears off, I decide to come back to my old, favourite haunts. The hill breeze is surely bracing enough, the deep-well water is admittedly better than medicines for improving the digestion; but the village water looks suspicious, and no bath in the village tank is satisfying enough. For my drink and my bath I prefer Calcutta fluid water to any other fluid; and as for my health, there is no place like this city—with its connected drainage systems and its flushing arrangements for safe disposal of filthy sewage. In the majority of Indian towns even today, not to speak of villages, one would often come across human excreta in the fields while taking the morning or evening constitutional, the abominable strench promptly compelling a resolution not to visit the place again.

In the matter of communications, what changes have taken place during the last half-a-century! Calcutta has been growing and growing and growing, and the transportation of citizens and visitors have to be considered. In the old days, hackney carriages and horse-drawn trams (up to 10 at night) were the only conveyances available. The former gave one a real pain in the neck as there were no rubber tyres on the wheels of the carriages; and as the horses were not too well-mannered, a hackney carriage drive was far from being a pleasurable experience. In the majority of the towns and villages in those days, the only available conveyance used to be bullock carts, and even now this is the rule except in a handful of towns where taxi-cabs or buses have appeared. There is no trouble in Calcutta, by day or night, to reach from one end of the city to another by bus or taxi, and if short distances are traversed the rickshaw is always handy.

A new era in travel began in 1902, when electric trams were introduced in Calcutta, and the improvements effected in the bogies since then have made them the most comfortable conveyances in India, if not in the East.

Thanks to the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the face of the city has been changed considerably during the last twenty-five years. Broad highways have been constructed where congestion used to be the rule, while in the

maze of narrow winding lanes murders were committed in broad day-light. Pilgrim traffic to Kalighat, through interminable byways, used to be a source of much worry and discomfort, which, however, is not experienced to-day. In the southern and also the central and northern districts of Calcutta, the hand of the Trust is visible. So that one has been away for even a dozen years will be bewildered by the transformation which the city has undergone.

The educational and cultural life of Calcutta compares favourably with that of any other city in the world. The educational institutions that abound here,—the public libraries, including the Imperial Library, the Calcutta University, the many cultural bodies that adorn the city, where the incentive to learning is strong, the Indian Museum, that wonderful repository of knowledge—are still all objects of pride the like of which cannot be seen anywhere except in some of the biggest cities.

In the domain of sports, pastimes and amusements too, Calcutta hold a very advanced place among the cities in India. Unfortunately, however, too much time and attention are often devoted to this phase of Calcutta life to the detriments of its cultural side. Too much gambling is indulged in by both men and women on the Race Course as well as in other fields, and, as a result, the Indian community is being impoverished daily. A fact, almost deplorable fact, which may not generally be known, is that a large number of Bengali families, residing mostly in Southern Calcutta, (which used to be among the most prosperous up till, say, twenty-five years ago) have become so very indigent through their gambling propensities that their properties have been sold and they are living on charity. It is a pity that attempts remain yet to be made to discourage gambling. On the contrary, fresh fields are being opened out, from time to time, so that the habit of gambling may thrive!

Amusements are of various kinds. Those generally connected with city's night life at restaurants and questionable rendevous are, of course, the most objectionable. But as enjoyment of night life is not given to many, the evil has not been able to establish itself far and wide, as has been the case in Bombay.

The European Stage in Calcutta, and for that matter in India, is practically dead, which is a great pity from the cultural point of view. The Indian Stage goes on, but it has a very precarious existence, and if its success in the past had not been too glorious, it has now a mighty competitor in the Screen, both foreign and Indian, with the latter proving more and more formidable with the passage of time. As a cultural institution, the Screen today is a potent power; and in a city like Calcutta, it should wield an influence second to none, provided people of culture turn their attention seriously to its many problems of advancement. Greater minds than mine should, however, tackle this problem.

But Calcutta is truly a great city; and I love and respect it as being the city of the birth of many of my distinguished fellow—Bengalis. Yes, Calcutta "with all thy faults, I love thee still.". *Calcutta for Ever!*

BENGAL PRESS COMMITTEE

Personnnel Announced

A Provincial Press Advisory Committee has been appointed for Bengal.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, the Convener for Bengal, says that the President of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Mr. K. Srinivasan, has finally approved of the following comprising the Bengal Provincial Press Advisory Committee. :—

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh—*Chairman.*
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth (Statesman).
Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar (Anandabazar Patrika).
Mr. Mahomed Khairul Anam Khan (Azad), and
Mr. Janaki Jiban Ghosh (Advance).

The Committee will begin work at once.

Let each one of us take this oath—

"We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many.

"We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught.

"We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; and thus, in all these ways, we may transmit this city, not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

—The oath of the Athenian Youths.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

How To Avoid Infection For The Baby

FORTUNATELY a baby who is being nursed by the mother has a good chance of escaping most infections. If cases occur in the houses; however, baby may contract it: then is the greatest care necessary, because a child under two has little resistance, and an infectious illness will often prove fatal.

Prevention is the best safeguard. A few drops of good personal disinfectant should be put into the bath. A good disinfectant, either fluid or soap, will not harm the tenderest skin. All baby's clothes should be washed separately, in water to which the disinfectant has been added. Toothbrush, sponge, towels should be kept well away from those of any other members of the family, and should be disinfected each day and hung out to dry.

No one but the immediate family circle should ever be allowed to kiss the baby.

Many illnesses begin with a cold in the head or a sore throat; these symptoms, even if slight, should be taken seriously, as the child may easily become susceptible to colds. It is important to find out and remove the cause, because the habit of taking cold is easily acquired, and may result in many serious conditions which may damage the health permanently.

If the baby is well, no weather, except fog, will harm it, and the best part of the day should be spent in the open air. If there is any tendency to a cold, a day in one room to avoid added chill will prevent it developing. To take any symptom in its first stage, and treat it will avoid prolonged illness.

Anyone suffering from a cold or cough, or feeling "off colour," should not go near the baby. if they are members of the household it is wise to isolate them. A day or so in bed will keep them from spreading infection, and also give the patient a chance to recover without meeting any other germs. In this way the nature of the illness will make itself known before anyone else becomes involved. Above all, this should apply to the nurse who is in such close contact with the baby.

The First Signs

The first signs of illness in a child are vomiting, feverishness, lassitude or unusual sleepiness.

These first hours are of the greatest importance, and a doctor should be called in at once. Many illnesses, such as whooping cough or diphtheria, are treated by serum or injection, which is ineffective if not given in the early stages.

If the child is unwell, put it to bed at once in a warm bed and well-ventilated room. A feverish child is apt to throw off the bedclothes, so put on a vest or woolly coat and socks, for cold feet are a danger at all times. It is very important not to risk chill.

Symptoms of Measles

One of the most common illness that attack the child is measles. However slight the attack, this must be taken seriously. It is highly infectious in the early stages before the rash appears. The first symptoms are a cold, often slight at first, running at the eyes and nose, sneezing, and very often a dry cough. The rash usually makes its appearance about the fourth day. Many mothers do not attach much importance to an attack, and it is still frequently the case that all the children of a family are allowed to be together in order that they may all get it over at the same time.

The complications which arise from measles are many. Mastoid, with permanent impairment of hearing, discharging ears, and bronchial pneumonia are often the direct result of an attack.

Measles, combined with whooping cough, a very frequent combination, is exceedingly dangerous, and very commonly, especially in the young infant, proves fatal.

Convalescence is perhaps the most important part of any illness. Whilst the child is really ill it is easy to keep it in bed, but when the child improves there may be too quick a return to normal life. The chances of fresh chill must be guarded against.

Dangers After Careless Convalescence

Many of the serious illnesses late in life are the after results of infectious complaints contracted in childhood. After influenza, heart disease or lung trouble is apt to develop; after measles, deafness may result, and eyes may be affected; and after an attack of scarlet fever, heart or kidney trouble, and very often rheumatism will make their appearence.

So often when convalescing from one infectious illness another is contracted. With this in view it is of the greatest importance that all sources of infection should be kept from a small child.

Liver oils are rich in vitamin fat soluble A, and the sunshine vitamin D, and is an effective antidote against infection. A few drops, working up to half a teaspoonful a day, will protect the baby during the winter months.

If there is any symptom of digestive upset or feverishness, go back to an all-milk diet until the trouble disappears, then a gradual return to the usual diet should be made. Begin with the lightest foods, such as steamed fish or lightly boiled egg. This variation in diet will work wonders, and is a wise precaution throughout life. Milk requires no effort on the part of the digestion, and has great healing qualities, and therefore, will not throw any extra strain on the organs, and will allow them to make the adjustments necessary for return to health.

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Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
8, CLIVE STREET

Machine Accounting In American Municipalities

ALL the accounting, billing and clerical work will probably be performed by business in the cities of to-morrow. Meanwhile, a great deal of this work already has been mechanized. No manufacturer has been more successful than the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. in fitting book-keeping machines to the kind of office work that is common to all municipalities. The accompanying tabulation of typical installations in 15 cities in 15 states shows these machines being used to do the accounting, posting and billing for taxes, water and electricity, for indexing every dollar spent against the budget appropriations and showing inexorably what remains.

These billing and general accounting machines are tailor-made for the job and can be equipped with features which will permit writing the bill, ledger and summery sheet at one operation. On payroll work, the check, employee's statement, payroll register, and earnings record can be written simultaneously. On tax work, the calculations are made at the same time that the tax bills and rolls are written.

Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla., use Burroughs billing and general accounting machines on water accounts, and in the latter city for budget accounting also, with the possibility of tax work being added. Escanaba, Mich., uses this type machine for water and electric billing; Royal Oak and Muskegon for water bills: Marquette for its 5,500 tax items and its water accounts; Saginaw for its 27,303 tax accounts and its water and electric bills.

At Albert Lea, in the state of Minnesota, where the counties do the tax work, this type machine handles water bills, and budget, payroll and cost accounting. At Ridgewood, N. J., budgetary accounting will be added to the machine's present chores in the Tax and Water Departments.

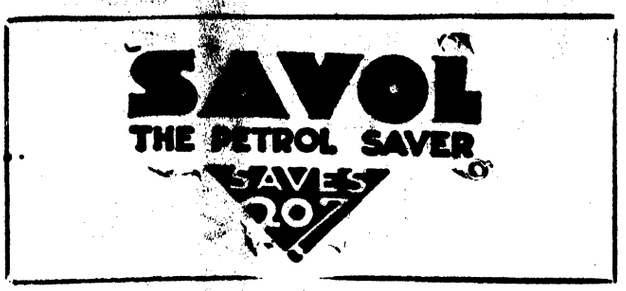
City.		No. of Tax Parcels	Machines used on
Albert Lea, Minn	...		WBPC
Anaheim, Calif	...	4,000	TWEB
Battle Creek, Mich	...	15,000	TW
Belleville, N. J	...	7,02:	TW
Frankfort, Ky.	...		W
Gainesville, Fla.	...	4,00:	WEB
Hartford, Conn.	...	22,000	T
Helena, Mont.		6,000	TW
Jamestown, N. Y.	...	7,300	TWEB
Kenosha, Wis.	...	16,000	TW
Kingsport, Tenn.	...	3,300	TWE
Lubbock, Texas	...		WE
Pocatello, Idaho	...		W
Richmond, Va.	...	43,500	TWC
Tucson, Ariz.	...		W
Weymouth, Mass.	...	10,500	TW

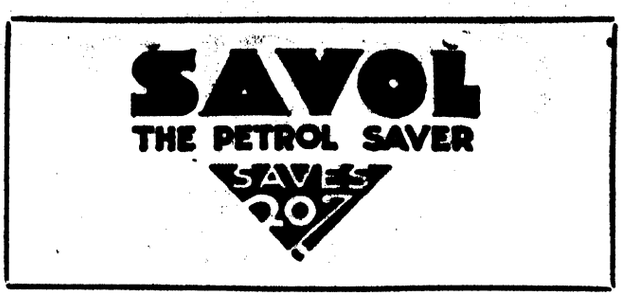
A Few Burroughs Book-keeping Machine Installations
T=tax work; W=water bills; E=electric; B=budget; P=payroll; C=costs

"The machine makes a tax bill and record sheet for each piece, beginning Block 1, Lot 1, including sub-sections," says City Recorder and Treasurer J. R. Pectal, of Kingsport, Tenn. "For three years we have found this system satisfactory. Our assessments are kept on the same size sheet, and the same machine is used for recording the assessment levy and the payments."

In addition to these billing and general accounting machines, Burroughs builds a complete line of low-cost desk-model machines for ledger-posting, utility and tax billing and budgetary accounting.

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CLASSIFICATION
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INSULATION PRODUCTS. || ACOUSTICAL PRODUCTS.
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Celotex Hardboard Uses include Railway Carriage Panelling, Floors, Concrete Forms, Flush Doors, Car Bodies, Exterior and Interior Decoration, etc.
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SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA





For purchasing departments, there is a fanfold order-writing machine easy to run and quick to produce neat, accurate purchase orders. For general office, there is a full line of calculators, adding machines and type-writers.

Much practical thought has been given by Burroughs to the small municipality having a thousand, or fewer or few more, tax and water accounts, and sometimes electric accounts, to keep and to bill. By using small machines now made available, it is possible to produce records as accurate and legible as those of any of the cities mentioned in this article. The tax and utility accounts can be posted by a small public utility machine able to add and subtract. There is also an automatic recepting machine which furnishes a triple check on tax, license and other money received, and tells who received each payment. For miscellaneous work, and where up to 14 copies are desired, there is a form-writing machine suitable for handling delinquent notices, payroll, bills, vouchers with voucher register, voucher checks with check register, and any forms together with journal or summary sheet.

Streets And Bridges

American Street Upkeep Costs

Street repairs and street cleaning represent the largest part of the public works maintenance cost in the big cities of the country, according to a survey of the American Public Works Association. For these two functions 16 of the cities paid out approximately $15,000,000 in 1939.

While appropriations for street cleaning in these cities were increased $200,000 over 1938, the funds set aside for street repair were reduced more than $1,000,000, which is false economy for cities which are attempting to defer needed street repairs. The annual bills for all maintenance activities in seven of the cities surveyed run well over $1,000,000 each for the past two years. Other functions usually included as maintenance activities are the repair of bridges and other structures, sewer maintenance and cleaning, traffic signs and the inspection of pavement cuts.

Topping the cities surveyed, in outlay for total maintenance expense, is Cleveland, Ohio, which estimates for 1939, an expenditure of $3,345,751, or an increase of $300,000 over 1938. Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., are other cities spending more than $1,000,000 for public works maintenance in 1939.

For the smaller cities in the group, 1939 maintenance appropriations run as follows: Toledo, Ohio, $577,196; Oakland, Calif., $399,920. The maintenance bill for Syracuse, N. Y., is estimated at $250,362, but street-cleaning figures are not included. Atlanta estimates 1939 expenditures at $358,470, and Louisville expects to spend $459,813, excluding structure maintenance and pavement-cut inspection. St. Paul will pay $288,761 for street and sewer maintenance and cleaning.

Snow-removal appropriations play a sizable role in street-cleaning costs of the northern cities. In Rochester, for example, $224,000 will spent for ordinary street cleaning in 1939, and in addition an appropriation of $360,000 has been made for snow removal. Toledo has added $22,500 for snow removal to its current appropriation of $193,000 for street cleaning. Detroit's 1939 street-cleaning bill is estimated at $494,191, *plus* $92,459 for snow removal.

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MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO., 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

Keshub Chunder Sen

On the occasion of the "Janmotsav" a bust of Brahmananda Keshub Chunder Sen was unveiled on the 19th November last, by Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, I.C.S. (retired), at Keshub Academy in the presence of a large gathering of the pupils and their guardians.

Mr. Subhas Bose Ill

The hearing of the case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is charged under the Defence of India Rules in connection with two speeches delivered by him in February last, was again adjourned to December 6, by Mr. V. N. Rajan, Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, on Monday last.

The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, where Mr. Bose is at present detained, informed the Magistrate that Mr. Bose was unfit to stand his trial even inside the Jail and that the case might be adjourned for about 10 days to enable Mr. Bose to recover.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee, defence Advocate, informed the Magistrate that on Sunday evening, he and Mr. B. P. Pain saw Mr. Bose in Jail and found him too weak to be engaged in any lengthy consultation or to follow the proceedings of a trial. In the circumstances, they felt that no useful purpose would be served by their taking further part in the proceedings and their client (Mr. Bose) had also released them from their engagement in this case. They would appear on the next date provided they got further instructions from Mr. Bose.

Mr. Pain also wrote a letter to the Magistrate informing him of his inability, in the circumstances, to take part in the proceedings.

Calcutta Black-Out Again

The attention of the public in Calcutta and the industrial area of 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly is, says a Press Note, drawn to the fact that there will be a test of the A.R.P. organization on December 11 and not December 4, as previously announced in the Press.

The test will last from 7 p.m. till midnight and will involve a trial of the lighting restriction arrangements that would be enforced under statutory order during an emergency period, and also a test of the efficiency of the various branches of the A.R.P. organization.

Certain modifications will be allowed in the lighting restriction arrangements in order to avoid excessive inconvenience to the public. The owners of the motor cars will not be compelled to fit masks on their motor vehicles in the manner indicated in the recent Press Note issued on the subject. The following arrangements will be permitted on this occasion :—

"The bulbs of the head lamps will be removed and the side lights will be obscured by the insertion behind the glass of material equal in density to that of a sheet of newspaper.

Railway services will not be suspended.

The Government appreciate that life under emergency conditions, such as will now be tested, may be inconvenient to a number of people. They consider, however, that it is essential that these trials should be carried out as early and as thoroughly as possible, and are satisfied that a test for only an hour late at night is not really long enough to gauge the extent to which the life of the City and area can be adapted to changed conditions. The Government trust and believe that as on previous occasions they will receive the willing co-operation of all members of the public.

Bengal Library Association

The usefulness of library movement in India was emphasized by Mr. W. C. Wordsworth on Sunday last, when he gave away certificates to the successful candidates of the fourth summer course of training in librarianship held by the Bengal Library Association.

The function took place at the Central Library of Calcutta University in the Ashutosh Building, College Square.

After stressing the important part that libraries play in education, Mr. Wordsworth said that in England it was now realized that a good library was an essential part of public health and no town was properly constituted which had not a well-equipped library and a trained librarian who knew how to bring the books under his care to the use of the public. Library work was new to India. They must not only have their books but they must also know how to take care of their books. This was whether the utility of this Association came in. It was doing something; indeed, it was doing more than what had ever been done in India in this respect. It was trying to establish the view that library work should be learned. They were just at the beginning and it was their duty to make the profession appreciated. Such pioneer work imposed hard work and sacrifice.

Mr. Munindra Deb Rai Mahashaya, President of the Association, said that 25 candidates took the training course of whom 15 were successful. It was a gratifying feature that for the first time four women joined training classes this year and of these two were successful.

Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy, Director, gave a short account of the work of the training course.

Calcutta University Buildings

Considerable structural changes for beautifying the Calcutta University area are proposed to be undertaken in near future.

One of the eyesores in the University group of buildings was the tiled structure lying in between the Darbhanga Buildings and the Senate Hall, which so long housed the University Press. This

structure has now been demolished and the Press has been removed to a more commodious building constructed for the purpose at Hazra Road, Bhowanipore. Thus a considerable space has been released.

There are two proposals now before the University authorities as regards the utilization of the site. One is to erect a new building there to house the Ashutosh Museum of Indian Art which is at present accommodated in the western side of the Senate Hall, and the other is to lay out a flower garden. The latter idea seems to have found more favour with the University authorities and it is likely that steps would be taken to give effect to this proposal.

It is also proposed to pull down the ugly tiled structures situated in the north-west corner of the Senate House, as also the iron railings on the northern boundary of the University. The latter will be replaced by compound walls. It is also contemplated to remove the inconvenience now being felt as regards the parking of cars within the compound by the erection of a number of garages.

Women's Conference in Calcutta

Various matters relating to the status of women educationally and socially were discussed at the annual constituent conference of the All-India Women's Conference, Calcutta Branch, which began its sitting at the Ashutosh Hall, Russa Road, Calcutta, on Saturday last and concluded on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. N. Chaudhuri, who presided, said that in the terrible times through which the world was passing one was sometimes tempted to wonder whether anything was worth while. They did however, know that service in the true sense of the word could never fail to bring help to the world, the nation and the individual, and if they built on a sure foundation their work could not perish.

She appealed to her hearers to continue as they had begun and not be led away by the spirit of the times to engage in more spectacular activities which could not be as useful in the end as the work which they were trying to do. This work covered a wide field.

The following message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was read :—

"Breadth of vision, sincerity of purpose and unity of effort should be the watch-word of the Women's Conference. Now more than ever when the whole world is involved in a tragedy of conflict and untold sufferings women must prove their faith and courage and fulfil their high age-old mission of bringing order in the midst of chaos, hope in the midst of despair and peace out of the very heart of strike.

"The ideal of womanhood, and especially of Indian womanhood, has always been service. To-day the cry of stricken humanity is for a service given with love and understanding."

Mrs. Basanti Chakravarti, Joint Secretary, read the report for the past year which stated that the Calcutta Branch had been working successfully and that its branches in South Calcutta and Burrabazar had increased their membership. The Harijan Baby Clinic (*Bal Mandir*), the Hostel for Women Students and the Harijan Night School were showing satisfactory progress, and the newly-formed Adult Education Committee was organizing a number of adult schools.

The following delegates were elected to the 15th session of the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bangalore :—

Mrs. S. N. Roy, Mrs. H. Ghose, Mrs. K. C. Roy, Miss Renu Roy, Begum Farhat Banu, Lady Sinha, Mrs. Hakam, Mrs. Lila Latika Banerjee, Miss Dolly Bose, Dr. Mrs. Joshi, Miss Bhandarkar, Mrs. Zoha, and Mrs. Shamsun Nahar Mahmud.

Several important resolutions were adopted.

The first resolution was to the effect that the appointment of an Inspectress of Women's Hostels by the Calcutta University was not sufficient, and the University was urged to establish at least two women's hostels under its direct control and to insist upon colleges admitting women students and maintaining hostels for their own women students. Further, it stated that all the University regulations regarding hostels should be enforced more strictly and rigidly, and that women Fellows of the University should be on the Residence Committee of the University.

The next resolution called upon the Government to introduce compulsory free primary education for both boys and girls, and also to establish a requisite number of adult education centres. The Conference emphasised the need for a comprehensive syllabus, including a course for two years, for the adult education centres.

Another resolution urged that civic training, with practical application, should be made a compulsory subject in all stages of education, both for adults and children.

On the concluding day the following resolution were adopted :—

"This conference whole-heartedly congratulates Begum Farhat Banu for bringing forward a Bill for the control of widows' homes, orphanages, etc., before the Bengal Legislative Assembly, particularly in view of the fact that this measure will bring about the achievement of the real purpose of all such institutions. It requests the Select Committee, appointed in connection with this Bill, to give their serious consideration to the recommendations embodied in the representation drawn up by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Branch and further requests them to make certain that this Bill becomes an effective measure.

"This conference considers that the time has arrived when energetic steps should be taken to remove the existing defects and omission in our systems of marriage laws, and in furtherance of the object, necessary legislation should be initiated forthwith particularly in regard to—

(a) Amendment of Sarda Child Marriage Restraint Act, so that its provisions are made effective.

(b) Notification and Registration of marriage.

(c) Suitable provision in Hindu Law for divorce on the following grounds—(i) Desertion, (ii) Lunacy, (iii) Cruelty, (iv) Adultery, etc.

"This conference expresses its deep confidence in the unity among the different communities which characterises the women's movement in India. It considers, that it is the duty of Indian women to take an active part in promoting mutual understanding among different sections in the country and thus make a direct contribution towards the cause of unity and progress of India."

BOMBAY CORPORATION

Meeting Adjourned

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned, on Saturday evening, without transacting any business. The adjournment motion, it is understood, was in connection with the conviction of Mr. L. M. Patil, a former Local-Self Government Minister and also that of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, ex-Premier of the United Provinces.

The Late Mr. R. N. Sasmal

The need for compiling an authoritative biography of Deshapran Birendranath Sasmal was stressed by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee presiding over a crowded public meeting held on Sunday evening at the Albert Hall in observance of the sixth anniversary of his death.

A resolution requesting the Calcutta Corporation to name, in perpetuation of his memory, a park or street, preferably Southern Avenue, after Birendranath was adopted at the meeting.

Hirendranath Datta Honoured

A picturesque ceremony marked the presentation of an address by members to Mr. Hirendranath Datta, *Vedantaratna*, one of the founder-members of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. The function took place at the hall of the Sahitya Parishad on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of Sir Jadunath Sircar, President of the Parishad.

Sir Jadunath said that as a philosopher and literateur Mr. Datta had done real service to Motherland for a period extending over 50 years. All his inspiration during this period found expression through Bengali literature. He had served his mother tongue devotedly and unsparingly. His example ought to serve as an inspiration to young men of Bengal to follow.

Mr. Datta in reply said that he was at the fag-end of career. He was only waiting for the call to pass into the otherland. At this age if the kind words of his countrymen sounded sweet to his ears, no one need be surprised. The tiny seed which was shown many years ago had now grown up into a big tree. The tree had grown up through storm and stress and many difficulties and was now laden with flowers, fruits and leaves. He considered himself blessed by having the opportunity to serve his mother tongue for the period of last 50 years. He believed that if they had succeeded in building the foundation of the Parishad truely and surely, whatever flood might sweep their national life, they would emerge unscathed.

The Poet Rabindranath Tagore sent a message stating that the Sahitya Parishad had earned the gratitude of the nation by organising the reception, an honour which he richly deserved.

The address of welcome was read by the Hony. Secretary of the Parishad, Mr. Brajendra Nath Banerjee.

THE SANTI INSTITUTE

ESSAY COMPETITION

The Santi Institute (26/1/A, Sasi Bhusan Dey Street, P. O. Bowbazar, Calcutta) have also opened the competition this year. The subjects are: (1) Characteristics of Nabin Chandra's Poetry, (2) Usefulness or otherwise of Insurance, (3) Contributions of Women to Bengali literature (open to ladies only), (4) Causes of loss of health of the Bengalees and their remedies, (5) Indian Painting, (6) Character of Hanuman in Ramayan, (7) Utility of Studying Geography (for students only), (8) Students duty towards their Superiors (for students only), and (9) Is Science a curse to the society?

All the essays are to be written in Bengali on one side of foolscap paper, excepting the last two subjects. The Competition is open free to the public and any one can write on more than one subject. The winners shall have to secure at least 50 per cent. of the marks and silver medals will be awarded to them. The essays are to be sent to Mr. Bipradas Dutt, the Hon. Secretary on or before the 31st December, 1940. Subject Nos. 7 and 8 are to be certified by the Head Master or the Principal. If the competitors require any further particulars they are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

I

ENTALLY GRIEVANCES

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—May I use your columns to draw the attention of Calcutta Corporation to a matter involving Ward 19, which is the most neglected Ward in Calcutta. It is a matter of great regret that South Road, Entally, now known as Dr. Suresh Sircar Road, which is the main road of Entally, is barely 30 ft. wide with footpaths at places only 3 ft. wide. The ever-increasing traffic has made the road highly congested and buses running along the road has made it dangerous. For narrowness of footpath the pedestrians are forced to walk on the road and accidents, sometimes fatal, frequently take place on the road.

There is an alignment scheme to widen South Road, Entally to 40 ft. In 1937 the then Councillor the late Dr. Suresh Ch. Sircar Rai Bahadur, moved the Corporation for working out the alignment but to no avail. He met with usual indifference. Since then the road has become more congested and dangerous. It deserves immediate attention. Without incurring much expense the Corporation can easily acquire open lands and lands under undertaking within the alignment in South Road, Entally and minimise the public danger.—Yours, etc.

J. C. SIRCAR,
Secretary,
Entally Welfare League.

13/1/A, Gope Lane, Entally,
Calcutta.

II

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—The condition of the public road, *viz.*, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, Entally, for some time past, has become the subject of much criticism. This road is one of the main arterial roads of the locality. It is out of repairs for a long time, and there are ruts and holes which have become dangerous to cyclists and Rickshawallas, not to speak of pedestrians. The road is too narrow for bus service as there are no adequate footpaths on both sides of the road. In short, the public have to

walk with their lives in their hands, especially, the little children, who have to pass along this road for going to their schools.

We expect that our City Fathers will kindly pay special attention to the inconvenience and suffering of the public and do take necessary steps to repair the road forthwith and to widen the road to the prescribed alignment sanctioned long ago.

—Yours etc.

SATYAJIT MADHAB BOSE, B.Sc.,
9, Hati Bagan Road, Entally.
PROSANTO KUMAR DUTTA,
2/3, Dehi Serampur Road, Entally.
SATYA NARAYAN PAUL.
CHANDRA NATH SANYAL.
SALIL KUMAR PAUL.
B. N. DEY, and Others.

The 3rd November, 1940.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

MUKTIR SANDHANE BHARAT. By Jogesh Chandra Bagal, Introduction by Acharya Sir Profulla Chandra Roy. Messrs. S. K. Mitra and Bros., 12, Narkel Bagan Lane, Calcutta. PP. 18+484+4. 33 Illustrations. Price Rupees Two and Annas Eight

The book under notice contains in Bengali the story of Indian Renaissance, which began with the advent of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It was in the Fort William College that Indian intellect came into contact for the first time with that of the European. But the contact received a parmanent stamp through the teachings of the Hindu College, founded in 1817. Two years before Raja Ram Mohan Roy had established himself in Calcutta and began those religious, social and political endeavours, which heralded the dawn of New India. Ram Mohan's followers as well as Derozio and the students of the Hindu College spread the light of new education among their countrymen with missionary zeal.

With the spread of English education, newly educated Indian youths naturally turned to politics, and political associations soon cropped up for the redress of various greivances as well as the general improvement of the country. In 1851 the followers of Ram Mohan, the students of the Hindu College, and those representing the orthodox section combined to establish the British Indian Association, and even then they demanded that something like the colonial form of Government should be established in the country. It should be borne in mind that the terms "Dominion" and "Dominion Status" had not come into vouge at that time. This Association has been rightly called by the author as the precursor of the Indian National Congress founded thirty-four years after.

Political Associations were also set up in Bombay and Madras on the lines of the British Indian Association of Calcutta. Many new associations such as, the Hindu *Mela*, the Indian League, the Indian Association, arose in the sixties and seventies of the last century. They not only supplemented the work of the former association but became the spokesman of the spirit of the times. In the seventies it was mainly due to the activities of Sishir Kumar Ghose and the Indian League, of which he was the prime mover, and the foresight of Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant Governor of the time, that the Calcutta Corporation was constituted for the the first time on the democratic basis as a representative institution. Surendra Nath Banerjea, father of the modern Corporation of Calcutta, made his way to its council through the popular election in 1876. Similar movements were on foot in the Western and Southern Presidencies. When the ground had been prepared in this way, the Indian National Congress came into being in 1885.

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things, that the author has divided his work into two parts; the Pre-Congress Era and the Congress Era. In the thirteen chapters he has narrated the story of the first period of national struggle in its varied aspects—religious, social, literary and last but not least political. And the second part naturally covers the period from the establishment of the Congress up to the present time. The Congress was at first purely a political body and kept isolated from other progressive movements. But within a few years from its start it began to widen its scope. And in the dynamic movement of the *Swadeshi*, all aspects of cultural activities came to be absorbed into it. The next stage in its life began with the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement by Mahatma Gandhi. The Congress is still conducted on the lines chalked out by Gandhiji. The author has narrated the story of the Congress, its various activities and the phases it has passed through altogether in sixteen chapters. The narrative has been carried up to the year 1939.

The author has presented us with a connected and coherent history of Indian Renaissance in a neat volume. He has taken much pains. The want of such a book had long been keenly felt by the Bengali public. We congratulate him on supplying this want at a time, when it is needed most. The style is lucid and forceful. Thirtythree fullpage illustrations of some of the makers of Modern India have enhanced the value of the book.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 23rd November, 1940.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 644 against 800 and 632 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 24. The general death-rate of the week was 29·4 per mille against 31·6 the mean of the last five years.

TOWN (WARDS 1—25 & 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd November, 1940, was 526 against 573 and 517 in the preceding weeks. There were 18 deaths from cholera against 15 and 5 in the two precedings weeks. There were 11 deaths from small-pox during the week against 7 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 10 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 36 and 68 respectively against 40 and 93 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·4 per mille per annum.

There was 29 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 25·9.

There were 90 deaths from respiratory diseases against 72 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths from tuberculosis against 65 in the previous week.

There were 116 deaths of infants under one year.

SUBURBS (WARDS 25 & 26—32).

The number of deaths registered was 118 against 127 and 115 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 9 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 7 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 29 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 43·1 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 40·5.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 31 deaths of infants under one year.

AUCTION SALE

Six milch buffaloes will be put up for sale by public auction to be held on Saturday the 7th December, 1940, at the Corporation Gowkhana III, at Lower Circular Road at 12 a.m. (noon).

A. K. BASAK,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th November, 1940.

A PROGRESSIVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurance has stood the test of time. It is not something that is transient, relying for its existence on any peculiar economic conditions or on any whimsical popularity which may cease to exist as quickly as it is born. It has proved itself to be the bedrock which in peace or war, in times of prosperity or depression, provides the safest anchorage for all.

The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Company, Limited, entered the Insurance Field in the year 1932, as a purely Indian concern modelled on up-to-date modern European lines, with valuable connections in the Insurance World. It is a composite Insurance Company run on entirely non-communal business lines with the object of providing security, stability and efficient service in all the forms of Insurance underwritten by it. This Company has received business from all parts of the world by means of reciprocal treaties with certain of the oldest established British Offices of world-wide reputation. It has agency connections throughout India, in Great Britain, in Africa and in China, and in order that the service given to Policy-holders may be second to none, the Company has Claim Settling Agents at principal ports throughout the world.

The Eastern Federal Union has fully lived up-to its early promise. The all-round progress of the Company during its 7th year of working has been very satisfactory as disclosed by its Balance Sheet for the year 1939. The percentage of surplus during that year from underwritting accounts in the General Departments had gone up from 6·95 per cent. to 15·51 per cent. and expenses decreased from 25·86 per cent. to 23·32 per cent. This is a very gratifying result as in the last four months of that year normal business activities had been greatly disturbed owing to the chaotic political condition. The Paid-up Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 105,000, and the total book value of its Investments as at the 31st December, 1939, amounted to over Rs. 10 lakhs and 45 thousands. The company's policies are accepted by all the Exchange Banks of the country and it has an All-India Representative Board.

The Company has had the privilege of insuring a good proportion of the Calcutta Corporation properties.

The Company transacts Fire, Life, Marine, Motor, Personal Accident, Fidelity Guarantee, Aviation, Third Party Liability, Baggage and Workmen's Compensation Insurance business, and has Branches at London, Bombay, Lahore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Ahmedabad.

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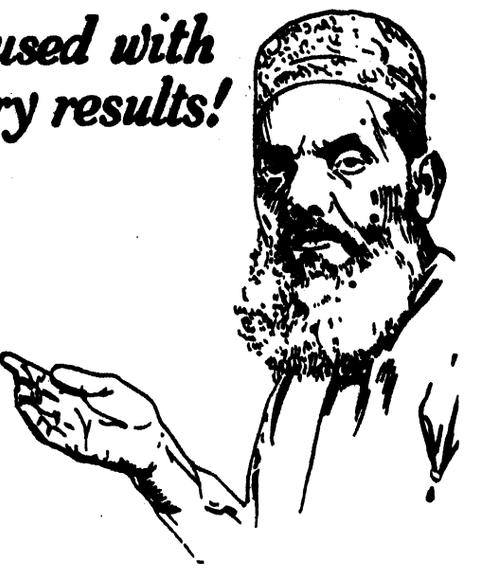
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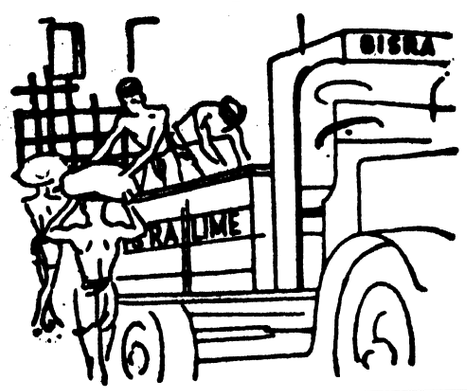
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C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 17th October, 1940.

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

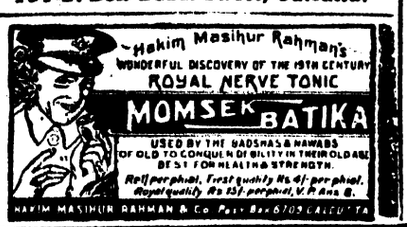
Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Chittaranjan Banerjee ...	Jagubazar ...	Butter ...	26-7-40	10 0
Ganesh Prosad & Ramnath	Do. ...	Do. ...	26-7-40	15 0
Mohanlal Shaw & Panchanan De	55-B, Sankaripara Rd.	Exposure ...	5-7-40	8 0
Naran Ch. Patra ...	33, Justice Chandra Madhab Road	Jilapi ...	26-7-40	20 0
Bhola Singh ...	49, Sadananda Road ...	Ghee ...	12-7-40	20 0
Khagendra Bhusan Dhar & others	370, Kalighat Road ...	Butter ...	19-7-40	18 0
Atul Kumar Ghose ...	182, Harish Mukerjee Road	Meat curry	12-7-40	5 0
Padma Lochan Das ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12-7-40	5 0
Ganesh Chandra Ray & ors.	165-A, Kalighat Road	Exposure ...	19-7-40	12 0
Gangaram & Bonamali Sha	318-A, Do. ...	Do. ...	19-7-40	6 0
Dinabandhu & Satrughnya Sha	318-B, Do. ...	Do. ...	19-7-40	6 0
Naran Ch. Pal & Saraswati Dasi	55-C, Joynuddi Mistri Lane	Ghee ...	5-7-40	20 0
Tarapada Nandi ...	3, Chetla Hat Road ...	Sago ..	12-7-40	8 0
Golap Chand ...	Chetla Bazar	Refused to sell sample.	19-7-40	10 0
Hosain Ali ...	17-1-G, Gopalnagore Rd.	Exposure ...	19-7-40	5 0
Deolal Sha ...	Dock Boundary Road	Sago ...	5-7-40	10 0
Sanker Sha ...	P. 15, Diamond Harbour Road	Exposure ...	19 7-40	3 0
Ramani ...	Orphangunge Market...	Short weight ...	19-7-40	4 0
Sitaram ...	33, Mominpore Road ...	Ghee ...	26-7-40	20 0
Sasadhar Ghosh ...	Orphangunge Market...	Butter ...	26-7-40	10 0
Madholal ...	8-1, Mominpore Road...	Keeping adulterant	26-7-40	15 0
Jatindra N. Sen Sarma ...	92-A, Diamond Harbour Road	Ghee ...	26-7-40	25 0
Suprakash Ch. Das & Kalipada Das	107-A, Rash Behari Avenue	Do. ...	5-7-40	15 0
Shamlal, Kedar & Bhrigunath	45, Lansdowne Road Extension	Do. ...	5-7-40	15 0
Kisoon Sha & Nandalal Sha	167-B, Rashbehari Avn.	Do. ...	5-7-40	25 0
Sudhir Kumar Dutta ...	127, Monoharpukar Rd.	Exposure ...	5-7-40	11 0
Khirode Prosad Kolay ...	6-1, Ekdalia Road ...	Unwholesome food	5-7-40	10 0
Narayan Das ...	1, Kankulia Road ...	Exposure ...	5-7-40	2 0
Harendra Nath Ghosh ...	2-32, Do. ...	Do ...	5-7-40	6 0
Surjakanta Sasmal ...	3-1, Tallygunj Circular Road	Do. ...	12-7-40	10 0
Gopal Lal & Ganga Sha ...	Gariahat Market ...	Sago ...	19-7-40	10 0
Abani Kanta Kar ...	1-A, Rangalal Street ...	Refused to sell sample	19-7-40	10 0
Bibhuty Ch. Roy ...	47, Nazir Lane ...	Mustard oil ...	19-7-40	15 0
Nur Ahmed ...	4, Watgunge Street ...	Exposure ...	19-7-40	8 0
Lalbehari ...	37-2, Do. ...	Do. ...	25-7-40	5 0
Jagannath Tewari ...	29-35, Cossipur Road	Mustard oil ...	16-7-40	5 0
Pannalal Marwari ...	13, Lockgate Road ...	Do. ...	6-7-40	5 0
Do. ...	13, Do. ...	Ghee ...	6-7-40	5 0
Shahadev Haloai ...	3, Do. ...	Kachuri ...	6-7-40	7 0
Paliram Marwari ...	110, Cossipur Road ...	Ghee ...	6-7-40	5 0
Prasad Chandra Ghosh & Satish Chandra Ghosh	1, Paramanik Ghat Rd.	Dahi ...	6-7-40	10 0
Sishupada Garai ...	45-1, Lockgate Road ...	Ghee ...	6-7-40	10 0
Pairag Sha ...	101, Cossipur Road ...	Exposure ...	6-7-40	8 0
Bhattu Ram ...	152, Lower Circular Rd.	Without license ...	20-7-40	2 0
Gouranga ...	110, Chingrighatta Rd.	Do. ...	20-7-40	2 0

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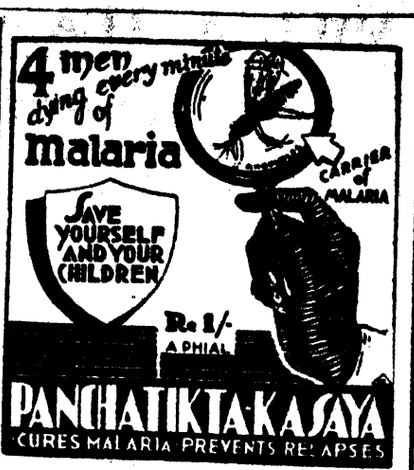
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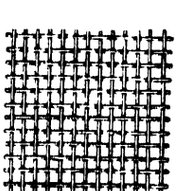
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Disinfectants during the rest of the year 1940-41.
2. Removal of steam coal from the yard to the boilers at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.
3. Supply of calves for the rest of the year 1940-41.
4. Construction of road at 58/2, Raja Dinendra Street.
5. Remodelling the inlet sewer to the silt pit in Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station.
6. Supply and delivery (weighed and stacked) of 1st grade steam and rubble coal for one year from 1st February, 1941.
7. Supply of petrol during the year 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 6th December, for 3 on 10th December, for 4 and 5 on 11th December, for 6 on 17th December and for 7 on 18th December, 1940. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 27th November, 1940.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 6th December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

170. Walling up the smith shop in North Garage at 72, Grey Street, Ward 3—Rs. 330, dated 27th November, 1940 (15 days).

171. Repairs to surface drain at Haji Zakaria Lane, Ward 3—Rs. 715, dated 27th November, 1940, (1 month).

172. Repairs to the Sewered Ditch leading to premises No. 17, Bhur Lane, Ward 3—Rs. 130, dated 27th November, 1940, (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 27th November, 1940.

District No. I, Engineer's Department, (Cossipore).

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 6th December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

63 Repairs to Bathing Platforms at Cossipore in Wards 30, 31, and 32,—Rs. 241, dated 14th November, 1940, (1 month).

64. Repairs to urinal at Station Road near Dum Dum Station, Ward 31—Rs. 292, dated 19th November 1940, (1½ months).

65. Repairs to Night Soil Transfer Depot at Cossipore—Rs. 391, dated 19th November, 1940. (1½ months).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH.
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office
The 22nd November, 1940.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

89. Fencing the newly acquired open land at Wellington Street, Ward 11—Rs. 275, dated 26th November, 1940, (1 week).

90. Improvement of Ward Office, Wards 7 and 8—Rs. 857, dated 26th November, 1940. (3 weeks).

91. Renewal of the roof of stone house of Wards 7 and 8—Rs. 571, dated 26th November, 1940, (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 26th November, 1940.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tender for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

256. Repairs to Victoria Square in Ward 17—Rs. 329, dated 27th November, 1940. (3 weeks).

257. Repairs to godown and kitchen at Auckland Square—Rs. 196, dated 27th November, 1940, (3 weeks).

258. Repairs to the Central Dispensary and Laboratory Rooms in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 424, dated 27th November, 1940 (21 days).

To Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Contractors only.

259. Addition and alteration to the existing privy for the use of the Chief Engineer's Drawing Section in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 887, dated 27th November, 1940, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 27th November, 1940.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday the 5th December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

98. Construction of garageway to the southern side opposite 11/A, Allenby Road, Ward 22—Rs. 52, dated 6th November, 1940, (15 days).

99. Erecting screen wall and C. I. partition against door and window openings at 58/1, Kansaripara Road, Ward 22—Rs 79, dated 13th November, 1940, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g Office,
The 25th November, 1940.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

To All P. I. Contractors, District III and Dhappa.

Re : Reconstruction of a Menials' Latrine in the Superintendent's Quarter at P. B. P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 2nd December, 1940, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th November, 1940.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

To All P. I. Contractors, District III and Dhappa.

Re : Repairs to the northern verandah of P. B. P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 3rd December, 1940, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th November, 1940.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up in Public Auction to be held on Saturday, the 7th December, 1940, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2 p.m. punctually :—

1. Three small almirahs.
2. Two chairs.
3. One small table.
4. One stool.
5. Seven picture frames.
6. One taktaposh.
7. One show case.
8. One almirah.
9. One glass mirror.
10. One desk.
11. One steel trunk.
12. One suit case.
13. One water pot.
14. One taktaposh.
15. One glass almirah.
16. One wooden bench.
17. One empty steel suit case.
18. One empty steel trunk.
19. One wooden bench.
20. One glass mirror.
21. One dining table.
22. Four chairs.
23. Two benches.
24. One bar-bell with four plates.
25. One meat safe.
26. One wooden box case.
27. One piano.

A. K. BASAK,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th November, 1940.

The following articles will be put up in Public Auction to be held on Saturday, the 14th December, 1940, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. punctually :—

1. Three almirahs.
2. Four khats (wooden).
3. One Iron safe with wooden stand.
4. One small wooden letter case.
5. One wooden bench.
6. One wooden hat rack.
7. One wooden book self.
8. Two wooden hanging mirrors.
9. Two marble topped round tables.
10. One wooden book self.
11. Two wooden teapoys.
12. One wooden meat case.
13. One wooden jal chowkie.
14. One wooden stand.
15. One carpet.
16. Seven chairs.

A. K. BASAK,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 25th November, 1940.

Plumbers' Examination.

Re : Plumbing Examination for holding a House Drainage Contractor's license under Chapter XVIII of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923.

It is hereby notified that the above Examination will be held on Monday, the 16th December, 1940, at 1 p.m. at the District No. II Office, at 22, Mirzapur Street.

An Examination Fee of Rs. 15 (which on no account shall be refunded) shall have to be deposited with the District No. II, Engineer's Office, at 22, Mirzapur Street, on or before Wednesday, the 12th December, 1940, by each candidate failing which the candidate will not be allowed to sit at the Examination. Intending candidates should submit three copies of photographs, together with a certificate from a licensed plumber, showing that they have undergone practical training for a period of 3 years under him.

Each candidate shall bring his own drawing instruments, pen and pencils and shall produce the cash receipt for the deposit of Examination Fee at the Examination Hall.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 23rd November, 1940.

Lease of Corporation Tanks, Etc.

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Corporation at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1940, will hold an auction for salami for the license for rearing and catching fish in the tank within the Tallah Park on Paikpara Raja Manindra Road and to the east of the All-India Raido Buildings in the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space, for a period of 3 years, at an annual license fee of Rs. 200. The full amount of the salami, together with a Security Deposit equivalent to one year's fee plus Rs. 2 for a printed copy of Agreement Form, will have to be deposited by the successful bidder on the spot, on the acceptance of his bid by the Committee, subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day, during office hours. Any person willing to take the license, may appear at the auction and offer his bid.

R. SINHA
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 27th November, 1940.

Modification of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 306, read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in excercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have prepared a scheme and plan modifying the alignment of Bamunpara Lane at its junction with Bondel Road in Ward 21, by splaying 4 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. instead of rounding off the corner, of premises No. 19, Bondel Road, which was originally sanctioned on 11th November, 1920, by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B. C. of 1899.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 23rd December, 1940.

A copy of the plan, showing the proposed modification of the alignment, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,
Actg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th November, 1940.

Declaration of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302, of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have prescribed the alignment of Kankurgachi 2nd Lane to a width of 30 ft. in Ward 29.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 23rd December, 1940.

A copy of the plan, showing the proposed alignment, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,
Actg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th November, 1940.

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of all the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserve price at a public auction to be held by the Chief Executive Officer, at the Central Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 12th December, 1940, at 5 p.m., on the conditions specifically mentioned in the form of agreement to be executed by the successful bidder at his cost within seven days from the date of auction. The successful bidder shall have to furnish, in cash, an earnest deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises is to be immediately put up and re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids. The plans of the lands, the form of agreement, conditions of sale and other necessary particulars may be seen and obtained on personal enquiry in the office of the undersigned on all working days during the office hours.

Description of lands :—

(1) Land at the junction of Upper Chitpore Road and Joy Mitter Street, Ward 3, measuring 4 kottahs approximately.

(2) Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 9 of surplus land at the junction of Ekdalia Road and Ballygunge Station Road, Ward 27, measuring about 3 kottahs 2 chittacks, 2 kottahs 9 chittacks and 3 kottahs 7 chittacks respectively.

(3) Lot No. 7 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Monsatola Lane and Pipe Road, Ward 25, measuring 5 kottahs 13 chittacks approximately.

(4) Lots Nos. 11 and 12 on Hussain Sha Road, Ward 25, each measuring 5 kottahs 12 chittacks approximately.

N.B.—Lot No. 9 is tenanted and it will be sold with tenants.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th November, 1940.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

SCHEDULED AND SELECTED BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office : 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices :— 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Sarabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,13,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

IT PAYS TO

ADVERTISE

HERE

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Baroda in 1908, the Liability of Members being Limited)

Head Office :—BARODA.

Capital Authorised	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued & Subscribed	...	„ 1,20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	„ 48,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	„ 55,00,000

Calcutta Office :—11, CLIVE STREET,

ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. G. GROUNDWATER, *General Manager.* 3

'PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

HEAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE: CAL. { 7060 7061

SCHEDULED AND SELECTED BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE CITADEL BANK, LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD. 1923.
CALCUTTA INSURANCE LIMITED
86, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Soundest Investment Progresive Life Office.
Paying Bonus from the 1st Valuation.
Bonus declared in 1937.
ON WHOLE LIFE POLICY Rs. 17/-
ON ENDOWMENT POLICY Rs. 14/-
Per thousand per year. 2

PEOPLES' INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
31, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Telephone: Calcutta 324
Interest allowed on:
CURRENT ACCOUNT ... 2 PER CENT.
SAVINGS BANK ... 3 PER CENT
Fixed deposit is undertaken on favourable terms. Loans granted against gold and other approved securities

Estd: 1931 Phone Cal. 1909
OVERLAND BANK LTD.
Head Office : 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta
Branches : South Calcutta (South 533), Khowai, Atharabari
Most attractive PROVIDENT DEPOSIT SYSTEM & all other Banking business transacted

For Sound & Safe investment, please always remember—
THE SOUND BANK OF INDIA LTD.
A progressive & up-to-date concern connecting Bengal & Burma.
Head Office—CHITTAGONG. *Branches*—Calcutta, Dacca, Narayanganj Satkania, Fatikchari & Chawkbazar (Dacca)
Burma Branches—Rangoon, Bassein & Akyab.
All kinds of Banking Business transacted.
Particulars from—MANAGER, 42, CLIVE STREET. Phone: Cal. 3843.

For all sorts of SHARES & SECURITIES—Consult—
UNITED TRADING CORPORATION
STOCK & SHARE DEPT
100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA
Tele: Buyers *Free Fortnightly Bulletin will be posted on request.* Phone: Cal. 4990 & 786

Fire & Accident Risks covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
National Insurance Building
7, Council House Street, Calcutta
Phone No. 5726, 5727 & 5728.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO BE IN THE EYE OF THE CORPORATION
AND THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE WAY FOR THIS IS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

'PHONE: CAL. 6645
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India)
FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.
NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD. ESTD. 1874
Cal. Office:—2, CLIVE ROW
The Strongest and most popular Indian Life Assurance Company.

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ,,		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. ...	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

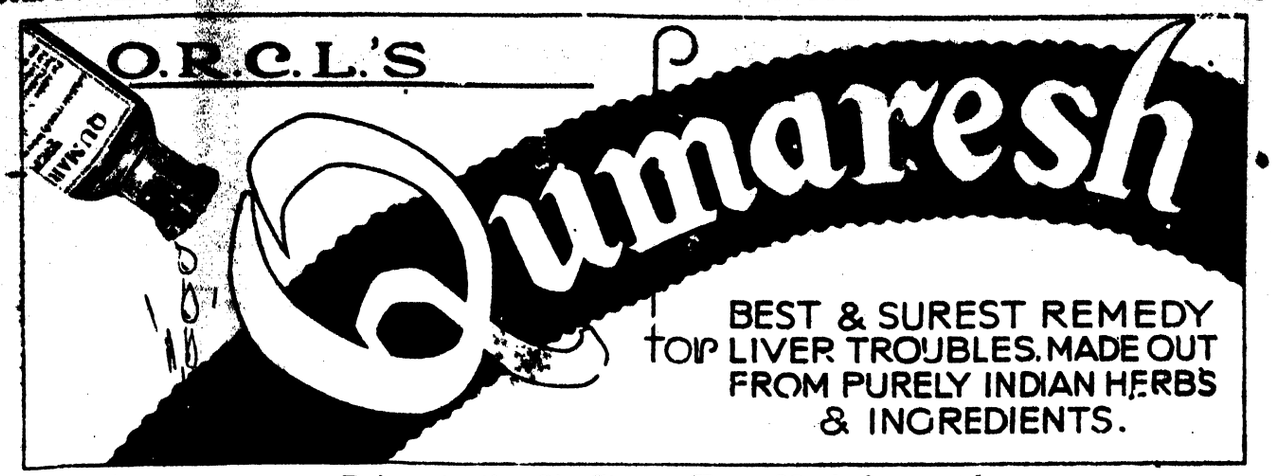

AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 12 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Mursidabad ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer		0 1 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...	0 3 6	
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		0 3 6
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanitel 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Do King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hasel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur Chira per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mask melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagofe ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
Pomegranate Bhewanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...		
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

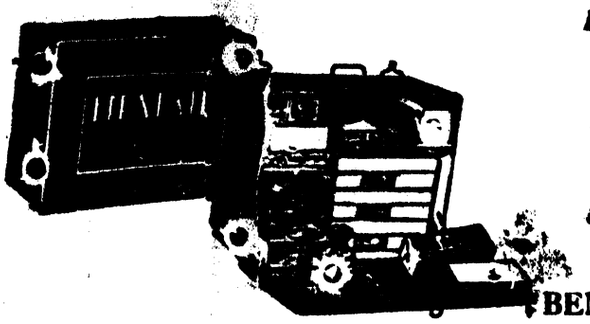
VALUE FOR MONEY **KEVENTER'S BUTTER** AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
5	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
2	25 0 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.	11	0 10 0 per day	Business to be approved by the authority.
38	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*



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BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA—BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 4 0
Chingri per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sajee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	4 13 0	4 14 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Java Sugar per seer ...		
Do. do. (Crystal)	0 4 0	0 4 3
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 4
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 [illegible]
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deremke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	6 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 ...		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. ...	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ½ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	0 15 6
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...		0 15 0
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2-4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G 8	0 7 0	Do.			
O. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 3 0	
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Hilly ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Kanchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 12—14	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 10—2[illegible]	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Basra per lb. ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeda per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 25—35	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...	4 0 0	
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 "	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka —		
Raisin (Red) per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana " ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 8 0
Darbhanga " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 [illegible] 0	0 8 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0 5 12 0	6 0 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		5 0 0
Chamormoni ...		5 0 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 0 0	
Kaminf per maund ...		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhakt Chata —	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Java " " ...		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	
Sal[illegible] per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Flour " ...	0 1 3	
Atta B per md. ...	6 0 0	0 2 6
Sujee " ...	6 4 0	6 4 0
Atta fresh per maund ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil " ...		33 0 0
Chandanai Attaper md....	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 0	
Arhar ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari ...		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (khari) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 6	
Do. " ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli	0 2 0	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		3 1 0
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		
Elephant Brand " —		3 12 0
" " Bulk —		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin ...		3 1·0
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Banchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	...	1 4 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 4	0 2 0 each	Betel.	Veg. 1 to 6	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
Veg. 1 to 6 & 9	0 3 0 ,,	Vegetables	,, 9 to 15		
1A	0 10 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
B—2	0 10 0 ,,				

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Sankrocki (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Kupsal ...	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna ...	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Tessore ...	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—		0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 3
Peas	—	—	0 1 0	
Cauliflower each	—	—		
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Onion ...	—	—	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.				
Mutton ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 13 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box ...	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.	W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 12A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes etc.

(Continued on page 73).

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mlong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pulbul per seer ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 9 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 7 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 3 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „	„
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk
„ ½268—269		
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„
„ 259	„ 0-10 „	
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-18 „	Dry fruits
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.
„ 68	„ 1-4 „	
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana
„ 4	„ 1-0 „	
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown
„ 8	„ 1-0 per day	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „	
C. 15 & 16	„ 18-0 Per month	
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „	
„ 51—52	„ 90-0 „	
„ 40	„ 37-8 „	
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „	
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „	
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	
„ 32	„ 1-11 „	
„ 39	„ 1-8 „	
„ 35	„ 1-10 „	
„ 33	„ 1-4 „	
„ 48	„ 1-6 „	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Re. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ 110	„ 3-13 „	Godown.
„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Out Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority
„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-0 „	Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
Beef 43	0 12 0 each.	Beef.
„ 30	1 8 0 „	„
„ 38	0 8 0 „	Shinebone
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 45—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 3	1 0 0 „	Sticks.
Do. 2	2 8 0 „	Do.
Mutton 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
C. (old) 59	0 12 0 „	Dry fruits.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 86	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4, & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38, 77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Fish.
17	0 5 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 4 6 „	Do.
„ 36 & 46	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 57—59	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 44-45	1 0 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops	0 11 0 „	Do.
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Potatoes (Naini tal) Old ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 2 6
Pulsal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricot ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Grape ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosberry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbusa ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per dos. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,, ...		
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kashia Shoa 16 to 30 ...	1 0 0	
Paali 8 to 10 ...		
Prunes S. W per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Deshi ,, ...	0 1 9	1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	2 13 6	0 2 3
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...	3 9 6	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fresh fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 88—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pabda per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs "		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beans (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 3 0
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic " "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. "		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer		
" (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond "	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk "		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 5 0	0 6 6
Sugar "	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor "	0 3 0	
Bhanga " "		
Khesaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Bituli "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 3
Salt "		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal "	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT





BEEF



MUTTON



VEAL

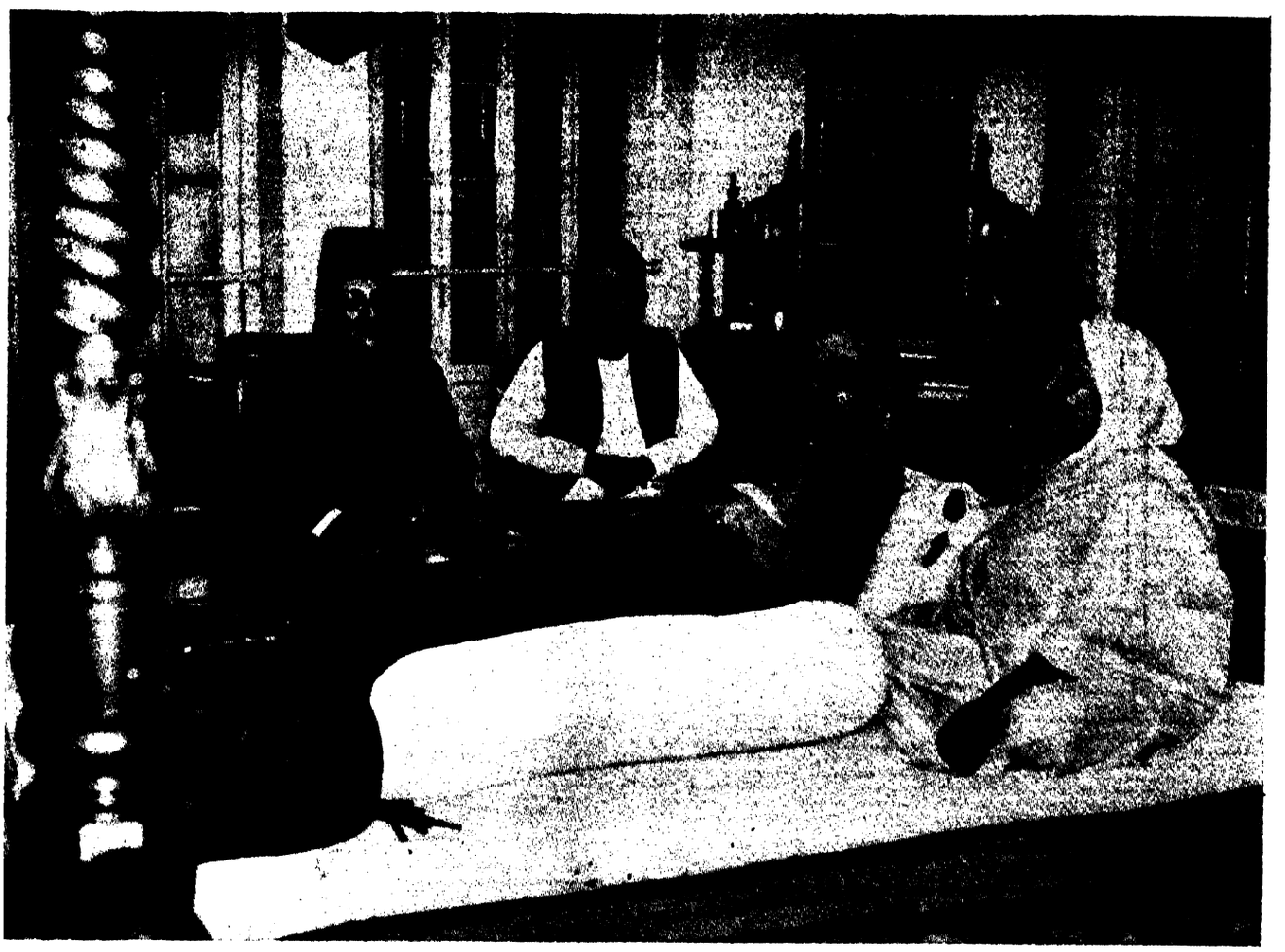
(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT



Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT





MR. SUBHAS BOSE

Shortly After His Release, In His Bedroom At 38-1, Elgin Road With His Mother, Elder Brother Councillor Satish Chandra Bose And The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi

Photo : Hindusthan Standard

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

ALDERMAN SUBHAS BOSE RELEASED

"Serious Danger To His Health"

ALDERMAN Subhas Chandra Bose, *ex*-Mayor of Calcutta, was released from detention on Thursday afternoon (December 5) from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta.

Mr. Bose, it will be recalled, was arrested on July 2, in connection with the Hollwell Monument agitation, under section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Bose, who had been ailing for some time past in the Jail went on hunger-strike on November 29. He took food for the first time in seven days after coming out of the prison gate by taking glucose water offered by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

Immediately on release Mr. Bose was taken to his Elgin Road residence in an ambulance car accompanied by Jail doctor.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, called on Mr. Subhas Bose shortly after his return home.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The following *communique* has been issued by the Government of Bengal :—

"Release of security prisoner Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for reasons of health :

Government *Communique* : Dated Calcutta the 5th December, 1940.

"On the 5th December, 1940 Government were advised that continued persistence in his hunger-strike by security prisoner, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose would involve serious danger to his health.

"2. Government were not prepared to administer forcible feeding to Mr. Bose and he was accordingly released from jail and taken to his own home on the afternoon of the 5th December, 1940, upon the suspension of the orders of detention passed in his case under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

"3. Government are advised that although Mr. Bose is weak and has shown a tendency to nausea his condition gives no cause for anxiety provided that he breaks his fast. They accordingly accept no responsibility for the consequences to himself should he continue to abstain from nourishment".

DOCTOR'S BULLETIN

The following bulletin was issued last night by Mr. Bose's attending physicians :—

"On examination after his arrival, the doctors found Mr. Bose's heart recover some little strength before he could think of any sort of activity, mental or physical. Friends and well-wishers will be greatly assisting in his recovery, if they kindly abstain from any direct interview as this would impede his progress."

Chronicle And Comment

Alderman Subhas Bose

We extend a most warm welcome to Alderman Subhas Bose on his release. He has come out not a day too soon as the Government *communique* makes it perfectly clear that the hunger-strike he had resorted to in the jail has told on his none-too-good health. We are glad that he has been given an opportunity of recouping it. We do not know, however, how long he can enjoy the freedom he has been given now. As is known, two cases under the Defence of India Rules in connection with speeches made by him at different times and places during the current year and also for the publication of an article entitled "The Day of Reckoning" in his English weekly *Forward Bloc* are now pending against Mr. Bose before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, respectively. But wherever he might be, the loving thoughts and good wishes of his countrymen would follow the patriot, for whom no sacrifice has ever been too great for the Cause he has made his own.

Calcutta Rate-payers' Conference

On the 14th and 15th December will be held the Calcutta Rate-payers' Conference to consider and discuss the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill 1940, now on the legislative anvil. The lead in the matter has been taken by the Ward I Ratepayers' Association and every Ward of Calcutta is invited to send its quota of delegates, one for each 1,000 of its population, so that the protest against the measure may prove real and effective.

The Reception Committee of the Conference have published in this connection an excellent brochure in criticism of the Amendment Bill, which we propose to publish in the next issue of the *Gazette*.

We wish the Conference all success.

Black-out In Calcutta

A Press Note issued on Wednesday evening (4th December) by the Government of Bengal, states :—

As already announced in the Press, Calcutta and the surrounding Industrial area of 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly will be made invisible from the air, between the hours of 7 P.M. and midnight on the 11th December, 1940, for the purpose of a trial of the lighting restriction arrangements that would be enforced under statutory order during an emergency period.

A number of important undertakings which require illumination for carrying on work by night, have applied for exemption from the total Black-out orders which will otherwise be enforced during a state of emergency. It has been decided that exemptions would be granted to undertakings where in the public interest, work must continue even during a state of emergency, and which were able to satisfy Government that the illumination to be exempted was essentially necesary for the purpose of carrying on their work, was not visible at a height of 1,000 feet in the air, and could be extinguished within half a minute of an Air Raid warning being sounded. As it is not expected however that such arrangements would be completed before the Black-out on the 11th December, 1940, a list of the undertakings which have applied for such exemption has been furnished to all sub-area A. R. P. Lighting Restrictors with instructions to grant them special facilities for carrying out their experiments during the Black-out.

(Continued on page 78)

RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A debenture loan of Rs. 30 lakhs was floated by the Corporation of Rangoon on December 2 for the completion of the Pegu Yomas Water Works and Distribution Mains. The loan will be issued at par, bearing three and a quarter per cent. interest, redeemable in 1966-76.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1940

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M G."]

The Late Satyananda Roy

A resolution of the Estates and General Purposes Committee regretting that, in view of the opinion of the Law Officer, they could not recommend the payment of the expenditure incurred for the medical treatment of Dr. Satyananda Roy, late Officiating Education Officer, in the Central Municipal Office on October 11 and 12, 1939, came up for confirmation at Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation.

The recommendation of the Committee having been placed before the House by Mr Debabrata Mukherjee, Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman pointed out that the Corporation had a certain sum amounting to Rs. 12,000 set apart in the budget for medical assistance to their employees and he would, therefore, suggest, by way of an amendment, the reference of the matter to the Finance Standing Committee for consideration whether the expenses can be met out of the budget item earmarked for the purpose.

The amendment was accepted by Mr Mukherjee.

Major S E. Tee said that when Dr. Roy became ill at eight o'clock on the night of October 11, some Councillors, who are doctors, rendered first aid. Major Tee remained with Dr. Roy till 10 p.m when he went home for dinner and came back in half an hour but there was no medical officer in attendance. On his own responsibility he called in a European doctor and nurse but no oxygen, bandage or the necessary instruments were available. There was no bed, and Dr. Roy had had to be placed on a table. He (Major Tee) remained with Dr. Roy up to the time of his death at half past one the next morning.

Major Tee said he understood that there was a fund of Rs. 1,27,000 for relief for Corporation employees If so, Dr. Roy's medical expenses might be met from that fund.

Major Tee, therefore, made a strong appeal to the House to instruct the Chief Executive Officer to see that there was a First-aid Room in the Corporation Buildings so that when a contingency arose employees of the Corporation might get medical assistance from the Corporation.

The Mayor said that there was no Councillor who did not sympathise with Dr. Roy's family but the Law Officer and the Chief Accountant were of opinion that Dr Roy's medical expenses could not be paid by the Corporation.

The Mayor also thought that the suggestion of Major Tee that they should have a separate First-aid Room was a capital one. They had a Medical Dispensary already in the Corporation Buildings and they would see that the Dispensary was kept open so that medical assistance could be rendered whenever the occasion arose.

The amendment of Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman was accepted unanimously.

NEW SHERIFF FOR CALCUTTA

Mr. Biren Mookerjee Appointed

Mr. Birendra Nath Mookerjee, M.A. (Cantab), M.I.E. (India), of Messrs Martin and Co. Calcutta, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

Born on February 14, 1899, Mr Mookerjee is the youngest son of the late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, who was Sheriff of Calcutta in 1911.

Educated at Hastings House and Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta, and Trinity College, Cambridge (Mech Science Tripos), Mr. Mookerjee joined the firm of Messrs. Martin and Co. in 1924. He became a partner of Messrs. Burn and Co., in 1931, and of Messrs. Martin and Co., in 1934.

Mr. Mookerjee is a member of the Local Board of Directors of the Imperial Bank. Recently he attended the Eastern Group Conference at Delhi as adviser to the Indian delegation, and is an adviser to the Munitions Supply Board.

Condolences

The Corporation condoled the death of Mr. B B. Chatterjee which resulted from an accident on Friday last.

During this week, said the Mayor moving the resolution, there had been the tragic death of Mr. B. B. Chatterjee, a contractor of eminence of this city. Mr. Chatterjee was related to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee of this House.

The Corporation also recorded their sense of sorrow on the deaths of Babu Jitendranath Roy, a distinguished citizen of Calcutta and zemindar of Narail in the district of Jessore, and of Dr. Purnendu Mohan Mukherjee, well-known eye-surgeon of the local Marwari Hindu Hospital.

Standing in silence Aldermen and Councillors adopted the resolutions.

Infectious Diseses Hospital.

Permission was granted to the Health Officer to sit on the proposed Government Committee of Experts for the selection of a suitable site for the establishment of an Infectious Diseases Hospital in or near Calcutta.

Greer Square

On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Committee the reservation of the Greer Square for the exclusive use of women and children and entrusting its management to the Ladies' Committee was continued for another three years with effect from the 23rd November, 1940, an

the same terms and conditions as before and also on the additional condition that a Lady Councillor of the Corporation will be on the Ladies' Committee.

Next Corporation Meeting

The House then decided that in view of the proposed Black-out in Calcutta on Wednesday next, the meeting of the Corporation on that day would be held at 5 p.m. and not at 5-15 p.m. as was ordinarily done.

Carting of Refuse

The Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday decided to postpone consideration for a month, of the recommendation of the Works Standing Committee that the old system of carting of refuse by carts, which was in use before the last strike be reverted to, in view of the situation created by the war.

The time was taken to enable the Councillors to go through the report submitted by the Chief Engineer comparing the cost of cart system with the actual cost incurred on the removal of refuse by means of hired lorries during the last 8 months.

Mr. Madan Mohon Burman, opposed the motion for postponement. He characterised the figures submitted by the Chief Engineer as inaccurate and said that the carters who were expecting to be employed by the Corporation should either be taken in immediately or told straightaway that they were not wanted. They should not be kept waiting indefinitely.

Belgachia Bridge

On the recommendation of the Works Standing Committee, the proposal of the E. B. Railway administration to take up first the reconstruction of the Belgachia Bridge, which carried the Calcutta Jessore Road over the Railway sidings, and complete it before the Tallah Bridge is taken up, was sanctioned provided a temporary overbrige was constructed beforehand for convenience of pedestrians.

—Chronicle And Comment

(*Continued from page* 76)

Government Personnel

Approaching the problem of administration through biographical studies of the individuals who hold high positions in the various Federal Departments of the United States Government is a new kind of civic study sponsored by Arthur W. Macmahon, Professor of Government at Columbia University in a book just published and entitled *Federal Administrators* (New York, Columbia University Press). The book is based throughout on the careers of the men who now hold, or have held, position between the Secretary of the Department and the operating divisions of the Government bureaus.

The purpose is to examine the two phases of departmental leadership—the political and the administrative. Use of the biographical method has been adopted because the author believes that practice often runs ahead of theory and that more can be learned about the problem by emphasizing its personal rather than its procedural aspects. The subject is presented in three parts.

The first part treats the existing personnel at the centres of the departments. Formal titles are disregarded and individuals are classified in terms of what they do. Their personal histories are related to an analysis of the underlying necessities of leadership in the departments.

The second part is historical, tracing the offices of Assistant Secretary and Under-Secretary from their establishment in the various departments and summarizing the careers of all who have filled them.

The third part carries the analysis of management to the bureau level, examining the mode of selection, the training, and the tenure of the bureau heads. The classification is contemporary but in each case the history of the office and the nature of the experience of prior incumbents are reviewed. City officials and employees will be interested in this book as an illuminating study of civil service problems.

CALCUTTA BLIND RELIEF CAMP

To Be Kept Open

That the Calcutta Blind Relief Camp opened on November 5, has proved a boon to hundreds of afflicted persons is evident from the the fact that, owing to rush of patients, the authorities have decided to keep it open till the end of the year, and not to close it on December 6, as originally intended.

So far, about 550 patients have been admitted to the camp hospital, of whom nearly 300 are still undergoing treatment there. Over 2,220 patients have been treated at the outdoor department. The average daily admission is 30 and approximately 125 patients are attended to at the outdoor department every day.

The operations performed so far, include 420 catract and 24 glaucoma cases, the daily average being 24 operations.

In order to meet the need for relief work among the poor, the Calcutta Blind Relief Camp has been organized by an influential and representative Committee under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi), on the initiative of Dr. T. Ahmad, Mr. A. K. Chanda and Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali are the Joint Secretaries.

Situated on the spacious ground floor of Karnani Mansion at 209, Lower Circular Road, placed at its disposal by Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani free of charge, the Camp is the first institution of its kind in India, where eye treatment is carried on under up-to-date scietific conditions. Attached to the hospital, which has accomodation for over 300 patients, are various laboratories, offices and other departments. All patients admitted in the Camp have their teeth, ear, nose and throat carefully examined and attended to by different specialists and necessary laboratory examination is undertaken before the cases are put up for operation.

Dr. T. Ahmad is in charge of the Camp and he is being assisted by a staff of 24 surgeons. In addition there are several visiting surgeons including Dr. S. K. Mukherji, Captain Kiran Sen, Dr. P. N. Chowdhury, Dr. B. Bhaduri, Dr. P. K. Guha and Dr. B. K. Das Gupta.

The nursing staff consists of a Sister and 20 nurses.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Special Article

The Industrial Future Of India—I

[By Debajyoti Burman]

INDIAN Industrial potentialities were, for the first time, clearly revealed during the last Great War. The Government of India had come to realise the necessity of fostering Indian Industries and had accepted the principle of discriminating protection. In order to satisfy the growing volume of public opinion, fiscal autonomy was conceded. Fiscal Autonomy meant that the British Government would not interfere in tariff measures agreed upon between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. But these concessions were proved to be unreal. British Capital always intervened in any measure of discrimination in favour of Indian Industries and likely to affect them adversely. The hollowness of both the principles of discriminatory protection and fiscal autonomy was fully exposed in the Legislative Assembly in a debate on the question of granting protection to mills when the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster admitted that in the final stages of a trade agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Legislature, the British Government did intervene and asked for reconsideration of the matter from the point of view of reactions in England, as well as in India; but their real object was believed to have been the safeguarding of the Lancashire interests. It was made perfectly clear during the controversy over the Indo-British Trade Agreement that the Government of India were in a position to look after British Industrial interests first, and in fact they did give more weight, in formulating their proposals, to British interests even at the expense of Indian, where the two interests clashed. This is the background against which the Industries struggled forward and the pace of Indian Industrial progress has, therefore, been very slow. In modern days, the political factor is of the highest importance in the development of the Industrial life of a country.

During the present War, the fundamental position remains unaltered for all practical purposes. Far reaching though constitutional changes are, they are not a break with the past. Safeguard clauses have been inserted in the Government of India Act 1935, to protect British Industries in India against any discrimination in favour of Indian Industries. The Stores purchase policy of the Government of India has been modified favourably to Indian Industries to some extent, but since the beginning of the present War, the Supply Department of the Government of India has persistently refused to make purchases through the Indian Stores Department. The Indian Supply Department has also refused to follow the open tender method for the granting of contracts which might have enabled at least some of the Indian Industries to compete with the Industries owned and controlled by British Capitalists in the supply of war materials and other essential war requirements.

The Potentialities

India is self-sufficient as regards foodstuffs, and she has an abundant supply of primary minerals and essential raw materials, cheap labour whose technical skill can be raised to a very high standard, a sufficient supply of capital which in no way can be termed shy, enormous hydro-electric power potentialities and a large home market. The extreme poverty of the people puts a drastic limit to any immediate expansion of the home market, but the Indian market for manufactured industrial products is likely to be immense provided that the standard of life of the people can be raised. India has modern facilities for communication and means of transport to push the movement of industrial products and raw materials. Potentialities of hydro-electric energy in India is enormous and when sufficiently developed, even the smaller industries will be able to obtain cheap power to supplement human energy by setting it free from monotonous mechanical work. The successful operation of the Ganges Grid Electrification Scheme and the other Punjab and South India Schemes have demonstrated that cheap power can be carried even to the interior muffussil districts both for industrial and household purposes. These natural facilities and potentialities has placed India in such an advantageous position that she can develop a balanced economy on the French or U. S. A. model.

India is becoming increasingly self-sufficient as regards cotton piecegoods, iron and steel, matches, cement and sugar industries. Her engineering industries are fast developing. Remarkable progress is also being made in paper, glass, soap, hardware, electric lamps and appliances, rubber tyres, asbestos, paints and enamel industries, but the manufacture of newsprint has not yet been successful. The imports of these manufactures are steadily coming down. The only industry that is still lagging behind is the production of heavy chemicals. India has the requisite raw materials for the production of many heavy

chemicals like Sulphuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Acetic Acid etc., but progress in this direction has been very slow.

The Chief varieties of manufactured goods that India still imports without any appreciable decline in the import balance are machinery, plant, mill accessories, motor vehicles, chemical and drugs, instruments and appliances etc. Railway engines are still imported, but railway lines and waggons are mostly manufactured in India. The manufacture of engines is likely to be undertaken in the future. The following table will indicate the changes in the supply of important manufactured imports :—

		U. K.	U. S. A.	Germany.	Japan.	Belgium.	Italy.
Cotton Manufacture ...	1913-14	90·1	0·4	2·1	1·8	...	...
	1936-37	50·7	...	0·3	43·2	0·1	0·2
Iron & Steel	1913-14	69·9	2·6	14·5	...	10·0	...
	1936-37	49·7	1·5	12·0	7·8	14·1	
Machinery	1913-14	89·8	3·3	5·6	...	...	...
	1936-37	65·5	8·9	14·2	1·3	2·2	0·9
Mechanical Vehicles ...	1913-14	71·3	15·1	...	...	4·5	...
	1936-37	41·9	38·2	6·0	...	—	1·1
Instruments, etc. ...	1913-14	75·3	8·0	8·2	0·6	...	...
	1936-37	50·1	17·5	15·8	6·0	1·0	0·7
Chemicals	1913-14	74·7	0·3	12·4	1·5	...	5·2
	1936-37	54·0	5·0	13·2	10·4	...	3·6

India's trade with U. S. A., Germany and Japan in these products has increased since the last Great War. The first three of them being England's staple industries, they have been badly hit by the contraction of the Indian market, and more and more stress is being given on the doctrine of Imperial reference.

India's trade with Japan has steadily increased. There is a definite decline in the import of hosiery goods, but in all other respects, both as regards imports of cheap manufactures and exports of raw material, Japan's supply and offtake shows signs of increase. The position may be summed up as follows :—

A. Value of Imports into India from Japan (in lakhs of rupees).

	Pre-war average.	1932-33	1933-34	1936-37
COTTON GOODS—				
Hosiery	65	61	72	89
Piece Goods ...	6	7,85	4,43	5,58
Yarn	6	1,61	95	1,37
Other types ...	2	12	8	31
1. Total Cotton Goods ...	80	10,19	6,18	7,55
2. Silk Manufactures ...	1,31	2,01	2,11	1,30
3. Earthen ware and porcelains	4	31	26	27
4. Boots and Shoes ...	...	31	32	7
5. Artificial Silk Goods ...	...	2,70	1,56	3,53
Total Imports ...	3,64	20,47	16,35	21,37

B. Value of Exports from India to Japan (in lakhs of rupees).

1. Raw Cotton ...	14,50	11,12	10,52	25,41
2. Rice	1,33	62	...	36
3. Iron and Steel ...	15	52	66	96
4. Hides and Skins ...	13	20	21	23
5. Jute, Raw and Manufactured ...	22	47	38	1,25
Total Exports ...	16,84	13,95	12,61	30,07

This gives an indication of how with the decline of India's trade with England her trade with Japan is increasing.

It is quite possible that Indian manufactures will compete in the international market only if the rigidity of application of the doctrine of Imperial preference is relaxed and India is conceded the right to conclude bi-lateral or multi-lateral trade treaties in her own interest. During the present war her helplessness in the matter of concluding trade treaties has been fully realised. She has been unable to find out alternative markets for her agricultural staple products after the closure of the European market, due to the apathy of the British Government who have neither inspired the Indian Government to search for such markets in right earnest, nor permitted the Indian merchants to do it for themselves.

The Indian Cotton Industry has, however, made its competition felt in the markets of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and some African Countries. China was the largest yarn market for India, but owing to exchange difficulties and Japanese competition this important market has been lost.

The main feature the Indian Trade Statistics reveal is that, the Indian raw materials go abroad only to be finished into industrial goods, and a high percentage of it come back to India for the consumption of the Indian people. The Indian labour is thus deprived of employment, and the earnings of labour for producing the goods that India buys from abroad go to the foreign countries. The Indian peasant has employment for five months in a year, and for the rest of the period he is forced to remain idle. Indian cotton and pig iron goes to Japan to be transformed into piece-goods and steel products for our consumption. Indian hide and skins go to Czechoslovakia and U. K. for the production of our boots and shoes, and Indian oil seeds go out only to come back as oils to us. This deprived the Indian labour of crores of rupees every year which they themselves could have earned provided these Industries were established and worked on the Indian soil. Since the last Great War the Indian public has realised this great drawback in the national economy of the country, and since then great attempts are being made to stop this unnecessary drain.

DEFICIENCIES

In order to understand the deficiencies of the Indian Industry, it is essential to realise the part played by foreign capital and enterprise in the development of modern Industries in India. Jute, mining, engineering, plantation, paper and cement industries have been promoted by British Capital and Enterprise. Indian Companies in these industries have been established no doubt, but they have smaller capital and output, and they are not in a position to compete with the British concerns. Constructing the railways and conducting the coastal and overseas shipping have remained mostly in the hands of the British Capitalists. Banking and Insurance have first been established mainly by British Enterprise and with British Capital, but Indian Capital has also made much headway in Banking and Insurance. India has been denied any opportunity to build her own shipping trade and railways have been taken out of the control of the Indian Legislature and have been placed under the charge of a Statutory Railway Board. The outstanding exceptions where Indian Capital and Enterprise have made the greatest headway are the Cotton Mill Industry, Tata Iron and Steel, hydro-electric and associated industries, and those sugar factories which have been established since 1930. The Chemical Industries have found the most powerful unequal competitor in the Imperial Chemical Industries which practically hold a monopoly of supply of the heavy chemicals.

The distinction between the raising of capital abroad and the ownership of such capital is most clearly visible in India. Her position with regard to foreign capital is very different from that of Japan or China. Japan has freely borrowed abroad to finance her own industries, but she has always retained control of the capital in her own hands. China has followed Japan in this respect, but foreign investors are shy of Chinese investments because of her defaults. In India foreign capital flows in abundance, but invariably everywhere the control of such capital is in British hands. The Jute Mill Industry is the most outstanding example. It has been promoted, controlled and financed by British Companies, and although nearly 60 per cent. of the Capital in the Jute Industry is now owned by Indians, the control is almost exclusively in the hands of British Managing Agents. These European Managing Agents have enjoyed full opportunities for technical and managerial training and experience, and undue advantage has always been taken of the cheapness and abundance of Indian manual labour, and the same advantage has also been taken in the purchase of raw jute from cultivators who have no holding power. The Managing Agency system, a peculiar form of organisation unknown anywhere else in the world, still prevails in India and is particularly favoured by the British Community here. It has undoubtedly helped in the Industrial development of India at the start, but its worst feature has been that it has perpetuated the racial grouping of interests and has prevented co-operation between Indian and British firms. The Eastern Group Conference which has met at Delhi has further confirmed the Indian belief that the British Capitalists are unwilling to part with the control of their capital and to transfer it to Indians hands, and in this they get the full protection of the British Government despite the latter's declared policy of Fiscal autonomy. It is becoming increasingly necessary to start aircrafts, ship and motor building industries in India, but in spite of the difficulty of running these industries in England against constant interference from the air, the British Capitalists are unwilling to cooperate with the Indian Capitalists in the control of capital to be sunk in these industries. Seth Walchand Hirachand has been trying since the outbreak of the present War to build a shipbuilding factory, an air craft factory and a motor car factory but he has obtained very little sympathy and help either from the Indian Government or from the British Capitalists in his endeavours. Sir Alexandar Roger, a person connected with the Callendar Cable Company and not a delegate to the Eastern Group Conference is presiding over the Heavy Industries Committee and Sir Walter Massey-Green, the Australian delegate is presiding over the Small Industries Committee. The Australian delegates expressed the view that while Australia herself is in a position to manufacture air craft and ships, it would be an unnecessary duplication to start these industries over again in India. The representatives of Indian Capital and Enterprise have not even been invited as delegates to the Conference. This indicate that an attempt may be made, after the Group Conference, to perpetuate the concentration of industrial leadership in British hands with the backing of the commercial safeguards clause in the constitution. It is likely to prove the most stubborn obstacle in the way of Indian Industrial progress. and Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, was probably the first to express this apprehension in a tea party given to the Calcutta journalists in the Commercial Museum Hall.

(To be continued)

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCHES

University To Collaborate In Compilation

It is understood that the Board of Scientific and industrial Research, Government of India, contemplate to compile an annual list of industrial researches completed, in progress and contemplated in India at the various Government and certain other laboratories.

In order that the list of researches may be more complete and valuable and assume an all-India character it is proposed to include in the same compilation the industrial researches which are being conducted in the various universities and affiliated laboratories.

The University of Calcutta in whom the request has been made have agreed to collaborate with the scheme of the Board and have appointed Prof. Phanindra Nath Ghose and Prof. B. C. Guha to furnish the report and forward it to the Board.

The following information sought after will be supplied (1) list of industrial researches completed during the year 1939-40, (2) list of new items or new aspect of existing items of industrial researches in progress during the year 1940-41 and (3) list of new items or new aspects of existing items of industrial researches contemplated for the year 1941-42.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Special Article

Tuberculosis Among Students—I

[By Amiya Jiban Mookerjee]

As tuberculosis is a serious problem in the years of late adolescence and early maturity, that is to say, the college age, it is imperative that the student community of this country must take it upon themselves to carry on in right earnest thorough investigations into this problem among them and also to take such measures, without letting the grass grow under their feet, as to uproot this evil out and out.

A few years ago, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, who was then the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and also the Chief Medical Officer of the East Indian Railway, remarked in one of his specially written articles on the tuberculosis menace to the students: ". . . . . With a lowered vitality and with the ignorance of the spread of infection, our young students are faced with the serious menace of an invasion of tuberculosis in a very alarming manner." Dr. A. N. Chatterjee, some time Secretary of the Students' Welfare Committee of the Calcutta University also once stated in a report, which was based on a twelve years' study of the tables prepared by the Medical Board attached to the Welfare Committee, that there had been a slight improvement in the physique of the Bengali students, but the satisfaction which might have been derived from this feature was marred by the fact that there had been a *rise in the incidence of students suffering from chronic lesions of the lungs.* Then, again in 1934, the Annual Report of the Students' Welfare Committee of the Calcutta University had to say: "The increased incidence of malnutrition and of tuberculosis is a disquieting figure and calls for immediate action . . . .". Although the finding contained in the report of the Students' Welfare Committee for the year 1937-38, was that the average Bengali student of 1937, was a more healthy person than the student of 1921, the report added that the standard of physical fitness achieved was still considerably below that of the students of the Western countries, and that there had been no decline in the incidence of affections of the lungs.

We may safely say that the health of the students of any other Indian University is in no way brighter than this; in fact, in every part of the country this disease is eating into the vitals of the nation in the same pitiless manner.

That this disease corrodes young lives most is always obvious from the statistics published by the annual reports of the different tuberculosis sanatoria, and it goes without saying that the toll of young lives is mainly taken from the students. In 1933-34, and also in 1934-35, the students who had undergone treatment in the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at "Arogyavaram", in South India, topped all others and in 1935-36 they came second. In Itki Sanatorium (in Behar) the number of students was the highest according to the annual report of the Sanatorium for the year 1936. The Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital, near Calcutta, too, has the same story to tell in its Annual Report for the year 1938. In every likelihood, reports of many other Indian sanatoria, will reveal the same unfortunate state of affairs with regard to the incidence of tuberculosis among the students of this country. In fact, tuberculosis is a world problem. The disease generally affects the young, just of the age of students. Unfortunately, the disease is rapidly spreading among the student population, and this is a situation the seriousness of which cannot be viewed with equanimity. Statistics furnished by several workers of the Tuberculosis Association have disclosed time and again, the pernicious degree and alarming proportions of this evil which is certainly a matter of grave national concern as the vitality of our young hopefuls is being sapped to the detriment of the ultimate interests of the country.

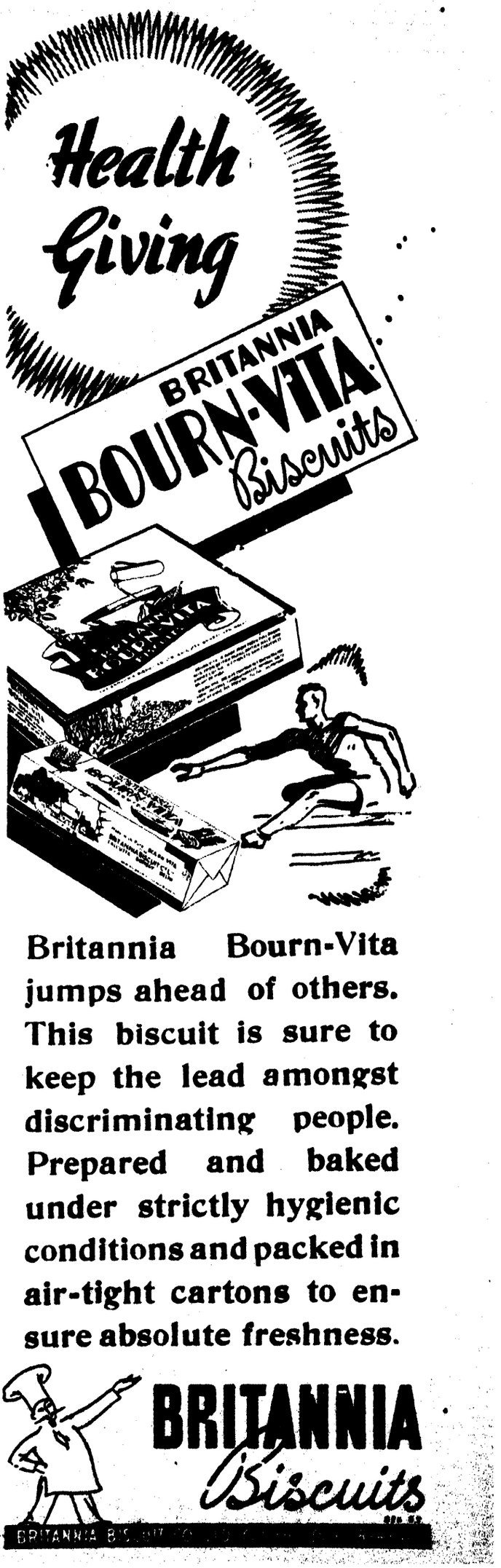
Few members of the student community at large in this country are, perhaps, aware what untold misery this disease has brought to them and how actively they should interest themselves in the campaigns against this disease without further loss of time. Although this disease is no respecter of persons, and it has its victim in every stratum of society—irrespective of worldly means, education, culture, age, constitution, sex, race, community, religion and nationality—it loves most to destroy young persons, and only too often it darkens mercilessly their radiant possibilities, takes out of them all their rosy ambitions and aspirations, shatters their physical and mental abilities by exhaustion and worry, so that despite talents and genius they are worn down, dejected and miserable with no other prospects in life.

Tuberculosis has indubitably become dangerously rampant among the young ones, and the reasons are obvious. Lack of nourishment, lack of rest and over-crowding, which are the inevitable results of economic helplessness of the people, are greatly responsible for the rapidity with which this disease is spreading in the land. Hence, the students, who are but a section of the entire population of the country, are naturally the helpless victims of the circumstances.

But the present system of education, too, has often been considered to be greatly responsible for the deterioration of the health of the students and

has on many occasions been severely criticised by many competent and responsible persons who could not but be alarmed at the deplorable state of the health of the students in this country. To quote Sir Hassan Suhrawardy again, from a writing where he discusses the health of the students in relation to tuberculosis: ". . . . . We should change the method of education in the Indian schools and ensure that the curriculum is also lighter. Of recent years there has been a great and mischievous tendency of giving too much importance by some teachers to the attendance at lectures. The whole method of education requires a drastic change and cutting down of the length of the course in every stage and the hours to be spent in the class rooms." That under a wrong system of education hundreds and thousands of children suffer mental cruelty, day after day, has drawn the serious attention of the educationists of other countries as well. Mr. A. R. Foster, the Headmaster of the Belfast Royal Academy, while describing the abuses that are predisposing factors not only for tuberculosis but for every other kind of disease in the adolescent, including the mental, which is the worst of all, says: "I submit, that our modern system is not education at all, but mere cruelty to children. Why do we put up with it? Because we refuse to think We are in the grip of an inhuman system, operated by men and women who were reared in it and are too dulled in mind or themselves too much over pressed to do more than administer palliatives where a major surgical operation is an imperative necessity. This system in Ireland is the direct descendant of what was called the Intermediate system, which to speak as a victim, was a rotten system. It set up base commercial standard of competition for money awards and bounded on the bright young brains of this gifted land to chase pounds, shillings and pence instead of Truth, Beauty and Justice . . . . . " Mr. Foster does not even approve of the ways in which children now enjoy their games after having spent long hours in both school and home work, and believes that the present methods of arranging games are hardly helpful to the young folk for the conservation of their energy. Mr. Foster pleads for a careful delimitation of the work as well as all strenuous games of the children and advocates more restful recreations in order to make children's lives more pleasant and happy. Alderman P. Astins of Essex County Council, discussing the social aspects of tuberculosis, refers to the problem of the physical and psychological strains of the students, and remarks: "Our very enlightenment begets its own problems. The recent emphasis on physical fitness has influenced the curricula in schools, with added emphasis on games. All to the good with adequate safeguards." Dr. J. A. Myers, in discussing tuberculosis control in the 'teen ages', also says, "In the schools great stress is laid on exercise . . . but what has been done about conservation of energy? . . . . Perhaps there is no one change that could be brought about in the school system that would do more to insure the good health of the girls and boys than the establishment of a definite rest period of approximately an hour some time during the day."

(Continued on page 86)



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Steel Production*

Modern Productive Methods

THE production of steel in India is increasing rapidly, partly on account of war requirements, but principally due to the local demand for indigenous steel created by India's industrial expansion, and although there are several electric furnaces operating in India a description of one of the latest types will be of general interest. The Brymbo Steel Company, Limited, of North Wales, has, we are aware, been in existence since the middle of the eighteenth century but is still today very much abreast of the times through having recently installed one of the most modern designs of electric arc furnace for the production of high grade steels. The new plant, one of the Electric Furnace Company's latest 5-7 tons "Efco" units with hydraulically controlled electrodes, is being used to produce, at the rate of 150-180 tons of ingots (about 115 to 135 tons of billets) a week, about 25 different types of special steels. To operate it a 3.3 kv. supply is taken from the North Wales Power Company, through an oil circuit-breaker specially designed by Whitehead Switchgear and Inventions Limited, to withstand the very heavy duty imposed on it, with a rupturing capacity of 100,000 kva. It trips on an average about twice a shift, due to the enormous surge arising when the electrodes burn holes in the charge and this suddenly collapses. Despite this harsh treatment the Whitehead patent laminated contacts incorporated show little or no wear, while the oil itself is found to keep in remarkably good condition.

Brief Description

An oil pump is built in and the switch is remote operated by means of a solenoid, a Westinghouse rectifier being provided to supply the necessary D.C. Overhead coils and time delay mechanism are also embodied. From the circuit-breaker the high voltage supply is taken to a 2,300 kva. Metrovick water-cooled transformer, which has six tappings giving 180, 160, 140, 114, 100 and 85 v., the full kva. capacity being available only on the top voltage. Off-load voltage operated tap-changing gear, which is all fully inter-locked, operates on the high-voltage side, all the meshing being effected outside the transformer. The reactor provided on the transformer has tappings so that it is possible to obtain full, two-thirds, one-third or no reactance. The total reactance of the transformer, its busbar, the furnace and cables is about 30 per cent. All-welded sheet-steel construction is employed for the transformer building, other safety features include a Buchholz relay. A pump keeps the circulating oil in constant motion, the usual type of conservator tank being fitted.

Busbars

Three sets of busbars, each feeding one of the three electrodes embodied in the furnace, run from the transformer. To these busbars are fitted 6,000/15-A current transformers which are in circuit with relays. The latter are in

* With acknowledgments to the Electrical Review.

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turn connected with a hydraulic system which pumps soluble oil in water from a tank into an accumulator, from which three pipes are taken, one to each electrode. The pressure in the accumulator is maintained at 170 lbs. per square inch, a certain amount of compressed air being introduced into the accumulator to act as a cushion. The pressure pipes from the accumulator feed the bottom of cylinders attached to the furnace. Pistons coming from the top of the cylinders are attached to the electrode carriages by means of crossheads. The electrode carriages themselves run on rollers on the electrode masts which are of tubular steel construction. The pressure of the hydraulic supply and the diameter of the electrode raising cylinders are arranged so that counter-weights are unnecessary, this reducing inertia and giving quick response to changes in electrode current.

Current Control

The amount of current passing through the electrode circuit depends on the distance of the electrodes from the charge, and as the relays are arranged to operate in accordance with the amount of current passing through the electrodes, it follows that whether pressure is applied to the electrodes or not depends on the position of the electrodes. Successful operation of the furnace demands control not only of current but of voltage too. The current variation is achieved by means of a selector switch giving seven different ratios—15/5, 13/5, 11/5, 9/5, 7/5, 5/5 and 3/5. If the electrodes were allowed to come down without voltage control, they would be damaged or else the steel would pick up carbon—a thing which has to be avoided. Accordingly, to guard against this, voltage relays are connected between each electrode and earth. As the bath of the furnace is also earthed, the result is that the relay is short-circuited when the electrode nears the bath or scrap, and the electrode is automatically raised.

Demand And Consumption

For melting a charge, which takes on an average about two hours, one of the higher voltages is employed, but for the refining period, lasting from two to four hours, according to the type of steel, a lower voltage is necessary if burning of the furnace brickwork is to be avoided. The average initial load for melting is in the neighbourhood of 2,000 kw., with swings as high as 3,500 kw. These swings gradually decrease as the melting proceeds. As soon as melting is completed, and the refining starts, only 500 to 700 kw. is required. On an average it takes about 570 kwh. to melt a ton of charge, while for refining a further 230 to 280 kwh. is needed. The temperature of the arc reaches about 3,000 degrees C., and that of the steel about 1,650 degrees C., though this figure varies according to the type being produced. The maximum demand of the furnace is 2,100 kw. and the weekly consumption approximately 120,000 kwh. The furnace has the remarkably high power factor of 0.95. The furnace is of the swing-roof type permitting charging by means of a patent charging basket at the top in only five minutes. An ingenious system enables a single hydraulic cylinder, operating at about 600 lbs. per square inch, to work both the roof and the furnace tilting mechanism, the changing of a steel pin from one position to another effecting the simple change-over. This arrangement has the additional advantage that it is impossible inadvertently to carry out the two operation simultaneously. The electrode arms, too, are electrically interlocked

LONDON TRANSPORT SYSTEM

The adjustment of working hours in shops and offices to conform with the Government's suggestion for mitigating inconvenience of early black-outs, has modified the peak hours of traffic on the whole London transport system says a *British Official Wireless* message, dated London, November 29.

The Transport Board has been readjusting its services to provide the fullest facilities for its millions of daily passengers between their homes in the suburbs and Home Counties and their place of work.

The Board's fleet of omnibuses was recently augmented by hundreds of vehicles drafted in from the provinces with the result that a greater number of buses are plying the streets of London to-day than a year ago.

Now, the reinstatment of the pre-war services of the "Green Line" coaches are announced by the Board. The services of these coaches were curtailed at the outbreak of war when Government comandeered a large number of coaches as emergency ambulances for air raid casualties, which happily have so far proved to be on a much smaller scale than it was thought prudent to plan for. These services will now be strengthened resulting in the doubling of routes, and on some routes there will be twice as many coaches as during recent months.

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by limit switches at the top of the mast, so that it is impossible to swing the top of the furnace unless the electrodes are in the fully raised position.

Considerable Reliability

Water-cooled arches are provided over the door and tapping spout to prevent body distortion and the whole furnace is on a U-shaped girder structure to prevent undue strain. The electrodes pass through cast-steel water coolers, on the top of which are cast-iron economiser segments. The electrode holders are of cast steel, not water cooled, and the holder tightening gear is spring loaded. The electrodes are 9 inches diameter graphite, and consumption is approximately 12-15 lbs. per ton of steel produced. Although the new equipment has been in operation only a few weeks, so simple and reliable is its working that the company is already planning to add a similar furnace with a slightly larger capacity (7-10 tons). Unfortunately, owing to the North Wales Power Company's distribution arrangements, it will not be possible for these two furnaces to melt simultaneously, but by staggering the melting operations, the second plant will, however, permit a considerable expansion of output. The rating of both furnaces will be the same, with the result that the larger unit will give slightly slower melting. Otherwise, with the exception of a modification of the transformer to give its full output at the top three voltages employed, instead of only on the top one, both units will be identical.

Power Costs

Due to high transmission costs caused by the location of the site where the furnace is installed, power costs are high compared with more concentrated manufacturing areas, and some special consideration to this on the part of the principal authorities involved would appear to be worthy of most serious consideration, as this new class of manufacture in North Wales, which involves electric furnace melting, is likely to develop rapidly both now and after the war. In fact, the future of employment in the district is going to depend at some later date very largely upon consideration being given to this all-important plant.

DR TAGORE'S HEALTH

Mr. Anil Kumar Chanda, Secretary to Dr Rabindranath Tagore, has issued the following statement —

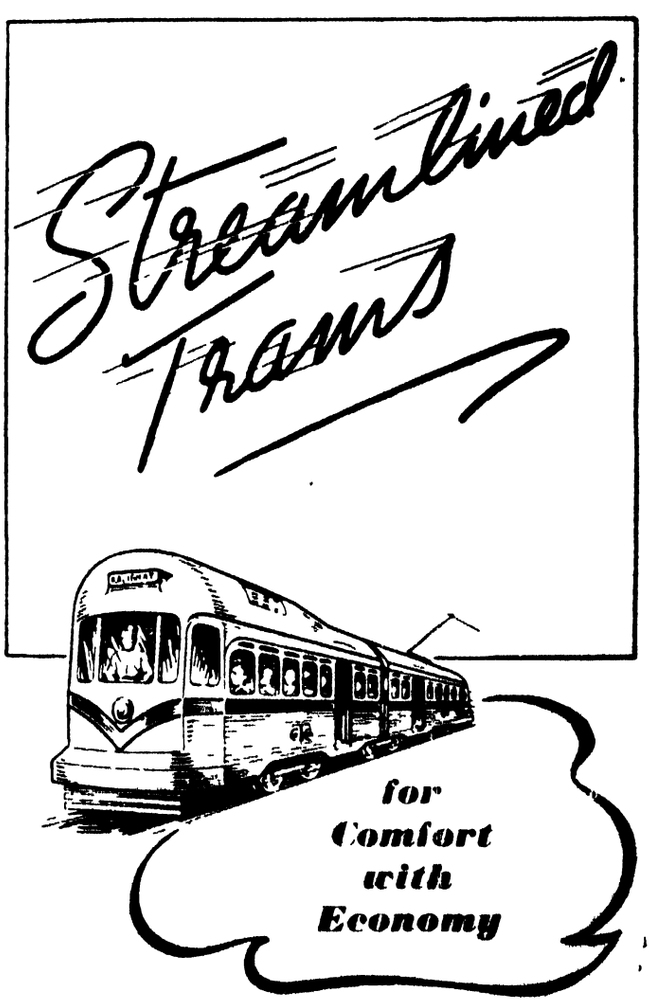
With the return of Gurudeva (Dr. Tagore), to Santiniketan an impression seems to have gained ground in the country that he is now restored to full health and has already resumed his normal activities of daily life Unfortunately this is far from the truth. He was removed from Calcutta not because he had completely recovered but as he insisted on returning to his Asram and the medical advisers also thought that complete recovery would be hastened in the congenial atmosphere and pleasant surroundings of Santiniketan. He is still confined to his room and is undergoing a regular course of treatment. He is not in a position to meet any visitors or attend to his correspondence; so, friends are earnestly requested not to come to Santiniketan with the idea of visiting him or write to him in the hope of getting any reply.

—Tuberculosis Among Students

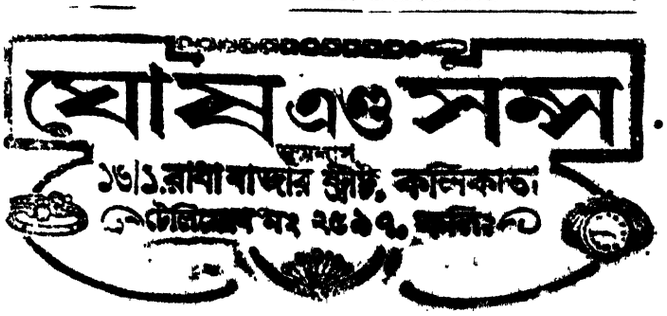
(*Continued from page* 83)

The current educational systems and some other vicious systems that have a demoralising and enervating effect on the mind and the body cannot, however, possibly be changed wholly by the students themselves. And many of the causes of this speedy growth of tuberculosis among students are, of course, beyond the control of the student community. But certain things there are which are well within their control. Not only, for instance, can they develop healthy habits and obey the laws of hygiene which are not infrequently neglected by them, but they can, also, in the words of Sir William Osler, "help the most important and most hopeful campaign . . . . . by joining actively in the work of the local and the national anti-tuberculosis societies."

(*To be continued*)



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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

EDUCATION PORTFOLIO

The *Associated Press* understands that as the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq is anxious to relieve himself of departmental work he intends to offer the education portfolio to one of his colleagues.

COUNCILLOR BIPIN GANGULY DISCHARGED

On Saturday last before Mr. Wali-Ul-Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division Police Courts, Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguly, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and thirteen others, who were arrested in connection with the armed decoity committed in a house in Duff Lane, were again placed by the officers of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police.

The Magistrate after going through police reports discharged Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguly and seven others while the other seven sent before the Magistrate for trial.

The trial will commence on December 13, next.

CLINICAL TRIAL FOR INDIAN DRUGS

A clinical trial of their products in the hospitals under the control of Government and local bodies, has been stressed in a communication by the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association to all Provincial Governments and major Indian States.

The Association states that several drugs and proprietory remedies identical to those coming from Germany and other foreign countries are now being manufactured in India and the manufacturers are in a position to prepare many more also, but the absence of the facility of a clinical test makes it difficult to convince the medical profession and the efficacy of the products.

NEW BUILDING FOR BOMBAY MUTUAL

The steady success which the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society has maintained for the last seven decades was alluded to by Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar when on the 29th November, he laid, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, the corner stone of the new building of the Society at the crossing of the New Howrah Bridge Approach Road and and Royal Exchange Place Extension.

Extending a cordial welcome to Sir Nripendra and the guests Mr. U. S. Desai, Chairman of the Society's Board of Directors characterised the ceremony as one that would go down in the history of the Bombay Mutual as a red letter day as it marked a new era of progress, development and usefulness of the institution and the noble work to which it has set its hand.

A. R. P. ADVICE TO CITIZENS

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, gave a broadcast talk on A. R. P. from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio on Saturday last.

He referred to the public co-operation on the occasion of the recent lighting test and said that it was the Government's intention to perfect the A.R.P. organization as quickly as possible and for this frequent practices would be necessary. Such practices, to be effective, must test not only the lighting arrangements and the staff in control of such arrangements but also all other A. R. P. personnel as well as the allied organization of the Civic Guard who, at the time of an air raid, would have definite duties and responsibilities to perform.

Such tests could not always take place at such a convenient time in the life of the city, and the industrial area as 10-30 at night. Times would have to be selected when the life of the city was more approaching the normal and the warning of the approach of a test would as time went on become less and less elaborate and more and more reliance would have to be placed on the sound of the siren or hooter.

Sir Nazimuddin reminded his listeners of the test that will be held on December 11 between 7 p.m. and midnight and asked each and everyone to help in making it a success.

The A. R. P. organization he said now covered the whole of Calcutta and the industrial area of the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly and had been extended to certain other towns in Bengal. He requested the citizens to find out immediately what exactly was being done in their area and to learn who were the wardens and other A. R. P. officers in charge there. They should ascertain what part each and every individual was expected to play in the event of an impending air attack. Further, all those who were able-bodied and are not already fully engaged, should get in touch with their Chief air raid warden and offer their services. It might be that the offer could not be accepted immediately as all posts might be filled, but the presence of reserves would frequently be of value and training could be provided.

The public as a whole could not join the organization, however. The watchword for them should be : avoid panic and carry on their normal activities and obey the instructions issued by the A. R. P. authorities. Panic and not the high explosive or incendiary bomb was the greatest danger that must be fought.

SIR GOOROODAS BANERJEE : IN MEMORIAM

Tribute to the life and work of the late Sir Gooroodas Banerjee was paid at a public meeting which was held on Monday last, at the Sir Gooroodas Institute Hall, Narkeldanga, in observance of the twenty-second anniversary of his death. Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu presided.

ALL-BENGAL MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

The All-Bengal Municipal Conference will be held at Berhampore on December 30 and 31. Mr. Ambica Charan Roy, Chairman, and Maulavi Abdul Gani, Vice-Chairman, of the Berhampore Municipality, have been elected Chairman and Secretary of the Reception Committee respectively. The Committee has decided to request the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad to open the Conference.

Mr. Justice Charu Chandra Biswas said that their province could boast of many great men, who had devoted their lives to various humanitarian services. But it would be no exaggeration to say that a man like Sir Gooroodas was rare. He held out a noble and inspiring ideal before them. Of the many noble characteristics in him what stood out as prominent was his religious-mindedness. Up to the last moment of his life, he remained firmly loyal to his ideal. His faith in their ancient cultuke and religion was unbreakable. He did not totally disregard Western culture but accepted what was good in it. But he never forgot that he was the son of this land and above all he was a Hindu.

Dr. D. N. Maitra said that his devotion to piety and religion was the principal trait of Sir Gooroodas's life. The glamour of Western thought and culture could never make him blind to the culture and civilisation of their own country. His was a life noble and great, which should fill everybody's heart with inspiration.

Prof. Debaprasad Ghosh said that great men like Sir Gooroodas always liked to remain in the background in spite of his brilliant attainments. Distractedness now-a-days was common to many of them who would rather love colour and display than intrinsic worth, but Sir Gooroodas was a man inclined to dwelling apart. He lived a simple and saintly life.

Mr. N. K. Basu in course of his speech said that Sir Gooroodas was honest in word, thought and deed. This the speaker emphasised by way of illustration. Sir Gooroodas could not tolerate dishonesty of even a minor nature.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN PRESIDENCY JAIL

The situation arising out of the hunger-strike in the Presidency Jail is dealt with in a *communique* issued by the Goverment of Bengal.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, it is stated, is decling food since November, 29.

The *communique* says :—"During October and November, security prisoners detained in the Presidency Jail under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules put forward certain demands for special treatment and threatened to go on hunger-strike if the Government did not comply with these demands. The demands, together with the measures taken by the Government upon representations made by prisoners, were mentioned by the Home Minister during the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on November 28, 1940. The Government will issue later a *communique* dealing with them in order that the public may be in possession of the full facts of the case.

"On November 25, fifteen of the prisoners, professing dissatisfaction with the extent to which their demands had been met, resorted to hunger-strike in accordance with their threat and are still declining food. Their names are : Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pratul Chandra Ganguly, Anil Ganguly, Dharani Goswami, Narendra Nath Das Provat Chandra Chakravarty, Rabindra Mohan Sen Gupta, Saroj Kumar Chakrabarty, Ashutosh Kali, Radha Gobinda Bhanja, Khitish Chandra Bhowmick, Sripati Nandy, Anil Roy Chowdhury, Rakhal Chandra Ghosh, Charubadan Chakrabarty and Maulvi Abdul Halim.

Three undertrial prisoners, charged with dacoity, also declined food on November 25, but broke their fast on November 26, and have not resumed it. Their names are : Moni Mohon Ghosh, Nripendra Nath Singh and Bepin Behary Ganguly.

"On November 29, security prisoner, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, declined food for different reasons. He is still on hunger-strike.

"The health of all 16 prisoners is satisfactory and there is no cause for anxiety in any case. Forcible feeding has been resorted to in the case of one prisoner only, Mr. Sripati Nandi, who is being cared for in the Jail hospital.

"The Government propose to issue further *communiques* from time to time in this connection, for the information of the public".

HUNGER-STRIKE BY MR. SUBHAS BOSE

In the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Revenue Minister read out the answers of Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, (who is absent from Calcutta), to a series of questions asked by Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu on short notice relating to the hunger-strike by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy stated that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had intimated to the Government his reasons for resorting to hunger-strike. This intimation had been given by letters to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail dated October 30, and November, 14, to the Home Minister dated October 30, and November, 3, and to His Excellency the Governor and the Council of Ministers dated November 26. The explicitly-stated reason was to procure his release. He (Mr. Bose), also stated that he was protesting against the Defence of India legislation on the ground that it had no ethical or popular sanction; also against the application of that legislation by the Government of Bengal in a manner showing communal discrimination and against his own arrest, detention and prosecution which he described as vindictive, illegal and inequitable.

Sir Bijay Prasad also stated that no reply was sent to Mr. Bose. Sir Bijay Prasad added that Government were not prepared to place the correspondence that had passed between the Government and Mr. Bose in the last two months on the table.

To the question if any action was taken by Government to avert the hunger-strike on the part of Mr. Bose, Sir Bijay Prasad replied in the negative because there was no ground for Mr. Bose's action.

THE LATE MR. B. B. CHATTERJEE

The *Sradh* Ceremony of the late Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Chatterjee, who was killed as the result of an accident in a lift at the Improvement Trust Office on Clive Street on the 28th November last, was performed according to the strict Hindu rites at his Bhowanipore residence on Sunday last. Mohamahopadhyay Durga Charan Sankhya-Vedantatirtha and other well-known Pundits surpervised the *Sradh* Ceremony. There was a large distinguished gathering and Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, nephew of the late Mr. Bidhu Bhusan

Chatterjee and Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Chatterjee, the eldest son of the deceased and his brothers received the guests.

* * * *

A public meeting to condole the untimely and accidental death of Mr. B. B. Chatterjee, of Messrs. B. B. Chatterjee and Sons, Contractors, was held at the premises of Gour Gobindo Math, 41-15, Russa Road, Tollygunge, on the evening of the 29th November last, at the instance of the Secretary Mr. Kshitish Kumar Ghose.

As proposed by Mr. Durga Das Banerjee, Engineer and supported by Mr. Harsanath Mukherjee, Pandit Dwijapada Goswami took the chair.

A number of speakers addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the life of the departed, who took a keen interest in public affairs. He helped the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee by contributing 50 thousand bricks and supplied the Howrah Samaj with building materials when the "Nader Nemai Mandir" was constructed. He was greatly attached to the Gour Gobindo Math and many philanthrophic and religious institutions has received very active support at his hands. He lived a simple, honest, truthful, amiable and religious life and anyone who came in contact with him could not but love and adore him.

Mr. Amrita Nath Mukherjee, Mr. Kshitish Kumar Ghose, Mr. D. N. Basu Mullik, Mr. Sripati Banerjee, Mr. Bishnupada Bose and Mr. Nut Behari Shaha also paid tributes to the departed. The President, Pandit Dwijapada Goswami, explained to the audience the immortality of the soul and the insignificance of the mortal body.

The gathering passed a resolution expressing their great sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Chatterjee and their sympathy to the members of the bereaved family. The meeting concluded with *Sri Harinam Sankirtan*.

MAYOR FETED

A tea party to meet Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, was given by the President and members of the Calcutta Moslem Orphanage at No. 8, Syed Salley Lane, Calcutta, on Saturday last.

Mr. Siddiqi was received by the Home Minister, Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin, and was welcomed in an address made by one of the orphans. Mr. Siddiqi was presented with a *qasida* which had been composed in his honour by the boys.

In his address, Mr. Siddiqi told the boys not to be ashamed because they were orphans and urged them to be courageous.

CENSUS EXPENSES

The way in which the Census operation is proposed to be conducted in Bengal, came in for strong criticism when a Bill was placed before the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last to make the Calcutta Corporation and other municipalities to bear certain expenses incurred in connection with the census.

The Bill,—the Bengal Local Authorities Census Expense Contribution Bill,—which was introduced by Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, aimed at providing that a portion of the Census Expenses might be charged to the municipal funds or the Corporation of Calcutta. In the case of the Calcutta Corporation the charge shall not exceed one-half. The Bill also sought to provide for powers to enable Union Boards and Municipalities to make voluntary contributions. No contribution, Sir Bijoy Prasad stated, would be exacted from the bodies for the relief of Census Budget of the Central Government. At the request of the Government of India, the Government of Bengal agreed to co-operate with the Central Government in Census work subject to the observance of the same principle as in 1931.

BALL AND CABARET IN AID OF THE BLIND

Funds in aid of the Calcutta Blind Relief Camp and the War Blinded, benefited considerably as the result of a Ball and Cabaret held at Firpo's Resturant, Calcutta, on Tuesday night.

Held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Lady Mary Herbert, the Ball drew a very large and appreciative crowd.

Several cabaret items—outstanding among which were delicia Jehan's snake dance, "The Black-out Stroll" and "The Hornpipe"—added to the success of the function.

A large number of prizes were presented to lucky ticket and programme holders.

JUTE INVESTIGATIONS

With the approval of the Government of India, the Bengal Government have appointed Mr. D. L. Majumdar, I.C.S., Secretary of the Indian Central Jute Committee, to be an associate of Prof. J. A. Todd, who has been brought out from England by the Bengal Government to investigate into the constitution and working of the Jute and Hessian Future Markets.

Mr. Majumdar will be associated with the Professor in these investigations, in addition to his duties as Secretary of the Indian Central Jute Committee.

BENGAL SHOPS BILL.

First Application to Calcutta and Howrah

It is understood that the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, which was passed by both the chambers of the Bengal Legislature in September last, will come into force with effect from January 1, 1941.

The Act will, in the first instance, apply to the city of Calcutta and its suburbs and to the Municipality of Howrah.

The main features of the Act are:—

(1) Every shop must close after 8 p.m. at night.

(2) A shop-keeper will not be able to require any of his employees to work for more than ten hours in any one day and after half-past eight at night.

(3) Every person employed in a shop will be entitled to one hour's rest after seven hours' work in the day, and to half an hour's rest after five hours' work.

(4) Persons employed in a shop and in commercial establishments will be entitled to one and a half day's holiday every week.

(5) Employers will have to pay the wages of persons employed in a shop, commercial establishments and establishments for public entertainment or amusement by the tenth day of the month immediately succeeding that in respect of which such wages are payable.

(6) A person employed in a shop, commercial establishment and establishments for public entertainment or public amusement will be entitled to fourteen days' privilege leave on full pay after year's service and to ten days' casual leave on half pay every year.

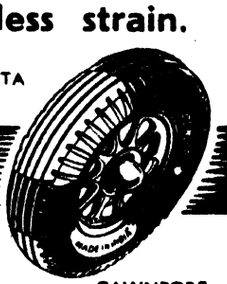
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ADV 22

ECHOES OF OLD CALCUTTA

History Of Garstin Place

[By J. R. Stapleton, *Calcutta Station Director, All-India Radio*]

The building which the studios of the Calcutta Station are situated was first used for broadcasting in 1927, by the old Indian Broadcasting Company. It was taken over by the Government of India in 1930, and has recently been completely renovated and adapted to radio requirements.

The history of the site on which the building stands is interesting, as it is closely connected with the original settlement of old Calcutta. Where the studios now stand was at one time the only hospital the early settlers possessed. It was ill-ventilated, insanitary and generally unsuitable. It was pulled down in 1763, and a new hospital was erected where the Presidency General Hospital now stands. The old hospital had been built over a filled-in-tank, and after its demolition, the ground stood vacant for some years. It is said that the climate of Calcutta in those days was as bad as the method of treatment of the unfortunate patients, the rainy season being the harvest-time of the undertakers, who made immense sums of money. Old records reveal that only one-fourth of the European population survived the dreadful conditions and a large dinner-party used to be given on October 15, each year to enable the survivors to congratulate each other on their being alive.

Find Of Cannon

Adjacent to and just south of the old hospital was a burial ground and a powder magazine on the site of which was built St. John's Church in 1787. Five years later—in 1792—the Old Court House was demolished under the supervision of Major General John Garstin, who used the material and fittings to erect the present building and the block of buildings that now run along the north side of the Church compound and form southern end of Garstin Place, the eastern portion being utilized by the Foreign Office.

During the recent excavations by All-India Radio, three old cannon were unearthed in the compound (now mounted on each side of the main entrance). The origin of the cannon is obscure, but the fact that the old powder magazine lay directly to the south and also that a number of cannon-balls were discovered in the same vicinity, together with two other smaller guns a few years ago, leads one to suppose that these pieces of ordinance formed at one time part of an old battery, especially as it is known that the East India Company manufactured guns and explosives in the Old Fort before the Siege of Calcutta, and used the powder magazine for storing their munitions. Another interesting point is that during the fight round the present site of Dalhousie Square, which preceded the fall of Calcutta in 1756, a battery posted near the powder magazine "went into action," and it is highly probable that these old cannon formed part of it.

The site on which the powder magazine was built was known originally as Perrins's Gardens and was used as a pleasure ground. After the Siege, the site became the property of the Maharajah Nobo Krishna Deb, and was eventually purchased by Warren Hastings for Rs. 10,000. He in turn passed it on to the Trustees for the building of St. John's Church.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

BUILDING RULES

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—Though we are not in agreement with many clauses of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, yet we appreciate the remedy given to the rate-payers by Clause 44 to check the vagaries of the Building Department and Committees of the Calcutta Corporation. Unless Clause 44 is given a retrospective effect to cover all illegal constructions made after the publication of the Bill in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 13th June, 1940, the Bill would fail to have expected results —Yours etc.

H. M. BANERJEE.
Pleader.

93, Hari Ghose Street.
Calcutta.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ASSESSMENT APPEAL

(Before Mr. Justice Biswas and Mr Justice Roxburgh)

Governor General of India in Council—(Plaintiff)—Appellant.

vs.

Corporation of Calcutta—(Defendant)—Respondent.

This was an appeal preferred by the appellant, the Governor-General of India in Council, against the decision of Mr. B. Sanyal, Judge, Small Causes Court, Calcutta, dismissing the appeal against the assessment of rates and taxes by the Corporation of Calcutta, in respect of premises No. 4, Dum Dum Road.

The Government of India was the owner of the premises which consisted of a total area of 111 bighas of land occupied by 42 residential houses, an institute, a playground, tennis courts, recreation fields, spare grounds, road and tanks. The premises are about a mile from the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory. It was alleged, that the premises were acquired by the Government for the purpose of erecting quarters for the officers and employees of the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory. The houses, it was alleged, were in fact "ordinarily let" some to the officials of the Factory and some to the employees of several firms and others, at a total rent of about Rs. 4,950 a month.

The Corporation assessed the municipal rates and taxes of the premises under section 127 (b) (*i.e.*, premises for residential purposes) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Against the order of the assessment the Government appealed to the Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, on the ground that as the premises were "ordinarily let out" to tenants the assessment ought to have been made under section 127 (a) (i.e., on letting value), of the Municipal Act. The Government made no objection regarding the quantum of tax assessed under section 127 (b) of the Act but the objection was regarding the principle of assessment.

The Small Causes Court Judge found that its was quite clear from the evidence of Mr. Mitchel, Assistant Manager of the said Factory, that employees were allowed to occupy the quarters rent free for the more efficient performance of their work. Mr. O'Relly, the Garrison Engineer, contradicted Mr. Mitchel in respect but the Judge accepted the evidence of Mr. Mitchel as he was responsible for the efficient working of the factory. The Judge further found that the employees of the factory must have been occupying those premises as servants and not as tenants, and as such, it was held that the premises were rightly assessed by the Corporation under section 127 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The appeal of the Government was accordingly dismissed. Against the said order the present appeal was preferred.

The Court admitted the appeal.

Mr. P. B. Mukherjee and Mr. Basanta Kumar Mukherjee appeared for the appellant, the Governor-General of India in Council.

PROCEEDINGS STAYED

Before Mr. Justice Bartley and Mr. Justice Lodge, this application was made by the petitioner, the Corporation of Calcutta, for a rule on the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, and the opposite party Upendra Mohan Pal Chowdhury to show cause why an order for demolition of the unauthorised structures should not be passed.

The petitioner applied under section 363 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for the demolition of some foundation and plinth walls which had been reconstructed at 10, Bonomali Sarkar Street in deviation from the sanctioned plan on the ground that they fell within the road alignment of Bonomali Sarkar Street. For such deviation the Magistrate fined the opposite party Rs. 100 and an agreement under section 303 of the Act was duly executed by the owner. In these circumstances the Magistrate allowed the unauthorised structures to stand, subject to the agreement. The Corporation then moved this Court

Their lordships issued a rule and stayed further proceedings.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu with Mr. Pashupati Ghose appeared for the Corporation of Calcutta.

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 26th October, 1940, at 10-30 a.m

Present :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, (Chairman); Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. J. J. N. Birch; Mr. Md. Rafique and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

SHORT TERM INVESMENTS

The Board approved of the Chairman's action in making the following short-term investments out of surplus funds of the Trust :—

(i) Rs. 2,00,000 with Allahabad Bank limited, for four months from 4th October, 1940, at 1 per cent. per annum.

(ii) Rs. 2,00,000 with Bank of India Limited, for five months from 4th October, 1940, at 1½ per cent. per annum.

(iii) Rs. 2,00,000 with Eastern Bank Limited, for two months from 4th October, 1940, at ¾ per cent. per annum.

(iv) Rs. 2,00,000 with Central Bank of India Limited, for two months from 4th October, 1940, at 1 per cent. per annum.

The Board approved of the Chairman's action in refixing the short-term deposit of Rs. 2,00,000 with the Allahabad Bank Limited, on its maturity on the 24th October, 1940, for five months at 1¼ per cent per annum.

A statement of loss caused by theft for the quarter ending 30th June, 1940, was laid before the Board for information and was ordered to be recorded.

PAYMENTS-ON-ACCOUNT'

A statement of loss caused by theft for the quarter account'' against measurements, but in advance of calculations, were made to contractors immediately before the *Puja* holidays :—

Contract No. 1180. Contractor—Babu Mohitosh Mukherjee—Contract—Road construction, etc., in Barrackpore Bridge Approaches—Rs. 5,000.

Contract No. 1104. Contractor—Messrs. Hindusthan Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd.—Contract—Reconstruction of Barrackpore Bridge—Rs. 11,000

Contract No. 1223. Messrs. B. Chatterjee & Co.—Contract—Supply of Pig Lead—Rs. 2,500.

STONE SETTS

With reference to Resolution No. 12, of the Board Meeting, held on the 24th August, 1940, in supersession of the Board's Resolution No. 22, of 20th April, 1940-, sanctioning a consolidated estimate amounting to Rs. 49,650 inclusive of Rs. 22,850 for departmental supply of 172,440 stone setts) for stone sett paving of roads, in Schemes Nos. VIIG (Jagannath Ghat Road—Chitpore Road Upper to Strand Road North), XXVII (Barabazar—Maidapati Area) and XLIII (Darmahatta Street Widening—portion), the Board considered the tenders received in respect of work appertaining to Rs. 26,800 only of the sanctioned estimate and the Chief Engineer's note thereon, and resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Alliance Engineering Company, for Rs. 10,218-1-0 for work required, in Scheme No. XXVII, and that of Babu R. N. Mitra, for Rs. 8,215-12-0 for work, in Schemes Nos. XLIII and VIIG, provided both agree to complete the work allotted to them in four months.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN ENTALLY

With reference to Resolution No. 8, of the Board Meeting, held on the 14th September, 1940, sanctioning an estimate amounting to Rs. 86,864 (inclusive of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,250 for transporting surplus earth within a radius of 3 miles and for 8-inch to 9-inch diameter sal bullah piling, respectively, not to be tendered for, and Rs. 2,255 for painting the road surface with asphalt, to be done departmentally), for road construction, sewerage, drainage works, etc., on the 100-foot main road from Gorachand Road to the junction of Road No. 2, in Scheme No. XLIX, the Board considered the tenders received in respect of work appertaining to Rs. 76,359 only of the sanctioned estimate and the Chief Engineer's note thereon, and resolved to accept the lowest tender, namely, that of Babu Mohitosh Mukherjee, for Rs. 63,020-8-0.

The Board also approved of the tenderer's rates for the removal of earth at Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for 1, 2, 3 and 4 miles, respectively.

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO DELHI

The Board approved of the Chairman's visit to Delhi and possibly Mysore for the purpose of studying the working of Improvement Trusts in these towns.

CALCUTTA'S GIFT TO CHUNGKING

University to Send Publications

The University of Calcutta will shortly be presenting to the Chungking Central Library, under the control of the Republican Government of China, a number of its publications, consisting of journals and volumes of the Department of Letters.

The Library has, it is learnt, suffered damage due to recent bombing, and it asked the University of Calcutta to replenish its collections, which the latter has agreed to do through the Consul-General for China in Calcutta.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 30th November, 1940.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 645 against 644 and 700 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 22. The general death-rate of the week was 29.4 per mille against 31.5 the mean of the last five years.

(*Town* (*Wards* 1—25 *and* 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 30th November, 1940, was 540 against 526 and 573 in the two preceding weeks. There were 20 deaths from cholera against 18 and 15 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from small-pox during the week against 11 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from influenza against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 20 and 66 respectively against 36 and 68 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.1 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 26.7.

There were 109 deaths from respiratory diseases against 90 in the previous week. There were 47 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

There 107 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 105 against 118 and 127 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 9 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.5 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 36.0.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year.

1940
CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE
DECEMBER 7—DECEMBER 13

METRO	...	City For Conquest
LIGHT HOUSE	...	Rhythm On The River
NEW EMPIRE	...	Dance, Girl, Dance
CHITRA	...	Thikadar
UTTARA	...	Shap-Mukti
NEW CINEMA	...	Musafir
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	Virginia City
MINERVA	...	Bharosa
GLOBE	...	Swanee River
SREE	...	Abhisaka And Dwitiya Path

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine. Rs.	As.
Abdul Gaffur ...	4, Convent Lane ...	Without license ...	13-7-40	2	0
Abdul Rahim ...	12-1, Belliaghatta Rd.	Do. ...	13-7-40	2	0
Bijay Ghosh ...	15, Shibtala Lane ...	Milk ...	6-7-40	20	0
Makhanlal Gazan ...	51-3, Dr. Suresh Chandra Sircar Road	Without license ...	13-7-40	15	0
Chulan Shaw & others ...	4, Goaltoli Lane ...	Exposure ...	27-7-40	10	0
Nanda Lal Das ...	Grant Market ...	Incorrect weights .	27-7-40	5	0
Lalji Singh & others ...	51, Free School Street	Dahi ...	13-7-40	50	0
Kasimuddin Mandal & others	37, Market Street ...	Milk ...	13-7-40	50	0
Mahadeb Shaw & others ...	7, Chowringhee Lane ...	Exposure ...	20 7-40	3	0
Narayan Shaw & others ...	13, Rani Rashmani Rd.	Do. ...	20-7-40	5	0
Shukdev Shaw & others ...	16, Market Street ...	Do. ...	20-7-40	5	0
Kisto Shaw & others ...	38, Rani Rashmani Rd.	Do. ...	13-7-40	3	0
Oli Mohamad & others ...	24, S. S. Hogg Market	Do. ...	27-7-40	15	0
Kanai Lal Das & others ...	34-4, Nilmany Halder Lane	Puri ...	20-7-40	25	0
Sewnarayan ...	4-A, Chowringhee Road	Stale Curry ...	6-7-40	10	0
Baijinath Shaw ...	33-1, S. S. Hogg Market	Under Sec. 412 ...	20-7-40	5	0
Anderson Dairy Farm ...	E 79-80, Do. ...	Butter ...	20-7-40	25	0
Shyamapada Das (prop) Rampado Das (seller)	100-5-1-B, Surendra N. Banerjee Road	Milk ...	6-7-40	30	0
Bimala Shaw ...	2 A, Taltala Avenue ...	Mustard oil ...	6-7-40	25	0
Abdul Rahim ...	85, Dhurmatollah St.	Do. ...	6-7-40	25	0
Md. Musha ...	22, Taltala Bazar Street	Exposure ...	13 7-40	5	0
Sk. Khorsed ...	2, Nawab Abdul Latif Street	Do. ...	13-7-40	3	0
Md. Rafique ...	1, Do. ...	Do. ...	27-7-40	3	0
Jibon Ghose (p.) & Amulya Ghose (s.)	13, Lower Circular Rd.	Milk ...	13-7-40	15	0
Babulal (p) & Sattur (s) ...	33-1, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road	Exposure ...	13-7-40	5	0
Chakradhar Sahu (p.) & Kristo Sahu (s.)	151, Collin Street ...	Do. ...	13-7-40	3	0
Md. Hossain (p.) ,Siddique (s.)	90, Do. ...	Do ...	27-7-40	10	0
Md. Hunib (p.), Md. Isak (s.)	90, Do. ...	Do. ...	27-7-40	10	0
Md. Isak & Md. Soli ...	44, McLeod Street ...	Do. ..	27-7-40	3	0
Laksman Sahu (p.), Sahadeb (s.)	32-D, Elliot Road ...	Do. ...	27-7 40	3	0
Ram Chandra & Guljari Lal Marwari	51-5, South Road ...	Under Sec. 407 ...	20 7-40	50	0
Kristo Chandra Sadhukhan	2, Hati Bagan Road ...	,, ,, 407 ...	20-7-40	50	0
Naimuddin & Nurmohammad	6, Do. ...	Exposure ...	6-7-40	5	0
Promode Chandra Bhadra ...	7, Crematorium Street	Under Sec. 407 ...	6 7-40	25	0
Pulin Behari Sadhukhan ...	68, Christopher Road	,, 407 ...	6-7-40	30	0
Narayan Sahu & Sitaram Sahu	41, Jannagore Road ...	,, 406 ...	6-7-40	10	0
Gobind Kalwar & Sitaram Kalwar	48, Phul Bagan Road...	,, 407 ...	20-7-40	25	0
Bepin Behari Manna ...	1-1, Dehi Serampur Rd.	,, 406 & 407	20-7-40	30	0
Golam Rasul ...	7, Shurwarady Avenue	,, 390 ...	20-7-40	2	0
Joytindra Nath Paul ...	8-1, Asgar Mistry Lane	,, 390 ...	27-7-40	2	0
Wali Ahmad Khan ...	6-1, Dehi Serampur Rd.	,, 390 ...	13-7-40	2	0
Kanai Ram ...	26-A, Ritchie Road ...	Exposure ...	6-7-40	5	0
Cherag Ali ...	1, Shamsul Huda Road	Do. ...	6-7-40	5	0
Sk. Sovan ...	1, Do. ...	Do. ...	6-7-40	5	0
Mannu Shao ...	25, Do. ...	Do. ...	6-7-40	4	0



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BIRD & CO MANAGING AGENTS CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

BLK 5

VENDORS CONVICTED—(*Contd.*)

Name of vendor.	Address	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Sitaram ...	48, Lansdown Road ...	Exposure ...	6-7-40	4 0
Nabi Hossain ...	6, Jhowtolla Road ...	Ghee ...	13-7-40	40 0
Rahman Mia ...	9, Chakrabere Road North	Exposure ...	27-7-40	7 0
Nidhi Shao ...	74-2, Chakrabere Road North	Do. ...	27-7-40	7 0
Tanamali Shao ...	6, Congress Exhibition Road	Do. ...	27-7-40	3 0
Rahim Bux (p.) & Ajudul Rahaman (s.)	19, Bedford Lane ...	Mustard oil ...	24-8-40	25 0
Ajidulla ...	114, Collin Street ...	Unwholesome food	24-8-40	7 0
Bukhari Sahu ...	70, Beniapukur Road (Beniapukur Bazar)	Incorrect weights	24-8-40	10 0
Yusuff Mia ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	24-8-40	5 0
Kristo Sahu & Ekadhu Sahu	10A, Mofidul Islam Le.	Exposure ...	24-8-40	2 0
Hajarilal Shaw ...	51-8, Dr. Suresh Sircar Road	Do. ...	24-8-40	2 0
Muthura Goala ...	38, Middle Road ...	Do. ...	24-8-40	2 0
Abdul Mannan & Md. Israil	17-A, Shamsul Huda Road	Keeping adulterant	24-8-40	40 0
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Mustard oil ...	24-8-40	100 0

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of calves for the rest of the year 1940-41.
2. Construction of road at 58/2, Raja Dinendra Street.
3. Remodelling the inlet sewer to the silt pit in Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station.
4. Supply and delivery (weighed and stacked) of 1st grade steam and rubble coal for one year from 1st February, 1941.
5. Supply of petrol during the year 1941-42
6. Supply of Printing Stationery during 1941-42.
7. Supply of Office Stationery during 1941-42.
8. Supply of Typewriting and Duplicating materials during 1941-42.
9. Supply of Drawing materials during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 10th December, for 2 and 3 on 11th December, for 4 on 17th December, for 5 on 18th December, 1940, for 6 and 7 on 7th January and for 8 and 9 on 8th January, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th December, 1940.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Tuesday, the 10th December, 1940, up to 2 p.m.:—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

92. Repairs to Office Building at Mullick Ghat Pumping Station, Ward 7—Rs. 660, dated 2nd December, 1940, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT.
District Engineer, II

District II Eng'g Office
The 2nd December, 1940

District No. IV, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Thursday, the 12th December, 1940, up to 2 p.m.:

101. Repairs to Bathing Platform, Ward 24—Rs. 255, dated 21st November, 1940, (15 days)

102. Repairs to Tramway Shelter in Judges' Court Road, Ward 24—Rs. 90, dated 21st November, 1940. (15 days).

N. B Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g Office
The 2nd December, 1940

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District I and Cossipore

Re Construction of Boundary Pillars at Bagjola.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 9th December, 1940, at 12 noon

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. ROSE
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office
The 4th December, 1940

Health Department.

NOTICE

For the convenience of the citizens the vaccination stations have been kept open both in the morning and in the afternoon, as also on Sunday mornings, and the public are requested to call at the nearest vaccination stations and get themselves vaccinated as early as possible.

As sporadic cases of small-pox are occurring in different parts of the city, it is highly desirable that the public should get themselves vaccinated in time.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer,
&
Superintendent of Vaccination.

Central Municipal Office
The 30th November, 1940.

Naming of Roads.

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for two roads in Ward No 27:—

The 20 ft. and 12 ft. roads at 48, Monoharpukur Road to be called "Monoharpukur Road."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 2nd December, 1940.

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for two roads in Ward No. 27:—

The portion of Southern Avenue from the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. IV-A, to Lansdowne Road Extension in the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No XXXIII, to be called "Southern Avenue."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd December, 1940.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up in Public Auction to be held on Saturday, the 14th December, 1940, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. punctually:—

1. Three almirahs.
2. Four khats (wooden).
3. One Iron safe with wooden stand.
4. One small wooden letter case.
5. One wooden bench.
6. One wooden hat rack.
7. One wooden book self
8. Two wooden hanging mirrors.
9. Two marble topped round tables.
10. One wooden book self
11. Two wooden teapoys.
12. One wooden meat case.
13. One wooden jal chowkie
14. One wooden stand
15. One carpet.
16. Seven chairs.

A. K. BASAK,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office
The 25th November, 1940.

Plumbers' Examination.

Re. Plumbing Examination for holding a House Drainage Contractor's license under Chapter XVIII of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923

It is hereby notified that the above Examination will be held on Monday, the 16th December, 1940, at 1 p.m. at the District No. II Office, at 22, Mirzapur Street.

An Examination Fee of Rs. 15 (which on no account shall be refunded) shall have to be deposited with the District No. II. Engineer's Office, at 22, Mirzapur Street, on or before Wednesday, the 12th December, 1940, by each candidate failing which the candidate will not be allowed to sit at the Examination. Intending candidates should submit three copies of photographs, together with a certificate from a licensed plumber, showing that they have undergone practical training for a period of 3 years under him.

(Continued on page 98)

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Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,13,00,000

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CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Each candidate shall bring his own drawing instruments, pen and pencils and shall produce the cash receipt for the deposit of Examination Fee at the Examination Hall.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 23rd November, 1940.

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of all the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserve price at a public auction to be held by the Chief Executive Officer, at the Central Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 12th December, 1940, at 5 p.m., on the conditions specifically mentioned in the form of agreement to be executed by the successful bidder at his cost within seven days from the date of auction. The successful bidder shall have to furnish, in cash, an earnest deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises is to be immediately put up and re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids. The plans of the lands, the form of agreement, conditions of sale and other necessary particulars may be seen and obtained on personal enquiry in the office of the undersigned on all working days during the office hours.

Description of lands :—

(1) Land at the junction of Upper Chitpore Road and Joy Mitter Street, Ward 3, measuring 4 kottahs approximately.

(2) Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 9 of surplus land at the junction of Ekdalia Road and Ballygunge Station Road. Ward 27, measuring about 3 kottahs 2 chittacks, 2 kottahs 9 chittacks and 5 kottahs 7 chittacks respectively.

(3) Lot No. 7 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Monsatola Lane and Pipe Road, Ward 25, measuring 5 kottahs 13 chittacks approximately.

(4) Lots Nos. 11 and 12 on Hussain Shu Road, Ward 25, each measuring 5 kottahs 12 chittacks approximately.

N.B.—Lot No. 9 is tenanted and it will be sold with tenants.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th November, 1940.

Modification of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308, read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have prepared a scheme and plan modifying the alignment of Bamunpara Lane at its junction with Bondel Road in Ward 21, by splaying 4 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. instead of rounding off the corner, of premises No. 19, Bondel Road, which was originally sanctioned on 11th November, 1920, by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B. C. of 1899.

Any person having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 23rd December, 1940.

A copy of the plan, showing the proposed modification of the alignment, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

S. CHATTERJI,
Actg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th November, 1940.

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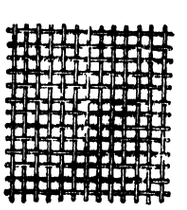
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Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney, ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. — ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb, ...	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		



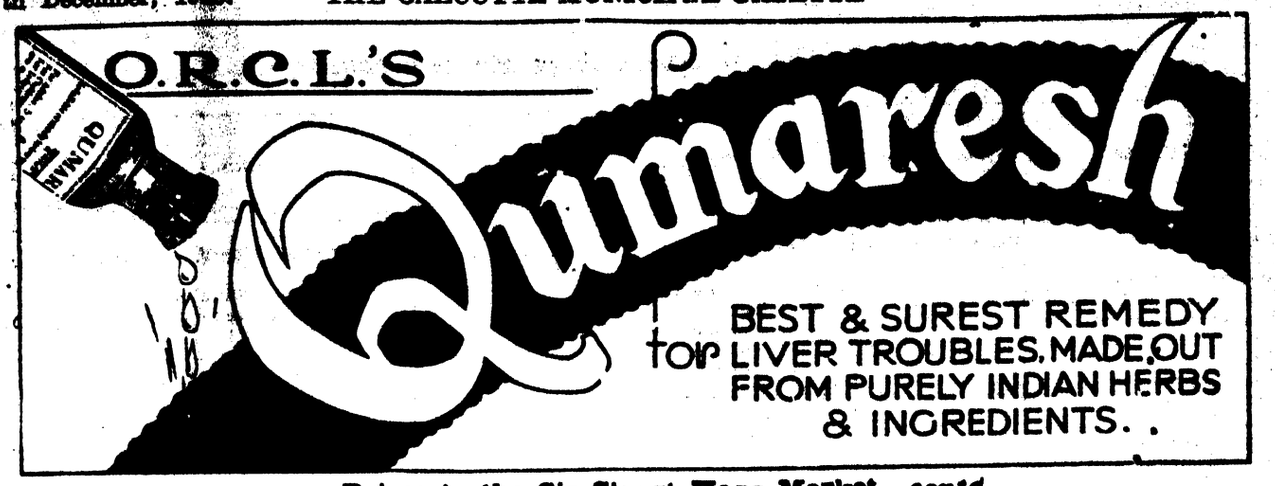
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloe ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papaduma per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 12 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Old) Naintal ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 3 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Basi Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ,,		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monsoon per) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ...		
Musk melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Pasli ...		
Do. Kisen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mulberry per seore ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Peeta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peenut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Taipur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritsagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...		
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
5	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
38	0 8 0 daily		11	0 10 0 per day	
38A	0 4 0 „		35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease-Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 4 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ..		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Katul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Java Sugar per seer ...		
Do. do. (Crystal)	0 4 0	0 4 3
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 2 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glazo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 12 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 3 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

25 per cent up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimkt	0 12 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15% price up.
Sow & Gate Milk Food ...	3 12 0	5 5 0
Sow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deremke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scimor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. .	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 1, 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	0 15 6
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...		0 15 0
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
„ 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E. 2-4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 3	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls "	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 3 6	0 4 0
Pati Lemon per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Naimital per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New)	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Naimital (Pahari)	0 3 0	
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Disi per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 2 6	0 3 6
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 12—14	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 10—20	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5	0 6 0
Do. Nasik "		
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Monafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 2 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 10—12	1 0 0	
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 25—35	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Masafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee "	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda " per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 - 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasai per "	5 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 12 0	6 0 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		6 0 0
Chamormoni		6 0 0
Balam (Old) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund		
Kaima (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kaima (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 0 0	
Kamini per maund		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Java " "		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	
Salt per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Flour "	0 1 3	
Atta B per md.		0 2 6
Sujee "	6 0 0	6 4 0
Atta fresh per maund	6 4 0	
Til Oil "	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Attaper md.		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer	6 0 0	
	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 6	0 4 6
Arhar	0 3 0	
Kalai	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khesari	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mosoor (split)		0 2 0
Do. (khari)	0 2 6	0 2 9
Matar	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal	0 2 6	
Do.	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli	0 2 0	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin		3 1 0
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand "		3 12 0
" Bulk		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
Clive Street, Calcutta
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.			Bread 1 lb.	0 2 0	0 3 0	MEAT.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0	Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mutton ...		0 10 0
Sankteolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	0 1 0	Goat ...		0 10 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0		BUTTER.			EGGS.		
Do. (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0			
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0	Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0		Pabna per seer ..	1 4 0		,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0		CONFECTIONERY.		
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0	Milk ..		0 4 0			
Dudkalma ...			Cows' Head ..	0 5 0		Lipton's Tea—		
Nagra		5 4 0	Condensed Milk ..	0 3 9	0 4 0	Yellow per tin ...		1 6 6
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0	Milk Maid ..	0 2 6		Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0		OIL.			Coffee Polson's lb. ...	0 8 6	1 0 6
Do. (Atap) ...			Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6	Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0	Cocoanut Do. ..	0 6 0				
DAL.			FRUITS.			BISCUITS.		
			Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0				
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0		Apples 10 ..	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0	Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6	Oranges 25 to 40 ..	1 0 0		Household per tin ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6	Bedana per seer			Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6	Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Khesari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3	Dates Arab ..	0 3 6	0 6 0			
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Motter Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3				State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
GHEE.			VEGETABLES.			Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
			New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0		New Potatoes ..	0 1 3	0 1 9	Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Ranchi			Potatoes (New) ..	0 1 0	0 1 9	Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Darbhanga ...			Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6	Quaker's Oats ...	—	0 10 6
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cabbages each ..	0 1 0	0 3 0	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Khurja	1 5 0	1 6 0	Ginger	0 2 6				
Bhaduwa	1 0 0	1 9 0	Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0	Jam		
Lakhi	1 0 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
" Deble Dabee " per seer		1 8 0	Onion ...	0 1 0		Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Cauliflower ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Quickwhite (White) ...	...	
			FISH.			KEROSENE OIL.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6		Parsey per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3	Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. (Bata) ...			Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6	Bagda ,, ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Atta		0 2 3	Bhetki ,, ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. B	0 2 6		Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0	Do. per bottle ...	...	
Gur	0 3 0		Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
			Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktooni (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 6
Dudkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsai ...	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ..	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 3 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
,, Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Patna ...	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore ...	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
,, Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—		0 2 6
Patal ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 3
Peas ..	—	—	0 4 0	
Cauliflower each	—	—		
Cabbage each ...	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Onion	—	—	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi ..	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ..	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small .	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 1 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes, etc.

(Continued on page 113).

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Potato (Rangoon) ..		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pulbul per seer ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 9 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 7 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 3-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-3 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 15 & 16	„ 18-0 Per month				
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 51—52	„ 90-0 „				
„ 40	„ 37-8 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.	Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 31	„ 1-2 „				
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Ollman's Stores.
F.C. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1	1 12 0 per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4, & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17		
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry—Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ...		0 2 6
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per do	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricot ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Grape ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...		
Roseberry per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Star apple ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipta ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 16 to 30 ...	1 0 0	
Fasli 8 to 10 ...		
Prunes S. W per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,, ...	0 1 9	1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	2 15 6	0 2 3
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	2 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22–25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
28	0 12 0	Milk.	Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority	Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.	Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fresh fruits.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Chandney 4–5	0 4 0	Butter	Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.	Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.	Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.	Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes	Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

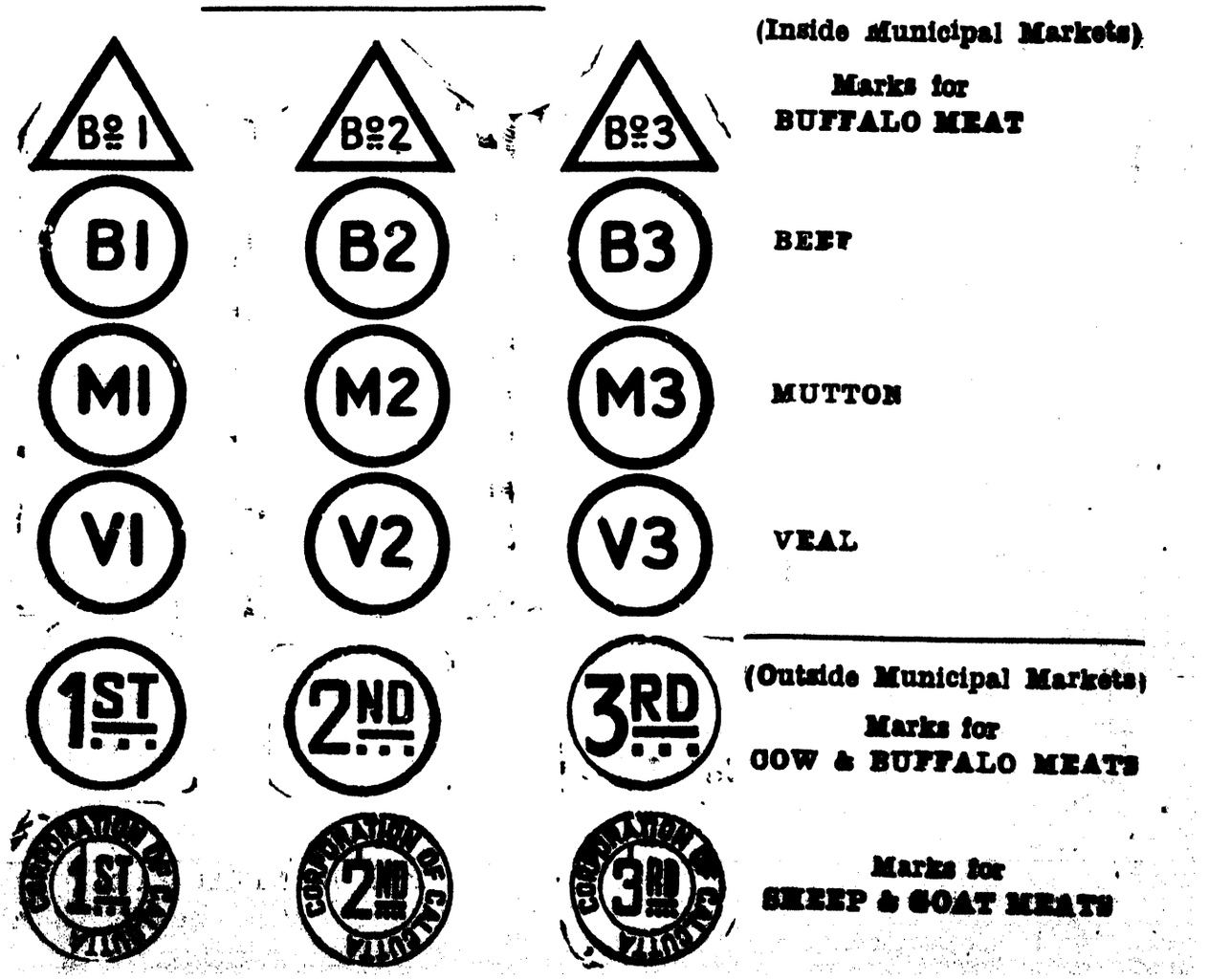
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 8
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		
Khasaree ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Bhuli ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Salt ,, ...		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

The Black-Out

There may apparently be very little to marvel at the swiftness and completeness with which Calcutta went dark on the burst of the siren last Wednesday, for, in these days of electricity, lights can be put out in a fraction of a second by just pressing a switch. But when it is remembered that Calcutta has a varried night-life and that the citizens are accumstomed to carry on a wide range of intellectual, recreational, as well as very necessary domestic activities by artificial light after dark, the successful black-out seems fully to justify the enthusiasm of Mr. N. V. H. Symons, Commissioner, Presidency Division and Controller of Air Raid Precautions in Bengal. "Extremely good" is his impression of the black-out in the city proper, and he stresses the fact that the co-operation of the public which made such a successful black-out possible was entirely voluntary, "for there has been no compulsion and no threats, nor any penalties to be applied to any person who did not co-operate in the black-out measures for the general safety of us all." These impressions of the Controller of Air Raid Precautions in Bengal are based on aerial reconnoisance made in an 'open plane' and from a height of only 2,000 ft.—last time it was a closed plane and 5,000 ft.—of not the city of Calcutta alone but also the suburbs, which, with their numerous factories, offer to prospective aerial raiders the most valuable targets in and around Calcutta. Factory areas both north and south of the city, says Mr. Symons, were well blacked-out; it appears to have been especially successful in the north of the city, for, flying over the area between Dum Dum and Ichapore, Mr. Symons noted, with what degree of statistical accuracy we are in no position to estimate, the black-out there to be "95 per cent. except for Barrackpore which was 100 per cent. efficient, not one single light of any kind being visible there." What would have been a perfect black-out was unfortunately marked by a few 'white spots' to be found to the north-east of the Howrah Bridge, where, as on the last occasion, not only were many lights showing but also

many people thought fit to shine torches in the air—a form of irresponsibility and civic indiscipline which cannot but be regretted. Mr. Symons has also, we note, a word of praise for members of the Civic Guard and A.R.P. workers some of whom stopped his car as he motored back to Calcutta from Dum Dum at about 10 p.m. and told him " in the most courteous manner" that he was showing too much light thus providing him with the final satisfaction for a good evening's work.

Health Insurance

One of the many glaring contradictions of society as at present organised is furnished by the relations between doctor and the public. Both need one another but for very different reasons. The public depend on doctors to cure them of disease: doctors depend on the public for earning a livelihood, for in a perfectly healthy community doctors must starve. This fact tends to make the curative service of medicine so much more important than the preventive one—a deplorable situation, of which the only remedy lies in health insurance schemes under which doctors are paid to look after public health. Whether voluntary or compulsory, launched by private enterprise or under the auspices of the State, health insurance in some form or other is urgently called for in a country like ours where the majority of the people are too poor 'to purchase' medical treatment even from the humblest of private practitioners demanding the smallest of fees, so that while an incredible number of people suffer from want of medical attendance, quite a large number of trained doctors languish for want of practice. Health insurance with subsidised medical service will, therefore, be a boon to both these classes of sufferers though if launched on a wide scale it will somewhat affect the income of doctors with a large practice. It is, therefore, all the more heartening to find Dr. Bamandas Mukhrjee, a distinguished doctor, enjoying of the largest of practices in this city, recommending health insurance for all persons below a certain income level, in the course of his presidential address at the annual session of the Calcutta Medical College Re-Union on Thursday last. After mentioning how national health and efficiency were being maintained at a high level in all the civilised countries by the co-ordination of the preventive and curative aspects of medicine through organisation of health insurance, Dr. Mukherjee pointed out that subsidised medical practice had been introduced in rural areas in the United Provinces and Madras and very pertinently asked if it was impossible for the Government of Bengal to introduce such a scheme without delay to save the rural population from the ravages of preventible diseases like malaria, cholera, small-pox and others.

So far as our experience of the Government goes, to hope that its cumbrous machinery will be set in motion by a single speech, however effective, will be hoping for the impossible. We, therefore, do not expect Dr. Mukherjee's address to produce an immediate response on the part of our Government. But we do expect that now that a lead has been given by such an eminent person, it will be taken up by others of equal or less eminence resulting in a vigorous continued agitation for health insurance under public auspices, till a concrete scheme is actually put into operation.

Time For Colds

The season for cold is at hand, or rather we are in the midst of it. Thousands are likely to suffer from minor infections of the upper respiratory tract before the year is out. All of these infections will be disagreeable. Some are likely to usher in more serious diseases such as pneumonia.

The best part of treatment for a cold is rest in bed. This permits the energy of the body to concentrate on the fight against the infection. Colds, moreover, are usually contagious. A day or two in bed, therefore, not only helps the patient to recover, but tends to prevent the spread of the infection to others

In the event that the symptoms arise from a mild attack of a more serious disease, isolation of the patient at home in bed is, of course, of even more importance in preventing the spread of the infection. While relatively few persons take seriously the advice to stay in bed by way of treating a cold, that practice is the best kind of treatment for the patient and it helps to protect others, from infection.

Drugs have failed to shorten significantly the duration of colds. If any drug so far recommended as a remedy for colds were especially effective as a cure or preventive, surely the mass experience with drugs would have demonstrated the fact clearly. Treating colds with drugs may do more harm than good. The inflammation which makes colds so disagreeable, and which leads to the excessive excretions from the nose is an important part of the natural process of ridding the body of the infection. The inflammation takes place because the resistive forces of the body have been concentrated at the point of infection. To use inhalations which constrict the tissues therefore runs counter to the natural curative process. Drugs which hinder the ciliary action, moreover, also run counter to the natural defence process since ciliary action is depended on to remove the secretions thrown out from the inflamed area.

There is no convincing evidence that vaccines are particularly helpful in preventing colds. It seems likely, however, that a person well fortified by good nutrition stands a better chance against colds than do others. In any event, rest in bed appears to be the best prescription for the treatment of a cold from every viewpoint.

H. E. TAI CHI TAO

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA FROM SANTINIKETAN

His Excellency Dr. Tai Chi Tao, President of the Examination, Yuan and member of the State Council of the Republican Govt. of China, and party arrived here on Thursday from Santiniketan.

The Mission will leave for China on Saturday.

His Excellency paid a visit to the Mahabodhi Society of Calcutta on Thursday and the members of the party were entertained at a lunch by the members of the Society.

FIVE-HOUR BLACK-OUT FOR CALCUTTA

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE BLACK-OUT

By "Enn"

WAR to-day is the concern of the civilian as much as of the soldier. To-day the battle-field is not the only venue of war—while the armies face each other for weeks in nervous suspense, people behind the lines suffer and die in thousands, thanks to the Heinkels and the Spit-fires, the mines and the submarines. There is no such thing as a non-combatant in a modern war. Bertrand Russell once very aptly remarked, that the soldier at the front would be safer at his post than the women and children left behind at home. To-day the war is won or lost not by the morale of the armed forces but of the unarmed masses.

That is how the black-out brings to our mind the grim realities of the war. The war is no longer the drum-beating in the far away battle-areas where in red-brown fields poppies grow round the barbed wires, but the battlefield to-day is brought to the very door-step of peaceful homes. While bombers rain death and destruction upon fair cities like Madrid Nanking and London and the innocent faces of the old and the young look up to the sky in terror and agony, can we deny that it is the courage and fortitude of the defenceless that deserve our praise, and not the bravery of the enemy that brings hatred and murder?

As I went out into the open to have a look round the city during the five-hours' rehearsal black-out last Wednesday, I found people collected at street-corners to "see the fun". Indeed, it is a novel experience for most of them. Though the tram and the bus services were running almost at the normal, there was no rush, for, the private cars were conspicuous by their absence. With lights-off, there was an atmosphere of unreality all over the place. The Lower Circular Road looked like a beautiful avenue with a Fontainblou touch. The Park Street show-windows presented the appearance of a row of vacant tenements. The blue Neon of the Firpo, so soothing to the passing eyes, was gone, while the feast of light that was Metro could not be located except for the dim ray that was coming from its foyer. In the more congested areas, the black-out orders had been equally strictly observed, except for the irrepressible *panwalls*, who stuck to at least one visible light in practically every one of their shops. The Civic Guards were to be seen in plenty—but could not their uniform be made more conspicuous and their general bearing a bit smarter?

All these and more struck the eye as one wandered along in the darkness. It was interesting, for it was something that had never been tried before, something about which people had heard only recently, like the term 'black-out' itself in our vocabulary.

But how few of us have stopped to ponder the significance of a real black-out of Calcutta! on my way back home, as I watched the silhouette of the Museum against the background of the pale gleam of the clouded sky, I tried to picture how Calcutta would look in the ordeal of an air raid. This beautiful city of mine would have to face the desecration of the vandals from across the sky. A city has a personality, its brick and mortar are endowed with flesh and blood for those who love their city. Should all these be destroyed and in its place would come out a picture of ruin and devastation? How could this be possible? The Japanese or the German in those bombers, would they not be reminded of their own beautiful cities, the tiny wooden structures of Nippon or the beautiful calmness of the Black Forest? They also are human, but then, why should they bomb our fair city? Perhaps, there lies the real tragedy of a modern war. The man is reduced to the beast, and forgets his own kin.

Last Wednesday's Test

FOR five long hours Calcutta plunged herself into darkness on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1940.

It was the third black-out test in the City, the second one having been staged some months ago.

The second test was for an hour only after 10-30 p.m., while the last was for five hours,—the longest so far in Calcutta, commencing from 7 p.m.

According to A. R. P. authorities Wednesday's test was a complete success. So was the previous one.

A. R. P. sirens ushered in the black-out punctually at 7 o'clock. Immediately, 20,000 gas and 6,000 electric lights which illuminate the streets and other external lights, including advertisement signs, were switched off; lights inside premises were either extinguished or so arranged as to make them invisible from outside and Calcutta was enveloped in darkness relieved only by the soft light of the moon diffused through lowlying clouds.

Despite the enforced darkness hotels and restaurants in the Chowringhee area were full, cinemas and theatres had large audiences, and traffic in the streets was considerable, both vehicular and pedestrian. Tramcars ran on all sections with fairly large complements of passengers and buses also plied on all the routes, although their number had been reduced to meet traffic requirements. Most shops were, however, closed in all parts of the City.

The tram cars had their headlights masked and their window shutters drawn. The interior lights were dimmed, only just sufficient for one to find one's way to a seat. The buses had their headlights out and plied only with dimmed sidelights

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(*Continued from previous column*)

on. They had also their window shutters drawn and the inside lights reduced to a minimum. These vehicles were so effectively darkened that they could not be seen until they drew very near. The rickshaws plied without any lights at all.

There were not many motor cars in the streets. The motorists who were out on the streets had only dimmed sidelights on. But some motorists were seen driving without any lights on, or without caring to switch on the tail light, with the result that they constituted a danger to others. Many people preferring to walk along the middle of the road instead of keeping to the pavements was also a source of danger to motorists. As, however, motorists, including the taxi drivers undertook a self-imposed speed restriction, necessiated by unaccustomed darkness, accidents were rare. In fact no such report was received.

On the river, lights on ships were so screened as not to show upwards, internal lights were invisible from outside and jetty and dock lighting was controlled.

Howrah and Sealdah stations were blacked-out in accordance with schemes prepared by the authorities concerned, but the station staffs carried out their work and passengers found their way in and out of trains without difficulty. At Howrah instructions regarding the departure and arrival of principal trains were broadcast at regular intervals.

Two aeroplanes, one carrying Mr. N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S., A.R.P. Controller and the other carrying Brigadier-Major Stanley, flew over the city and the industrial area to see the effect of the black-out. Mr. Symons flew 2,000 ft. above the ground while Major Stanley flew at a higher altitude.

Elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities for the safety of life and property. A.R.P. wardens, civic guards and large number of policemen were on duty and up to a late hour no report had been received of untowarl incidents.

Howrah and other industrial areas in the neighbourhood of Calcutta war also blacked-out.

CIVIC CAUSERIE—By "Citizen"

THE cold weather in Calcutta has always been known in the past to be the most enjoyable, but citizens are wondering what has happened to it this time. Like a coy maiden peeping through a window into a room where strangers are foregathered, winter, as it is understood in Calcutta, seems to be trying for over a month to make up its mind as to whether it should manifest itself in this city of many peoples, and may be, in the course of this process, the hour of its appearance will be over, for time and tide, it is said, wait for none. Is it because winter made a prolonged stay last time that it is still hesitating to make its presence felt here this season?

Whether there be any proper cold weather or not, the usual round of gaieties and amusements as well as popular "war effort" attractions have been arranged for, as this is the recognised season for all kinds of big functions, and notabilities from their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow downwards, will be spending a few days or weeks, as the case may be, among us, in accordance with unwritten custom. It will certainly be a great disappointment to all if winter really fails to materialise, as during the Christmas week, many outdoor engagements take place, and in the absence of the cool north breeze the atmosphere will be the reverse of bracing. Again, banquets and dances, which must be held within four walls of halls, stuffiness is likely to be experienced, instead of pleasantness, detracting from the enjoyment to which one is entitled. Admitting that fans will be requisitioned to counteract perspiration, nothing could possibly compensate for the natural coolth of a winter evening.

But, what's the use of grumbling? Let us hope for the best. Even when normal winter conditions are the order, it has often been seen that although the first fortnight of December has not been too pleasantly cool, on Christmas Eve or Christmas Morn, a refreshing breeze has sprung up and brought in congenial cold. Atmospheric idiosyncracies are, however, so very unfavourable to human enjoyment this time that it looks like hoping against hope for winter to assert itself on *Burra Din*. But, will the god who presides over the weather be so very unkind to hundreds of thousands of residents and visitors alike on this occasion as not to bless them all with just a wee touch of the much-desired change?

ABSENCE of seasonal conditions always causes sickness, and although it may not be generally known, because Calcutta is such a large city, diseases of various kinds have us in their grip at the moment. Indeed influenza and other forms of fever are raging in and around Calcutta and there are plenty of typhoid cases to be found in every part of the city and suburbs. It must be mentioned, to the credit of the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, that he foresaw what was coming along and issued warnings in good time for every citizen to be inoculated against typhoid. Where fatalists constitute the bulk of inhabitants, such warnings are not generally heeded, and as we must reap what we sow, sickness is common in every household, even if typhoid may not have assumed epidemic form.

During my half-century's experience of Calcutta, I do not recollect ever to have found an apology for winter as is the case now. What is wrong with Calcutta atmosphere hardly anybody can tell. Had winter conditions been absent from all places in India, one might have been justified in blaming the war, with its constant bursting of bombs and shells and its reaction on the atmosphere of the earth. In the actual theatres of war in Europe, winter has certainly been delayed, but it has set in at last with its usual severity in many places, as reports of diminishing aerial activities would testify. It had, however, been confidently anticipated by many persons who ought to know their own country that

(*Continued on page* 120)

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1940

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1940

Release Of Mr. Subhas Bose

The Calcutta Corporation accepted a motion, sponsored by Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty expressing its satisfaction at the release of Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose and urging the Government to withdraw in the best interests of the city the cases that are still pending against him.

Agreement With The Collector

The recommendations of the joint meeting of the Services Standing Committee No. 1 and the Finance Standing Committee, dated the 25th November, 1940, regarding the agreement to be entered into between the Corporation and the Collector to be appointed, the post having fallen vacant, were advertised and discussed at some length by the meeting.

The discussion centered round the proposed new Clause 7 which run as follows :—

> "7. The Corporation shall allow an adequate establishment to the Collector for the efficient and proper discharge of his duties as Collector, and the duties of the Collection Department all appointments in connection with the said establishment being made by the proper authority for the time being without delay provided that appointments in the case of bailiffs shall always be made from the panel of persons to be nominated by the Collector. The persons to be thus employed shall be subject to the Provident Fund and under Leave Rules of the said Corporation and shall have to furnish such security to the Corporation as may be fixed by the Corporation from time to time."

Mr. W. A. Burns, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee having moved for the acceptance of the recommendations, Syed Badrudduja said that when they considered the matter in the joint meeting they had lost sight of one factor. It did not occur to them at that time as to how it would be possible for the Collector to give effect to the resolution of the Corporation fixing the percentages of appointments allotted to different communities, particularly the Muslims and the Scheduled castes. Although in the case of bailiffs appointments would be made by proper authorities these would have to be made from persons to be nominated by the Collector. In the circumstances, he would ask the House to postpone consideration of the matter for a week.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Chairman of the Services Standing Committee No. I, moved as an amendment that in the proposed new clause 7 of the Agreement, after the word "Collector" in the first sentence the following be inserted :—

> *"and provided further that the number of Muslims, Scheduled Castes and other minority communities does not fall below the percentages allotted to them by the Corporation resolution dated 15th February, 1939."*

In placing the amendment before the House, Mr Ispahani said supporting the Collector sent a panel of 40 names out of which one was a Muslim and 39 non-Muslims how would it be possible for the Services Committee No. I or No. II to maintain the communal ratio in the matter of appointment of baliffs, in the case of Muslims? They wanted that the percentage of appointments allotted to the different communities by the Corporation should also be given effect to in the matter of appointment of bailiffs. The best way to do that would be to add a proviso to the recomendation stating that although appointments in the cases of bailiffs should be made from a panel to be nominated by the Collector the communal ratio fixed by the Corporation for the Muslim and Scheduled castes should be given effect to.

Mr. Homoodur Rahman seconded Mr. Ispahani's amendment. He expressed his apprehension that if left to the option of the Collector he might not include the names of Muslim and Scheduled caste candidates in the panel to be sent to the authorities for approval. Provision for appointment on the basis of communal ratio must be made if the interest of the Muslim and Scheduled caste to be safeguarded.

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved as an amendment that after the word "Collector" in the first sentence of Clause 7 in the following be inserted :—

> *"and shall as far as possible, conform to the percentages fixed by the Corporation for the various communities"*.

Mr. Cohen said that he was not in favour of making it obligatory on the Collector to maintain the communal ratio. He thought the ratio should be maintained as far as possible. For that would go against the efficient administration of the Collector's department.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said it would be much better not to introduce communalism at least in the Collector's Department. They all knew that the Collector had got to realise 26 lakhs of outstanding consolidated rates. They all knew that

the greatest handicap under which the Collector laboured was that he was forced to accept men for whose efficiency he could not possibly be responsible. Mr. Chatterjee said that when the Collector would be responsible for the conduct of his subordinates and not the Corporation, would it be fair for them to ask him to take men who might not be useful to him? From the point of view of the financial prospects of the Corporation and also for the efficient administration of the Collector's Department they should not insist on the communal ratio being maintained in this department. The original recommendation, he thought, should be accepted by the House.

The Corporation had got other departments as well wherein the communal ratio might be applied but for Heaven's sake, Mr. Chatterjee appealed, for the sake of financial integrity of the Corporation, let them not introduce communalism in the Collector's Department.

Mr. Anukul Chandra Das said that the members of his community had bitter experiences in the past and as a result they had been excluded from services. On behalf of the Scheduled castes he would assert that the communal percentage of services must be maintained in all the departments including the Collector's Department.

Mr. Susil C. Sen characterised the discussion as a tempest in a tea-pot. He pointed out that circumstances in the Collector's Department were different from those in other departments. The Collector was directly responsible to the Corporation for his subordinates and it was in the fitness of things that he should have every facility in this matter. But, enquired Mr. Sen, what justification was there to say that even if capable officers were available from among the members of the Scheduled castes and other minorities they would not be taken in? Why that lurking suspicion? It might not be improbable that they would have a Muslim Collector in the near future: what would be the case then? In that case other minorities in the province might say the same thing with regard to the Muslim Collector.

Mr. Sen maintained that the communal ratio might be applied in the case of other departments but that was by no means applicable in the case of the Collector's Department. That imposition would make his task almost impossible.

Mr. J. H. Speller suggested that the matter be held over till the next meeting of the Corporation and in the meantime, members who had spoken on the subject be asked to sit round a table to come to a decision with regard to the matter which was very important from the point of view of the finances of the Corporation.

The House accepted the suggestion of Mr. Speller.

Post Of Chief Executive Officer

In view of the fact that the term of appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation expires on March 31, 1941, the Services Standing Committee No. I has recommended that steps be taken to issue an advertisement in all leading newspapers all over India, inviting applications for the post.

The Committee has recommended that the salary of the post of the Chief Executive Officer should be fixed at Rs. 1,500, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per month. He will be allowed free use of a Corporation car. The appointment will be for a period of five years with option to the Corporation to renew the term for a further period. The appointment will be terminable on three months' notice on either side.

The Committee has further recommended that the Corporation do request Aldermen and Councillors to refrain from applying for the post.

These recommendations of the Committee having come up for consideration at the meeting, Syed Badrudduja moved for postponement of the consideration of the recommendation. He said that the matter was an important one. In view of the fact that the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, 1940, was now before the Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, they could not at the present moment take all aspects of the matter into consideration for arriving at a decision. Therefore, he proposed to ask the House to postpone consideration of the matter till the first meeting of the Corporation next year when he hoped issues bearing upon the subject would be clearer to them for arriving at a just decision.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani having formally moved for the postponement of the consideration of the question, the House agreed to it.

Candidates for the post, as the draft advertisement for the post states, must offer evidence of exceptional ability and wide experience. Academic qualifications of a superior degree are desirable and preference will be given to persons who have gained experience through approved service in a comparable post.

Candidates must possess first-hand experience of work in a superior administrative capacity in a large municipal or similar administration with an extensive programme of engineering and of sanitation; also a practical knowledge of municipal finance. Apart from routine administration the immediate problems confronting the Calcutta Corporation are: completion of the drainage reorganisation scheme, expansion of the scheme for the development of its own electrical and other engineering undertaking, self-sufficiency with regard to the utility services; prevention of epidemics, sanitation and extension of medical relief; also collection of the outstanding consolidated rates and other dues of the Corporation. Candidates must be qualified to handle and exert a directive influence on the solution of such problems and also to initiate improvements and reform.

Candidates should not be less than forty years of age and are to produce evidence of physical fitness.

—Civic Causerie

(*Continued from page* 118)

aerial flights over England by enemy planes at a height of anything between 20,000 and 30,000 feet would not be a practicable proposition from the beginning of November, if not earlier, as petrol would solidify at that height, but even now, these flights are going on, though on a restricted scale.

In other parts of India, cold weather has started as usual, not only in the hills but in the plains, too. Why should the plains of Bengal be singled out for the vagaries of the weather, and Calcutta, in particular, made to realise that punny man must be grateful for the tender mercies of Nature is a problem for bigger brains than mine to solve. The only compensation so far has been practical absence of the usual cold weather smoke nuisance.

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Special Article

The Industrial Future Of India—II

[By Debajoyti Burman]

(Concluded from the issue of 7th December, 1940).

The Remedy

It is not possible to remove these deficiencies without bringing in a radical change in the system of capitalist economy. In an attempt to raise the standard of living of the Indian people by giving them more employment the application of some form of socialist economy is necessary. The National Planning Committee has been moving in this direction, and after a comprehensive survey of the Indian economic life made by the best economic and scientific brains of India, has arrived at certain tentative conclusions.

The standard of life of the people can be raised and more employment can be given to the people, only if a proper balance between agriculture and industry is maintained and if the smaller industries are not sacrificed to the bigger ones. France was the only country in Europe which consistently maintained a balance of 50:50 between agriculture and industry, and she never allowed her bigger industries to crush the smaller ones. She remained a solvent country till the day of her fall. On the other hand, England permitted her heavy industries to sweep out the smaller ones and even replace agriculture by industry as the chief source of employment. By making manufactured commodities her staple products, Britain counted the danger to make herself dependent on foreign markets and any contraction in the overseas markets told heavily on her industrial life, the consequences of which was severely felt by the whole nation particularly during the Great Depression. Eastern Industrialisation has affected the British industries, specially the cotton and steel industries, very adversely. France was always on her guard against any possibility of over-industrialisation, and the National Planning Committee, in planning the economic life of India, is practically following the French model to a large extent.

India's Staple Industry

Agriculture is the staple industry in India. It is necessary to transfer some people to other employments in order to relieve the excessive pressure on land, and to find employment for the agricultural population during the slack season of the year. The 1931 Census shows that there are 44 workers to 56 dependents and it is absolutely imperative that the proportion of workers to dependents must be increased. Of the total number of persons employed in gainful occupations, the best proportion in the division of work in a country like India is that half should be in agriculture and half in industry, and of the total employment in industry, as much should be employed on smaller and cottage industries as is possible, thus ensuring maximum employment to the people. The National Planning Committee inclines to this view, and has recommended that Defence Industries, Key Industries, Public Utilities, Mineral resources, Railways, Waterways, Shipping and other many of Public transport should either be state owned or rigidly controlled by the state, so that they do not come into conflict with the smaller industries, and cottage industries should be fostered to the greatest extent. The Committee also recommends that the Public Utilities should be owned by some organ of the state, *e.g.*, by the Central Government, Provincial Government or local bodies, and as regards the agency in state-owned industries, an autonomous Public Trust would be suitable, the nature of a Trust being varied with different industries. Such a Trust would ensure public ownership and control, but would avoid the difficulties and inefficiency which creep in from a democratic control. In some cases there may of course be co-operative ownership and control. In the case of private industries, the State may appoint Directors or Representatives on the directorate of those industries to see that the State policy in regard to planning is carried out.

The relation of large scale industries to small and cottage industries must be rigidly controlled. The National Planning Committee has laid great stress on the development of Cottage industries, and has clearly suggested that any large scale industry which might come into conflict with a particular cottage industry encouraged and supported by the State, should itself be controlled by the State. Space does not permit to enumerate the activities and aspirations of the Planning Committee in detail, but some idea may be obtained of their scope of work from the directions of their investigations. The Committee had formed 29 Sub-Committees to investigate into the following subjects :—

(1) Rural Marketing and Finance, (2) River Training and Irrigation, (3) Soil Conservation and Afforestation, (4) Land Policy, Agriculture and Insurance, (5) Animal husbandry and Dairying, (6) Crop planning and production, (7) Horticulture, (8) Fisheries, (9) Rural and Cottage

Industries, (10) Power and Fuel, (11) Chemicals, (12) Mining and Metallurgy, (13) Engineering Industries including Transport industries, (14) Manufacturing industries, (15) Scientific Instruments, (16) Labour, (17) Population, (18) Trade, (19) Industrial Finance, (20) Public Finance, (21) Currency and Banking, (22) Insurance (23) Transport Services, (24) Communication Services, (25) National Housing, (26) Public Health, (27) Education (General), (28) Education (Technical), and (29) Woman's Role in Planned Economy.

Subjects For Investigation

"The wide variety in the division of subjects for investigation embracing all the important aspects of national life indicates that the National Planning Committee is eager to find out a proper balance for India between agriculture and industry, and small and large industry, supported by proper communications, transport and banking facilities and technical and general education. The extension of the activities of the All-India Village Industries Association has proved that the Indian people are not averse to manual labour when avenues of employment are open to them. Extreme poverty, bad health and a heavy load of debt on the shoulders of the people have made it impossible for them to take any initiative to improve their economic life. The initiative must be taken under the present conditions by the State, but the existing government cannot be expected to do it. The Chairman of the Planning Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his opening address to the third Session of the Committee, made it clear that the scheme was considered for a free India and not for a colonial India with the strings of political and economic authority held elsewhere. It cannot be transplanted on different soil. To give an instance: Many of our Sub-Committees' reports have recommended state-ownership or control of industries, services and enterprises. Indeed we have already come to some general decisions on this subject. Obviously, when we refer to the State we mean a free and democratic India; we do not mean the present State in India, subordinate to and controlled by foreign authority and interests. It would be absurd for the present State in India to interpret our recommendation in its own favour and thus add to its own political and economic power. This present State is carried on in the interest of British vested interests in India and for this state to have more power means that British vested interests are further entrenched and added to. We know to our cost how Indian industry and enterprise have suffered because of these in the past. The Government of India Act 1935, tried to perpetuate this state of affairs by preventing us from touching British interests in India. That policy continues and will be intensified under the pretext of war economy, and he declared as the object of the Planning Committee, We are aiming at a free and democratic state, which has full political and economic freedom. In this State the fundamental rights of the industrial and the group—political, economic, social and cultural—will be guaranteed, and the corresponding duties and obligations laid down. The State will be progressive and will utilise all scientific and other knowledge for the advancement of the people as a whole, and for the promotion of their happiness and material as well as cultural and spiritual well being. The State will not permit the exploitation of the Community by individuals or groups to the disadvantage of the former and to the injury of the nation as a whole. To realise the social objectives, the State has to plan through its representatives for the nation and to co-ordinate the various activities of the nation so as to avoid waste and conflict and attain the maximum results. This Planning will deal with production, distribution, consumption, investments, trade, income, social services, and the many other forms of national activity which act and react on each other. Briefly put, Planning aims at the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people as a whole.

Educating The Public

The Calcutta Corporation has rendered a sterling service to the Industrial progress of the country by the establishment of the Commercial Museum, which has become the centre for the concentration of informations regarding the ever-growing industrial life of India and the collection of samples of Indian Industrial products for demonstration. All such information centred there are sifted and verified and are again distributed to the people in a manner likely to draw their best attention. Manufacturers and dealers have both found it a very useful meeting ground for the exchange of commercial information and for coming into contact with one another. This body can further prove its importance by improving the details and volume of such informations collected and distributed. Before the Planning Commission can successfully begin its work, it is desirable that the people should be sufficiently educated on its aims and objects and the method it desires to follow in recasting the entire national life, so that any amount of interested capitalistic propaganda may not be able to put obstacles in its way. The Commercial Museum of Calcutta has been copied by Bombay, Madras, C. P., and U. P. and unsuccessfully by the Government of Bengal. It is time that further impetus may be given to it to maintain the lead that it has so ably given to the country. A socialist economy requires that the people should be able to follow the course of State activities to the fullest extent, and should be sufficiently educated so that they will lend their willing co-operation to the State in all its efforts. The coming of the new world order is already revealing itself as a silver lining in the dark international horison, and this new order is bound to be socialist in its nature. Food, clothing, shelter, education and employment, the prime necessities of life should be assured, under the new socialist world order, to every person in the society, and the conditions and the structure of society should be made such that it becomes impossible for a body of megalsomaniance and profiteers to involve entire nations in devastating wars in future. Educating the public should now begin.

(Concluded.)

MR. N. V. H. SYMONS

Appointed A. R. P. Controller In Bengal.

Mr. N. V. H. Symons, Commissioner, Presidency Division, has been appointed Air Raid Precautions Controller in Bengal.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Special Article

Tuberculosis Among Students—II

[By Amiya Jiban Mookerjee]

(Concluded from the issue of 7th December, 1940)

THE student of this country should know that one of the most important developments in the Anti-tuberculosis campaigns in America has been the keen interest in the subject evidenced by the respective College Health Departments and the students themselves. Although such campaigns are being carried on in America with considerable success, it is never forgotten that tuberculosis is still the first cause of death in the most productive years of life. The Colleges and Universities of that country have become increasingly conscious of the tuberculosis problem; and not only is it thought that the active interest and co-operation of high school and college students need to be enlisted, but they are actually given every encouragement and opportunity to participate in the nation-wide anti-tuberculosis movements of that country. The following letter addressed to the Editor of the "New York Times" was published in that paper on December 1, 1932:

"A group of students here at the University of Missouri recently decided to form a health unit to aid the State and National Tuberculosis Associations in their fight against the disease. On the face of it this is relatively insignificant. But there seem to be reasons why it deserves wider attention.

"It is the first organisation of its kind rising out of the voluntary action of the students themselves at any University. To recognise the need of health-education as an important factor in checking the insidious march of this disease is to admit that this step by University students is of more than passing significance. . . . . They can only aid organised professional projects, but that is precisely what is needed—an awakened interest in a matter that affects them vitally, and an intelligent effort to face the situation."

The letter was indited by a member of the Students' Tuberculosis Committee at the University of Missouri.

Since the National Conference on College Hygiene was held the college administrators have realised more and more that they cannot afford to remain blind to such a hazard and the economic loss involved. The American Student Health Association has set up a well-defined programme for anti-tuberculosis work. Mr. C. E. Shepard reported in his article "Campaign Against Tuberculosis in College Students" (published in the "American Journal of Public Health") that an ideal programme was being inaugurated at the University of California and Stanford University under the auspices of the San Francisco, Alamedia County and California State Tuberculosis Associations. Lousie Strachan, the Director of Child Health Education of the National Tuberculosis Association of the U. S. A., intimated, in an article which appeared in the "Journal of Health and Physical Education," that the schools, colleges and universities of that country were growing more and more conscious of the tuberculosis problem amongst the students and that the authorities of such institutions were trying to grapple with the situation with deep concern.

After describing (in the Eighth Health Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette of* 1937) how in the West the sick children are always "institutionalised," *i.e.*, put into special sanatoria, and how the greater proportion of them recover and lead useful lives in society, Dr. A. C. Ukil continues: "Switzerland has proceeded a step further by establishing a sanatorium for University Students at Leysin where the recovering students prosecute their studies while they have the cure, with the result that no break occurs in the career of the student. The cost involved is not more than what the students have to spend in the ordinary course. France has started such an institution for the University students near Montpellier. Arrangements are now being made at Leysin to build an International University Sanatorium where various countries are subsiding a certain number of beds for the students of their Universities."

Writing further on the conditions existing in this country, Dr. Ukil strikes a sad note:—"Sometime ago I suggested to the University of Calcutta to have every student tested periodically with tuberculin and examined by X-Ray. Two successive Vice-Chancellors have also touched on the subject in their Convocation Addresses, but hitherto nothing has been achieved."*

Let alone the question of a "University Sanatorium," but even as regards periodical tuberculin test and X-Ray examination our University authorities did not barely touch the subject.

After a thorough study of the tuberculosis problem among the Indian students in Europe Dr. Ukil had on a past occasion, made the very important suggestion. That the Education Department could also help a lot in spotting out suspected cases and delicate children and also help to educate them regarding the prevention of this disease. Let us exa-

*It appears that the Calcutta University has now decided to subsidise a few beds for the University Students at the Jadavpore T. B. Hospital near Calcutta. By doing so, the University has shown its wisdom at least to some extent.

mine how that education is to be imparted. The late Dr. Livingstone Trudeau, the first President of the National Tuberculosis Association of the U.S.A. and the pioneer of the Sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis in America, thus remarked, in course of his Presidential address in 1905:

"The first and greatest need is education; education of the people, and through them education of the State. Education should begin by teaching in the public schools the main facts relating to the transmission of tuberculosis, insisting in such teachings on the value of hygienic measures of prevention and dwelling as little as possible on the details of the bacteriology of the disease, which would tend to produce in imaginative young minds exaggerated and fantastic impressions of the danger of infection."

America is carrying out Dr. Trudeau's suggestions to the letter. It remains to be seen when such things are going to be fulfilled in this country of ours. Are not the students in this country, like their compeers in other countries, eager to stamp out their formidable enemy—Tuberculosis? Are not the students of this country, too, required to help in a nation wide endeavour to eradicate this evil menace that has overwhelmed them in an appalling manner?

The students of India, if they are really seriously interested in their own welfare, should profitably take it upon themselves to follow the footsteps of the students of other countries who have gone steadily ahead in the matter of building up their health and vitality to national advantage and, particularly, combating this terrible scourge.

Once on the way to organise a big-scale fight against tuberculosis, the students should not only think of themselves, but must make it a point also to help in the national campaign against tuberculosis in other ways also. "One of the most alarming features of the public health condition in Bengal," once wrote *The Amrita Bazar Patrika*, "is the rapid spread of this disease in the countryside. Most of the villagers in Bengal as in every other province are not only poor but illiterate. There is an appalling ignorance among them about the methods of prevention and cure of tuberculosis They do not know what they should and what they should not do to protect themselves against the ravages of this scourge. It is here that our students can render great service. They may disseminate correct knowledge about the methods both of prevention and cure of the disease among these village folks. By teaching the latter the laws of hygiene and particularly how to live safely with tuberculous patients in the family, they may check the spread of this evil"

"The entire student community", continued *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* in the same article, which was an editorial leader, "should be mobilised for the fight against this fell disease, and to attain this object occasional public meetings of the students of every district town in the mofussil and of every big educational institution in Calcutta ought to be organised. Besides, the different students' organisations in the country should also be approached with a view to waking them up to the gravity of the situation that is fast developing. We dare say, if the situation is clearly explained to them and they are given a definite plan as to what they can and should do to check the progress of this disease their help and co-operation in the fight will be easily forthcoming."

Lending his whole-hearted support to the appeal issued by Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow for fighting the menace of tuberculosis, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, an *ex*-Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and really well-wisher of the students and unversally loved and respected by them, made special appeal to the students to suitably contribute their share in some form or other to solve this dreadful problem. Presiding over a meeting of the student community of Calcutta, and organised by the Tuberculosis Association of Bengal at the Calcutta University Institute, Dr. B. C. Roy once explained how the students of to-day would form the public opinion and be the legislators of to-morrow and why they should, therefore, know the difficulties and dangers to which they were forcibly exposed under urban conditions. Dr. Roy strove to awake the students to the deadly problem of tuberculosis among them and observed that if each student in Calcutta helped the Tuberculosis Association with only 8 annas a year, the Association could open several more Clinics in the city. The students were asked to avoid diseases that could be prevented and were appealed to join the Tuberculosis Association of Bengal in a missionary spirit.

The students of our country, are not only required to co-operate with such organised professional projects, but, like their brethern overseas they should also establish separate Tuberculosis Committee under their own management. It is high time that the young lives in this country are regarded and treated as the most important factors in national wealth, and much more serious attention should be paid to solve this grave and momentous problem. Let the students of this country develop a real "will to live" and rouse themselves from placid inactiveness, let them with might and main endeavour to inhabit the onslaught of this hideous disease and sincerly try their utmost to attain the high-watermark of exuberant health, vigour and longevity. Not a minute more should be lost to improve the miserably run-down condition of their health. This is the moment to realise that they must now rise to the occasion and *act*. Let them take this vow to-day: "We must make worth living and will no more be mere living deaths. We will break in upon the morbidity and sluggishness of society and make a magnificent edifice of health of everyone of us. We must triumph over all sense of inferiority, and disperse the dark and dismal apathy which blight the lives of so many of us, and contrive to lead them towards a better, nobler and *revived* life replete with endowments of health, beauty and energy."

It is strange to relate that even, in these days, certain educational authorities in this country have betrayed a strange attitude with regard to the education of their students about tuberculosis: they hold that the problem of tuberculosis among the students has often been unduly exaggerated and that knowledge regarding this disease would unnecessarily destroy the peace of their minds! The students would tend to worry and brooding over their health, at slightest reasons, and this

(Continued on page 127)

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A. R. P. In The Factory

[By S. A. Mitchell, M.B.E., "*A. R. P.*" *Officer, Boots Pure Drug Company, London*]

ALL enemy Governments have weapons for attack but A.R.P. boasts no weapons, being regarded as a purely defensive service to maintain morale and prevent panic. The breakdown of morale and the spread of panic are the surest ways of introducing disorganisation. Can our factories stand up to a severe "bombing" and still carry on? Simplicity should be the basis of our plans. If we insist upon a thousand and one things being done, difficulties will at once be introduced. A.R.P. organisers have ever had dinned into them the fact that "production must go on", so that, we are eternally up against this challenge; that, no matter what happens, as far as possible, production must still be maintained.

Shelters

These must, of course, be situated near to the workshops and be capable of being occupied within a few minutes. All other things being equal, a shelter in an existing building is much to be preferred to an externally placed shelter, for during the severe January weather it was only too evident that staff would elect to use indoor shelters if these were available, and at the same time this would lessen the risks of colds and chills through exposure and varying temperatures. I am neither an architect nor an engineer, and do not propose to say much on the subject of the construction of shelters, and, indeed, it has already been thoroughly discussed at previous meetings of this Institute. We have solved our shelter problem by examining existing factory buildings and adapting basements and ground-floor shelters wherever possible.

All shelters, of course, have been provided with seating accommodation, and in the underground concrete and brick type we have taken care to install duckboards and back-rest rails, as by breaking the contact of the occupant with the shelter proper we believe the effects of transmitted concussion may be minimised. All shelters are provided with identification numbers and the external type with identification boards, which are faintly illuminated at night. In addition, all shelters have normal battery and portable battery lamps, telephones, temporary lavatories, rescue equipment, emergency water supplies, blankets, and first-aid equipment. We maintain emergency water supplies in a fresh condition by chemical treatment and storage in stone jars, which saves frequent changing of water.

Protection Of Vital Plant

Vital plant is that which, if any of it were damaged, production would be seriously interfered with. Such places as power and boiler-houses and special process plants need all the protection that can practically be afforded, and present problems which are often more difficult to solve than pro-

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tection of personnel. Each place, each piece of plant requires individual examination in the light of its importance, and by no means the least difficult problem is the provision of adequate protection without interference with function. It is this last consideration which usually dictates the kind of protection adopted, or, indeed, whether protection shall be provided at all. It is sometimes easier to duplicate plant or important parts of plant and store them in some less vulnerable place.

Observation Posts

A post or posts should be placed on the top of substantially constructed building and should command as extensive a view of the surrounding factories as is possible. The observers are protected in a conical steel or concrete shelter. Direct telephonic communication between posts and the central control is, of course, essential. On receipt of the air raid warning "red," the observers proceed to their posts and are able to report to control any untoward incident, such as the dropping of incendiary bombs, so that aid can be despatched to the scene at once.

Communications

This is a very important branch of A.R.P organisation. Shelters can be constructed, first-aid posts, fire posts, &c., erected, but unless you are in immediate telephone contact with all these, then your A. R. P. strength is considerably weakened. The heart of the communications is the control, where a telephonist is in constant attendance night and day, awaiting the receipt of the "yellow" warning which is to summon certain essential services into activity.

The control room should be underground if possible and where practicable, should be provided with more than the ordinary standards of overhead and lateral protection. The room should also be gasproof and reasonably soundproof. A good control lay-out is arranged for by providing a two room structure. In the first room are assembled the telephone clerks, who are seated respectively before groups of incoming and outgoing phones. Communication with the second room is maintained through two small windows marked "Incoming" and "Outgoing" messages. On receipt of the air raid warning "red," the reminder of the control staffs report at once to control. The telephone supervisor passes any messages received through the relevant window to the main control room.

First-Aid

Conveniently situated first-aid posts should be provided throughout the factory, all protected with the standards of lateral and ovehead protection. All should be capable of being made gas proof with the usual air locks at entrances and exists. The post should also be provided with washing and bleaching facilities, and divided up so that contaminated personnel can go through the various cleansing stages. Provision should be made of an additional adjacent room for the reception of any strecher and walking cases, as evacuation arrangements may break down.

The necessary equipment for both first-aid and anti-gas treatment should be present in each of these posts as well as means for sterilisation of instruments, and facilities available for dealing with anything excepting major operations. It is a good plan to have in reserve stocks of first-aid shell dressings as we believe that, should a major catastrophe develop, this type of dressing will be undoubtedly useful. As you know, it is a larger edition of the field dressing which we carried in the inside of our service tunics during the last war. Factories' own trained nurses, if available, would be in charge of these first-aid posts, and immediately under them work the auxiliary staff.

Fire Appliances

All air raid precautions services are important, but this is one of the most oustanding of them all. Most factories have their own standing fire brigades, which have probably been supplemented by an auxiliary fire brigade, which, in turn, has been increased by a body of especially trained Auxiliary Fire Service personnel.

Trailer pumps are very useful fire appliances, and most factories will have already provided themselves with one or more of these. Consideration should also be given to the housing of these in buildings of standard protection. One of the most useful appliances is the stirrup pump, and these should be distributed generously throughout the factory and staff trained in their use. The stirrup pump is very strongly made and has some 30 ft. of hose. It possesses an $\frac{1}{8}$ in. nozzle, which emits a finely atomised spray. I am of the opinion that the incendiary bomb course recently available to C.A.G.S. and L.A.G.C. instructors has robbed this bomb of many of its terrors. The school prepares a really gigantic fire for you with the aid of what are called "fire devils." This fire is built up in an enclosed room and the candidate rather tremulously has to commence his task of not only putting out the incendiary bomb, but of overcoming the surrounding fire.

Rescue Work

Again, properly protected posts must be positioned throughout the factory and completely furnished with gear and equipment. The staff detailed for this work should have specialised knowledge, and it is indeed a good plan to have some technicians, such as engineers, welders, plumbers, pipe fitters, electricians, joiners, &c., making up a rescue team. Their duties are defined as being responsible for the rescue of staff who may be entombed in buildings, and it is important that rescue workers should be taught to work as far as ever possible in complete silence, as if it becomes necessary to wear respirators it will not be possible to talk.

Decontamination

Whilst we know that in the early days the danger from gas was very much over accentuated, yet it is considered advisable still to have trained teams of decontamination workers. As long as gas remains a possibility of air attack—and, indeed, it seems it always will be so—such squads must be constantly maintained. Everyone has seen pictures of these people dressed up in their hideous-looking clothing, rather like characters out of an H. G. Wells novel. Such squads, of course, should report to properly protected posts and await orders.

It is good to learn that the detector paint (supplies of which were elusive for so long) is now available, and many factories have taken advantage of this by erecting at various points throughout the factory tell-tale indicator boards which, during an air raid, can be routinely examined for signs and symptoms of certain liquid gases. Leaders of decontamiation squads have also been armed with formidable "poke-sticks" in order that they can prod any suspicious-looking pools of what might be liquid gas.

Lighting Problems

I think that the majority of factories have by now solved what originally seemed to be an insoluble problem. Many of us have experimented with subdued blue lighting, shaded lighting, painting out, wooden shutters, and ordinary opaque blinds, and have found the answer in a combination of these five methods. Weatherproof obscuration of light in factories which have immense glass areas is a costly process, and quite a large area of the glass in vital plants where production must go on has already been boarded up and covered with weatherproof felting material. Some factories have been provident enough to lay in stocks of timber in order that any glass broken by concussion can be rapidly replaced. It is difficult to recommend the policy of boarding up all such glass areas now, as in doing this demands on the timber supplies would obviously be enormous, but I consider that some provision should be made for this emergency.

Ventilation

Black-out conditions have created a problem in connection with the ventilation at most factories and offices. The temperature, usually already on the high side towards the end of the day, tends to rise excessively unless some means of automatic temperature control is already installed. As the windows and other outlets are almost hermetically sealed, all natural ventilation is thereby prevented, except in factories or offices where some form of air conditioning or mechanical ventilation has been installed. The remedies are, therefore, obvious. Where cost will permit, automatic temperature control of existing heating systems should be adopted as far as possible, combined with mechanical ventilation or ideally complete air conditioning should be installed. This latter, incidentally, will also permit it certain cases of poison gas filtration if thought desirable either as a whole or in special sections. Where cost does not permit the matter being dealt with in the way suggested, much can probably be done by making one man specially responsible for watching the temperature developed by the heating system and by keeping the room temperature around 63 deg. Fah. for offices or factories.

The installation of window ventilation traps, preferably of the type which do not cause direct draught, will be found fairly effective in remedying the stagnant air conditions. The effectiveness of these depends very largely on the prevailing wind conditions. A type of trap made of fibrous plaster has been developed which will fit in the existing window frames of the sash type and is understood to have given satisfactory results in connection with a certain hospital.

THE BENGAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FEDERATION

Co-Operators' Day

Under the auspices of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Federation, the "Co-operators' Day" will be celebrated on Saturday, the 14th December, 1940, at the District III Building (No. 1, Hogg Street, 2nd floor) Extension Hall, of the Calcutta Corporation.

All members of the Co-operative Societies of Bengal and all persons interested in the Co-operative movement are cordially invited to attend the function to make it a success.

—Tuberculosis Among Students

(*Continued from page* 124)

might even develop into a mania! Without making any unpleasant comment on the workings of these worthy minds, we can only invite general attention to our attempt, in this essay, to explain the position of the students *vis-a-vis* the disease of tuberculosis, and leave it for our readers to decide their individual and collective course of action in the matter. On behalf of the student community in India, we would, however, take this opportunity to refute the disgraceful charge of folly and cowardice to which they are exposed by the assumption underlying the solicitous opinions of the gentlemen who voice protest against measures to educate students against tuberculosis.

The Germans hold very strong views on the matter. They say: "The whole of education should be designed to occupy a boy's free time in profitable cultivation of his body. He has no right during those years to loaf about and make disturbances in the streets and picture-houses, but after his day's work is done he ought to harden his young body so that life may not find him soft when he enters it. To prepare for this and to carry it out is the function of youthful education, and not merely to pump in so-called knowledge. It must rid itself of the notion that management of the body is the business of the individual alone. No one should be free to sin at the expense of posterity—that is, of the race."

In England, Lord Beaconsfield put the matter in a nutshell when he said that "the nation's health should be the primary concern of every great statesman." We respectfully recommend Lord Beaconsfield's advice to those who guide our national destiny. Let all our leaders work in concert to ensure and preserve the health of the children and youths in India. We are in no doubt that once the correct lead is given and taken, immense national benefit would soon accrue from well-planned procedure. Shall India not unite to fight Tuberculosis—the common enemy of the Nation?

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

Calcutta Blind Relief Camp

The Lady Mary Herbert paid a visit to the Calcutta Blind Relief Camp at Karnani Mansions, 209, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, on Monday.

The Lady Mary was received by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, Chairman of the Camp; Dr. T. Ahmed, Surgeon-in-charge; Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani, Mr. A. K. Chanda and Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali (Joint Secretaries), and other officials of the institution.

She was then introduced to members of the staff and was shown round the various departments. She spoke to some of the patients.

Mr. N. R. Sarker on Unemployment

Apart from State activities, the role that private initiative and enterprise can play, through the expansion of trade, industry and commerce, in solving the problem of unemployment, was stressed by Mr. N. R. Sarker addressing the Economic Seminar of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

The complex problem of unemployment, Mr. Sarker said, did not admit of solution by the efforts of a single agency, whether it was the Government or any other organisation. The problem could be solved gradually only through the growth and diversification of the country's social or economic life.

India stood in a position of advantage so far as opportunities for creating new machinery for gainful employment was concerned. The very fact that their country was backward meant they had considerable scope for extension of the social services that would remove the accumulated deficiency of the past.

He emphasised that unemployment was not a problem by itself. As their economic life grew in diversity, as the standard of life increased, as new wants arose, there would be scope for absorbing larger numbers of educated youths in gainful occupations. He stressed that unemployment should be solved not by lowering the standard of living but rather by trying to raise it.

Mr. Sarker suggested that some expert machinery should exist which would be in a position to focus the attention of the public on the probable scope of employment in various occupation. A body on the lines of the National Professional Orientation Committee which the Wicksell Report in Sweeden recommend might be set up in India.

Calcutta Fire Brigade

Appreciation of the Fire Brigade's fine record of public service and his belief that it would do its best should hostilities extend to Calcutta was expressed by His Excellency Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal, in opening the new permanent headquarters of the Brigade at Free School Street, last week-end.

What the Brigade's best was likely to be, His Excellency added, depended largely on factors beyond its control. The Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah and Garden Reach Municipalities should weigh carefully their responsibilities towards their ratepayers and be ready to offer the Brigade whatever facilities it might need and they could offer.

On arrival His Excellency was received by the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police. After being introduced to Mr. Fairweather and Mr. F. A. Tucker, Chief Officer, Calcutta Fire Brigade, His Excellency proceeded to the dais where the Mayor of Calcutta, the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and the Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality were presented to him.

His Excellency then inspected the parade after which the Brigade marched past, Sir John Herbert taking the salute

Deputy Director of Information Dead

Mr. S. C. Guha Thakurta, Deputy Director of Information, Government of India, passed away on Sunday last, at his Dover Lane residence at the early age of thirty-nine.

Suresh Chandra was born at Banaripara in Barisal. A brilliant student throughout Suresh Chandra obtained scholarship in the Matriculation examination and headed the list of successful candidates in the M.A. examination in Political Economy. Occupying a high place in the B.C.S. examination he was appointed Deputy Magistrate in 1925. His promotion was not long in coming and in a few years' time he was appointed Assistant Press Officer to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Guha Thakurta was tranferred to Delhi where he rose to be the Deputy Director of Information.

He leaves behind his parents, wife and a little son.

WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA BUSINESS MAN DEAD

Mr. Francis Holroyd French

The death has occurred in Calcutta of Mr. Francis Holroyd French a Director of Messrs. Turner, Morrision and Company Ltd. Mr. French was the only son of the late Mr. F. C. French, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Well-known in business and sporting circles in Calcutta and Bombay, Mr. French joined the staff of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, in December, 1919, after leaving the Indian Army where he held a commission in a Gurkha regiment and a subsequent staff appointment.

He became a Director of the Company in 1933 and spent a good deal of his business life in Bombay. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He was also a steward of the Western India Turf Club.

In Calcutta he became a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and was on the boards of a number of well-known business concerns.

Mr. French was a good sportsman. Among other pastimes he loved hunting, riding, pig-sticking and shooting.

He is survived by his wife and two children.

"Raja" Subodh Mullick

His intense love for motherland and immense sacrifice that he underwent for the cause of national education would ever remain bright in the memory of the people of this province, were the words with which a number of speakers paid tribute to "Raja" Subodh Mullick at a meeting held on Sunday evening at the Mahabodhi Society Hall.

The occasion was the twentieth death anniversary of the Raja and was observed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sundari Mohan Das.

Born in a rich family, Mr. Sachindra Prosad Bose said, "Raja" Subodh Mullick spent a considerable period in Europe. On his return to India he joined the political movement and worked silently for the cause. In 1905 during the time of the 'Partition' agitation when leaders were at a loss to find out money for the establishment of a National University, it was Subodh Mullick who came forward with a donation of a lakh of rupees; his countrymen hailed him as "Raja", the king of their heart. The charity left the Raja almost penniless and he had to live an unknown life in a rented house at Deoghar for about ten years.

This was only one instance how he financed national projects,—without thinking for the future and the consequence. The life of the "Raja" was worth emolution and the speaker hoped that youths of the country would draw inspiration in building up their character from the life and work of "Raja" Subodh Mullick.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das said that Raja Subodh was one of those great sons of Bengal who 35 years ago founded the base for independence movement in India.

Secondary Education Conference

Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Publicity Secretary, Secondary Education Bill Protest Conference, writes as follows:—

About 500 schools have already signified their intention of sending delegates to represent their views at the Conference to be held on December 21, 22 and 23. Letters conveying support for the aims and purposes of the Conference are pouring in daily at the office of the Reception Committee at 209, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. More than 200 men and women belonging to all classes of the society but mostly of the educational world of Bengal have joined the Reception Committee.

Anybody paying a subscription of Rs. 2 can become a member of the Reception Committee; a payment of annas eight only entitles one to become a delegate. Visitor's ticket has been fixed at annas four and Re. 1. All subscriptions are to be sent directly to the Secretary, 209, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, either by money order or in person.

The venue of the Conference has been finally fixed at Hazra Park and Ashutosh College, which is adjacent to it, will be utilised for the purposes of accommodating the delegates coming from motussil.

An educational exhibition showing the development of secondary education of the province in all its aspects is also being arranged to be held at the Ashutosh College Hall in connection with the Conference.

Prominent educationists from outside Bengal have already been invited to join and address the Conference.

A large army of volunteers will be required to help the organisers of the Conference. Already there has been a good response to the call for volunteers. Those who want to be enrolled as such are requested to kindly come in immediate touch with either Prof. Sukumar Bhattacharyya, Ashutosh College, Calcutta, or with Prof. Haricharan Ghosh, Bangabashi College, Calcutta, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. on any working day. Any information with regard to the Conference may be obtained from Mr. Charu Chandra Bhattacharyya, Secretary, 209, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

"Forward Bloc"

The management of the 'Forward Bloc' weekly of which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was the founder-editor has decided to suspend the publication of the same for the present owing to forfeiture of the security of Rs. 2,000 by the Government and demand of a fresh security of Rs. 5,000.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Address To Be Presented

The Secretary, Calcutta Corporation Employees' Tiffin Room (Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee) writes:—

An address will be presented to Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer, on Monday, the 16th December, 1940, at 5-30 p.m. at the lawn within the Central Municipal Office.

After the function is over a portrait of him will be unveiled at Corporation Tiffin Room by the Mayor of Calcutta.

All employees are cordially invited to attend the function.

A. R. P. CIRCULAR NO. 4.

Members of the Calcutta Corporation A. R. P. Unit are hereby requested to be present at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 14th December, 1940, at 4 p.m. on the occasion of distribution of A. R. P. Certificates and Badges.

Rai Seth Suklal Karnani Bahadur has kindly consented to give away the Certificates and Badges.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer,
and
General Controlling Officer,
Corporation A. R. P. Unit.

The 10th December, 1940.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Annual "Priti Sammilani"

The General Secretary (Mr. Radharaman Roy Chowdhury) writes:—

The Annual "Priti Sammilani" of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association will be held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 7 p.m. at the Minerva Theatre under the presidency of Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Bar-at-Law, the Chief Executive Officer, will be the Chief Guest.

The programme includes speeches, songs, and the drama *Alamgir* which is to be staged by the Calcutta Corporation Dramatic Club.

The members of the Association are requested to take admission cards from the Social Secretary (Mr. Haranath Chakravarty) at the Association Room.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN MADRAS

In a statement to *The Hindu*, Mr. S. Satyamurti welcomed the publication of the Government Bill to provide for the control of the beggar nuisance in the Madras City and he expressed the hope that it would soon become law.

Mr. Satyamurti also hoped that the Corporation Council would provide necessary funds in its next year's Budget for the construction of a work house for able-bodied beggars. Such an undertaking, he said, would relieve the City to a large extent from the beggar nuisance which had, of late, become very oppressive.

RURAL WELFARE AND DUTY OF PUBLIC

Speaking at the Conference of union boards of 24-Parganas, held at Alipore, Mr. H. S. M. Ishaque, Director of Rural Reconstruction, Bengal, referred to the responsibility that rested on the public for the success of the rural reconstruction movement.

The Government, he said, were no doubt fully alive to the question and were doing their best to push forward the movement, but the main burden would continue to rest on non-official public bodies, union boards and other voluntary village organisations. The basic principles of voluntary organization for joint and co-operative effort for the common good would remain as before the key-stone of the movement. Government and their officers would certainly help, assist and guide, but could not possibly do more.

The inertia of the people, Mr. Ishaque continued, had to be broken and a new measure for self-betterment and a new spirit of service and sacrifice in money, time and labour, inculcated amongst the masses. Their people were poor, ignorant and disorganized and had almost resigned themselves to their lot. The primary object of rural reconstruction was to fight this defeatism and create in its place a healthy desire to improve not only individually but also collectively without which no society could possibly progress.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Fifty-two Congress and 29 Hindu Mahasabha candidates besides a dozen independents are contesting 52 non-Mahomedan seats in the Ahmedabad Municipality, polling for which began recently. Two Congress candidates—a harijan and a woman—have been returned unopposed. The total number of voters exceed one lakh and forty-four polling stations have been set up in the twelve Wards.

B. N. RAILWAY'S MUNICIPAL TAXES

In pursuance of clause (2) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, the Central Government have appointed Sir Madhavan Nair, Bar-at-Law, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, as the officer for the purpose of determining under the said clause the sum to be paid to the Howrah Municipality by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration in lieu of the municipal taxes in respect of certain specified property.

TRAVELLING EYE DISPENSARY AT BRAHMANBARIA

In view of the rush of patients, the Brahmanbaria Municipality has requested the travelling eye dispensary, organized by the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, to extend its stay at Brahmanbaria till the end of December. The dispensary has been working at Brahmanbaria since August 30 last. Upto November 30, 14,848 patients were treated at the dispensary, and the number of operations performed was 894.

MAHARAJA NANDY MEMORIAL

Proposed Calcutta College

An appeal signed by Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Raja Bahadur Bhupendra Narayan Singha of Nashipur, Sj. Ramananda Chatterji, Mr. K. C. De, Dr. B. B. Dutt, Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University, Messrs. S. N. Banerji, Bar-at-Law, D. P. Khaitan, Kshitish Ch. Chakravarti, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Debendra Nath Mukherji, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Anath Gopal Sen, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, Dr. Panchanan Neogi and Mr. Nanda Lall Kundu has been issued to the pubic in connection with the proposal to establish a College in Calcutta to commemorate the late Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy Bahadur. It states :—

"With a view to perpetuate the hallowed memory of the late illustrious Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, and also to remove the long-felt want of a fully equipped first grade College in North Calcutta affiliated in Arts, Science and Commerce, a proposal to establish such a College in the palatial house No. 20, Ramkanto Bose's Street, Shambazar belonging to the late Maharaja has been before the public for some time and in fact has made considerable progress. His worthy son the Hon'ble Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar has very generously promised to hand over the premises to the proposed Managing Committee of the College and has also consented to be the President of the Committee. Promises of monetary support have already been received and the University will shortly be requested to grant affiliation to the College. The house is very suitable for College purposes and stands on an area of about one and a half bigha of land. A strong Managing Committee is being formed and admirers of the late Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy and members of the public interested in the establishment of the College are requested to come forward with further monetary help so that the College may be affiliated in as many subjects as possible.

"All correspondence and offers of help are to be addressed to Dr. P. Neogi, 44-A, New Shambazar Street, Calcutta."

ALL-BURMA BENGALI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Pandit Vidhusekhar Sastri, Ashutosh Professor of Sanskrit, Calcutta University, will preside over the fourth annual session of the All-Burma Bengali Literary Conference to be held in Rangoon during Christmas.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Insanitary Footpaths And Lanes

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—The part which is being played by the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation to prevent the health of the City from being jeopardised is praiseworthy and he deserves thanks from the general public. The *bustees* are considered as "Plague Spots", and with a view to rendering those spots more sanitary, Disinfecting Squads, each in charge of a qualified medical man go out daily to these places. The writer of this letter takes this opportunity of drawing the pointed attention of the above officer to the insanitary condition of some of the footpaths and lanes of this vast city of Calcutta. In this connection, Baretto Lane and the un-paved footpath just outside the western boundary wall of the Deshapriya Park may be cited. Owing to the non-existence of any urinal, the former is being regularly used by the passers-by as a urinal, while in the case of the latter one cannot help saying that it is being converted by the public as a hell. The part of the city where this park exists is inhabited by decent families. This state of affairs can be remedied for the time being if the footpath in question be cemented immediately. But the problem cannot be fully solved unless an urinal is erected somewhere on the spot. In the interests of the health of the people of this part of the City, the Health Officer is requested to deodorise the atmosphere by instructing the staff concerned to sprinkle daily disinfecting materials on this plague spot.—Yours etc.

HARICHARAN BOSE.

7/2/1-C, Hazra Lane,
Calcutta.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.

Executive Council Meeting

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association held on Monday the 2nd December, 1940, the following resolutions were passed :—

1. (a) That this meeting expresses its sympathy with Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation for the bereavement sustained by him at the sad demise of his uncle late Mr. B. B. Chatterjee under the most tragic circumstances. May the noble soul of deceased rest in peace.

(b) That this meeting expresses its sincere sympathy with Mr. Sukhendu Bikash Sen-Gupta of the License Department, for the bereavement sustained by him at the sad and untimely death of his accomplished wife late Sm. Sudhira Sen-Gupta. May her soul rest in peace.

2. That this meeting views with grave anxiety the hunger-strike resorted to by Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose and requests the Government of Bengal to remove the causes which led him to such a course.

That this meeting also protests against such prolonged detention of Alderman Bose in Jail and demands his immediate release in the interest of justice.

3. (i) That in view of the fact that the privilege of advance salary before the X'mas is being enjoyed by the employees for a pretty long time, this Council requests the Corporation (the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chairman, Services Standing Commitee No. II) to continue the same privilege this year too.

(ii) That this meeting expresses its sense of discontentment at the appointment of outsiders as bailiffs of the Collection Department superseding the just and legitimate claims of senior and experienced hands, and requests the Services Standing Committee No. II that in making future appointments the claims of the temporary hands should be considered favourably.

(iii) That this meeting requests the Corporation to fill up all posts of higher grades by promotions only and not on the results of the competitive examinations as the former course of action will give the employees incentive to work and increase efficiency.

(4) (i) That a suitable memorandum be prepared by the General Secretary and be placed before the Special Committee for redressing the grievances of the dismissed labourers of the Entally Workshop, Motor Vehicles Department and *Gowkhanas*.

(ii) That this Council requests the Corporation to grant full pay for the period of suspension to the suspended workers *e.g.* Messrs. Md. Ishahaque, Sk. Rajab Ali, Sk. Ratan, and Haricharan Mahanty who were unjustly accused and subsequently honourably acquitted in the Entally Workshops Manager assault case in consideration of the fact that (i) they were innocent, (ii) had suffered for a long time due to non-payment of wages, and (iii) had to spend a large sum to conduct the case.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

APPLICATION AGAINST CORPORATION

(Before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali.)

Jagannath Pal

vs.

The Corporation of Calcutta

His lordship delivered judgement in this application (reported in the *The Statesman* of May 28 and June 29) in which the petitioner Jagannath Pal asked that writs of certiorari and prohibition be issued against the respondent the Corporation of Calcutta or that an order be made against it, under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, in respect of sanctioning a building Plan of premises No. 6, Baranashi Ghose Street, Calcutta.

It appeared that Mr. Justice Sen had granted an *interim* injunction, pending the final disposal of the application, restraining the Corporation from confirming or conveying the sanction of the plan to Chandi Charan Pal, the owner of the premises.

Mr. S. C. Mitter, Mr. R. N. Sircar and Mr. D. P. Chatterjee appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. P. Chowdhury for the respondent Corporation.

His lordship found that the proposed additions were to some extent, but not by any means to a great extent, advantages to No. 5-A. Non-compliance with the rules or the excess in the powers of relaxation were, however, largely to the disadvantage of No. 5-B, because, on his reading of the rules, sanction for these additions could only be granted under the rules as they stood, in exchange for very large concessions as to area, side-space, and so forth, which would give a very material advantage to the adjoining owner. In accordance with his lordship's decision in a much more serious case which was now under appeal, this adjoining owner had a right to come before this court and ask for an order calling upon the Corporation to deal with the building plans of the adjoining house in accordance with law. His lordship must for the purposes of this application follow that decision until it had been upset.

As regards the relaxations there was no difficulty in finding that while one or other rule might have been relaxed, the aggregate relaxation in this case was not permissible under the rules.

The questions, therefore, were as to the form of relief asked, and the courts discrection in such matter. As regards the latter his lordship had not been anxious to interfere in this case, but provided a legal right was established, it seemed to him that his lordship would be wrong in not granting the relief unless good reason had been put before the court to the contrary. It was true that the owner of No. 6 was not before the court but the only relief asked was that his lordship would direct the Corporation to proceed to deal with the building plans according to law and their own regulations.

On the question of relief sought, his lordship observed that in the circumstances his lordship could not deprive the petitioner, from asking for an order under Section 45. The only order would be that the Corporation would proceed to deal with the case of sanction for additions and alterations to premises No. 6, Baranashi Ghose Street, in accordance with the law, and the regulations relating to this matter and the Corporation was to pay the costs of the application.

Attorneys: Messrs. P. C. Ghose and Company; Mr. T. C. Mitra.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 7th December, 1940.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 691 against 645 and 648 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 55. The general death-rate of the week was 31.5 per mille against 35.2 the mean of the last five years.

(Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th December, 1940, was 579 against 540 and 526 in the two preceding weeks. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 18 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from small-pox during the week against 21 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 17 and 74 respectively against 20 and 66 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30.1 per mille per annum.

There were 22 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 29.0.

There were 109 deaths from respiratory diseases against 109 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths from tuberculosis against 47 in the previous week.

There were 146 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 112 against 105 and 118 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 5 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complainants and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 41.0 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 38.8.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week

There were 28 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 30th November, 1940.

District	Premises No.	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
I	78, Karbola Tank Lane ...	1	22-11-40
	12, Abhoy Mitra Street ...	1	26-11-40
	34, Garper Road ...	1	26-11-40
	P. 12, Sch. XLIV ...	1	28-11-40
II	11, Ram Kanto Mistry Le.	1	28-11-40

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery (weighed and stacked) of 1st grade steam and rubble coal for one year from 1st February, 1941.

2. Supply of petrol during the year 1941-42

3. Remodelling the inlet sewer to the silt pit in Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station.

4. Supply of Printing Stationery during 1941-42.

5. Supply of Office Stationery during 1941-42.

6. Supply of Typewriting and Duplicating materials during 1941-42.

7. Supply of Drawing materials during 1941-42.

8. Supply of Alum Cake during the year 1941-42.

9. Supply of Hard Coke No. 1 and Smithy Coal at the Entally Workshops during the year 1941-42.

10. Supply of Mild Steel, Chequered plate, etc., during the year 1941-42.

11. Supply of Indian Pig Iron during the year 1941-42.

12. Laying of High Tension Underground Cable from Topsia Pumping Station to the Press Sedimentation Tanks at Bantala.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 17th December, for 2 on 18th December, 1940, for 3 on 3rd January, for 4 and 5 on 7th January, for 6 and 7 on 8th January, for 8 and 9 on 14th January, for 10 and 11 on 15th January, and for 12 on 16th January, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

***N.B.*—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.**

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th December, 1940.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 20th December, 1940, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

66. Repairs to carters' shed at Cossipore Gowkhana, Ward 31—Rs. 759, dated 21st November, 1940. (2 months).

67 Repairs to Open Space Parks at Tallah, Ward 30—Rs. 410. dated 26th November, 1940. (1 month).

68. Repairs to Durwans and *mulers'* quarters at Tallah Open Space Parks, Ward 30—Rs. 949 dated 25th November, 1940. (2 months).

69. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Cossipore Road Overbridge near Sett Pukur Road, Ward 32—Rs. 842. dated 26th November, 1940. (2 months).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office
The 6th December, 1940.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.
(Manicktala.)

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

16. Supplying and fixing teak wood bench shelters at' Bagmari Muhamadan Burial Ground, Ward 29—Rs. 286, dated 3rd December, 1940, (one month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 6th December, 1940.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

93. Repairs to footpath of Mangoe Lane on the south of Paper Currency Office, Ward 12—Rs. 670, dated 3rd December, 1940, (1 month).

94. Constructing a garrage approach to premises No. P. 42, Scheme XXXVIII, (Khairoo Lane), Ward 10—Rs. 30, dated 9th December, 1940. (7 days).

95. Repairs to Superintendent's quarter and compound wall of District II, Gowkhana—Rs. 676, dated 9th December, 1940. (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 9th December, 1940.

Notice to Contractors

The date for opening of the tenders for Remodelling the inlet sewer to the silt pit in Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station has been changed. Tenders in this connection will be opened on the 3rd January, 1941, instead of on the 11th December, 1940, as previously advertised.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th December, 1940.

Health Department.

NOTICE

For the convenience of the citizens, the vaccination stations have been kept open both in the morning and in the afternoon, as also on Sunday mornings, and the public are requested to call at the nearest vaccination stations and get themselves vaccinated as early as possible.

As sporadic cases of small-pox are occurring in different parts of the city, it is highly desirable that the public should get themselves vaccinated in time.

S. N. GHOSE.
Health Officer,
&
Superintendent of Vaccination.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th November, 1940.

Special Notice

Health Officer's Advice.

With a view to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurance of epidemics of small-pox and cholera, an extra staff of Vaccinators and Inoculation Officers have been appointed for vaccinating against small-pox and inoculating against cholera.

The public are aware that vaccination and inoculation offer protection against an attack of the virulent diseases mentioned above.

It is, therefore, expected that the public would avail themselves of the services of this extra staff by getting themselves vaccinated and inoculated without delay, and thus co-operate with the Health Officer in attaining the object.

The public may apply to the District Health Officers of the Districts concerned at the undermentioned addresses as well as at the nearest Corporation Vaccination Stations for services of the extra staff mentioned above :—

District I Health Officer—79, Cornwallis Street.
District II Health Officer—22, Mirzapore Street.
District III Health Officer—1, Hogg Street.
District IV Health Officer—11, Belvedre Road.
Health Officer, Cossipore—10 and 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road.
Health Officer, Manicktala—109, Narkeldanga Main Road.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer,

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1940.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

To All P. I. Contractors, District III and Dhappa.

Re :—Making pucca the Scraped Tin Shed Latrine at Topsia P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 16th December, 1940 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 1½ months from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 11th December, 1940.

Notice.

In exercise of the powers vested in the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 473 of the Bengal Act III of 1923 and delegated to me under Section 12 thereof, it is hereby notified that old premises Nos. 4, 4/1, 5, 5/1, 6 and 49, Monsatala Lane, 6/1, 7 and 7/1, Ganesh Sarkar Lane, Ward 25, (acquired by the Corporation in connection with the development of Monsatala area) which are not required for the purpose of the roadway as per plan prepared in this behalf, will be disposed of by the Corporation. Particulars may be obtained on enquiry and an inspection of the said plan may be had in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any day during office hours.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th December, 1940.

License for tanks and trees, etc.,

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Corporation, at its meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1940, at 5 p.m., will hold an auction in respect of the following :—

(a) Annual license fee for the license for the ferry service between Paramanick Ghat at Cossipore and Lala Babu Shire Ghat at Belur for a period of 3 years.

(b) Salami for the license for a tank and fruit trees at the Kasiabagan Burial Ground for a period of 4 years, at a monthly fee of Rs. 9.

A security deposit, equivalent to one year's fee in the case of the first and six months' fee in the case of the second lot, is to be deposited with the Corporation. Other conditions of the licenses may be seen, at the office of the undersigned, on any working day, during office hours. Any body willing to take any of the licenses, may appear at the auction, and, offer his bid, if he so desires.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office
The 11th December, 1940.

Ward Maps for Sale

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that copies of Ward Maps of the City (drawn to a scale of 12 inches to the mile) are ready for sale at rates fixed by the Corporation in accordance with the provision of Section 551 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. Necessary details of information may be had from the Chief Estimator in the Chief Engineer's Office in the Central Municipal Office Buildings.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1940.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on Saturday, the 21st December, 1940, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings at 2-30 p.m. punctually :—

1. One table.
2. Four chairs.
3. Two almirahs.
4. Five taktaposhes.
5. Three wooden tops.
6. Six istrees (Iron).
7. Two benches.
8. Two tin drums.
9. One petromax lamp.
10. One cycle.
11. One hundred pieces corrugated and plain iron sheets (old).
12. One (Dentz) oil engine.
13. One iron safe.

Y. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th December, 1940.

Notice is hereby given for public information that the following materials will be sold by public auction in the Metal Yard of Central Stores off Moulali at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 20th December, 1940. The successful bidder shall have to deposit the whole of the bid money at the site with the person in charge of the sale and the materials shall have to be removed within a week from date of sale, failing, the materials left shall be confiscated to the Corporation.

Schedule of Materials.

1. Old Sal-bullahs—6 ft. dia. (in pieces)—440 ft. (approximately).
2. Old Sal-bullahs—4 ft. dia. (in pieces)—100 ft. (approximately.)
3. Old and broken bamboos and split bamboos—1 lot.
4. Old and broken Nuria tiles—1 lot.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 10th December, 1940.

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METRO	...	"Susan And God"
LIGHT HOUSE	...	"Spring Parade"
NEW EMPIRE	...	"I Want A Divorce"
CHITRA	...	Thikadar
UTTARA	...	Shap-Mukti
NEW CINEMA	...	Musafir
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	Untamed
MINERVA	...	Bharosa
GLOBE	...	"Edison, The Man"
SREE	...	Rajkumarer Nirbashan

BYE-LAWS FOR LICENSED PLUMBERS

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta—No. 1452M.—14th November 1940.—The following bye-laws made by the Corporation of Calcutta under clause (13) of section 478 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), have been sanctioned by the Governor under sub-section (1) of section 482 of that Act, and are hereby published as required by section 486 thereof in supersession of the bye-laws published with notification No. 1118M., dated the 21st July 1908 :—

Bye-laws under section 478(13) of the Act, prescribing the qualification to be required from, and regulating the appointment, suspension and dismissal of licensed plumbers.

A. Qualifications.

1. Before any license is granted to any person or firm to act as a licensed plumber, for the purposes of either Chapter XVII or Chapter XVIII of the Act, or both, such person, or a resident member of such firm, or some one in the employment of such person or firm, must satisfy the Chief Executive Officer, or the officer to whom the Chief Executive Officer has delegated his powers in this behalf, in the following respects :—

(*i*) in the case of a license for the purposes of Chapter XVII, that such person or member, or some one in the employment of such person or firm,—

(*a*) has a practical knowledge of plumbing work, and has for a recent period of at least three years been employed as a plumber, or passes the plumbing and sanitary fitting course of the Calcutta Technical School in accordance with the Corporation resolution, dated the 14th December, 1932, which runs as follows :—

"That the passing of the Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting Course of the Calcutta Technical School be made the necessary qualification for the certification of plumbers and that a person holding such a certificate be given the plumber's license for the purpose of Chapter XVII (Water Supply) or XVIII (Drains) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, subject to his passing the departmental test of the Corporation.";

(*b*) is able to carry out work in both lead and iron, and can wipe straight or branch joints and lead pipe of any market size and perform any other work usual to the trade of plumber;

(*ii*) in the case of a license for the purposes of Chapter XVIII that such person or member, or some one in the employment of such person or firm,—

(*a*) has a practical knowledge of drainage work and has for a recent period of at least three years been employed as a plumber or passes the Plumbing and Sanitary Fitting Course of the Calcutta Technical School in accordance with the Corporation resolution, dated the 14th December, 1932 given above;

(*b*) can timber trenches in a workmanlike manner in bad ground;

(*c*) can build in brick-work in Flemish or English bond, and generally understands masonry work;

(*d*) can lay and join stoneware pipes, both in straight lines and with curves, and can place them in proper gradients by method of levellings;

(*e*) can insert a junction in a pipe-sewer and a junction block in a brick-sewer in a manner approved by the Engineer; and

(*f*) can properly restore road surfaces.

B. Appointment.

2. No license shall be granted as aforesaid unless bye-law 1 be complied with and unless, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer or the officer aforesaid, such person or firm has a suitable place of business together with a proper and sufficient stock of tools, plant and material for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of a plumber and als such person or some one in the employment of such person or firm, passes the departm ntal test of the Corporation.

C. Suspension and Dismissal.

3. A licensed plumber appointed as aforesaid may be suspended or dismissed, as the Chief Executive Officer may think fit—

(*a*) if the plumber in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer—

(*i*) fails to carry out in a workmanlike manner any work entrusted to him; or

(*ii*) fails to carry out any such work within a reasonable time as the Engineer may direct, or delays in carrying out any such work without assigning good and sufficient reasons when called upon to do so; or

(iii) fails to comply with any lawful direction given to him by the Engineer or other officer empowered in that behalf; or

(b) if any accident or other damage is caused by or through neligence, or want of care, or precaution on the part of any servant or workman of the plumber in the course of business; or

(c) if any work is done is contravention of the provisions of the Act or any bye-laws or rule made thereunder; or

(d) if a person or firm was licensed on the ground that some one in his or their employment complied with bye-law 1, whenever he or they ceases or cease to have in his or their employment a person who fails to satisfy the Chief Executive Officer or the officer to whom the Chief Executive Officer has delegated his powers in this behalf, in the respects prescribed by the said bye-law.

4. The license of a plumber shall automatically become cancelled on his being adjudged an insolvent.

By order of the Governor.
T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1452/1—(1)M.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, for information, with reference to the Correspondence resting with his letter No. S. 2186, dated the 12th August, 1940.

M. S. Khan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta the 14th November 1940.



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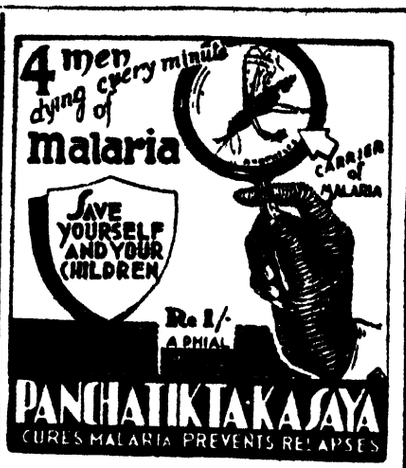
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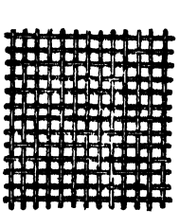
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1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices :— 11-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. H. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)
Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM, Manager,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting — Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,13,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagandhari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

ALL DESCRIPTION OF BANKING
BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened : Money received on Fixed and short Deposits; Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits arranged; shares and securities bought and sold; Valuables, shares and securities kept in Safe Custody; Dividends collected; Drafts issued; Bills and Hundies collected.

Rules of Business on application.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda in 1908, the liability of members being limited)

11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

THE CONCORD of INDIA
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

HEAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA. | LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS | TELEPHONE: CAL. 7060, 7061

SCHEDULED AND SELECTED BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE CITADEL BANK, LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA

Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD. 1923.
CALCUTTA INSURANCE LIMITED
86, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Soundest Investment Progressive Life Office.
Paying Bonus from the 1st Valuation.
Bonus declared in 1937.

ON WHOLE LIFE POLICY Rs. 17/-	Per thousand per year. 2
ON ENDOWMENT POLICY Rs. 14/-	

For Sound & Safe investment, please always remember—
THE SOUND BANK OF INDIA LTD.
A progressive & up-to-date concern connecting Bengal & Burma.
Head Office—CHITTAGONG. *Branches*—Calcutta, Dacca, Narayanganj Satkania, Fatikchari & Chawkbazar (Dacca)
Burma Branches—Rangoon, Bassein & Akyab.
All kinds of Banking Business transacted.
Particulars from—MANAGER, 42, CLIVE STREET. Phone: Cal. 3048.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

THE JUBILEE DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.
Head Office:—22, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA
Phone: Cal. 3576
Branches at ASANSOL, ISHURDI & SYLHET
Established in 1935 under Indian Company's Act VII 1913-36.
Undertakes all sorts of Banking transactions.
Sound Investment — — Attractive Interest
Apply for further details:—
R. S. SEN GUPTA, *Managing Director.* A. R. BHATTACHARJEE, *Secretary.*

For all sorts of SHARES & SECURITIES—Consult—
UNITED TRADING CORPORATION
STOCK & SHARE DEPT
100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA
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Fire & Accident Risks covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
National Insurance Building
7, Council House Street, Calcutta
Phone No. 5726, 5727 & 5728.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO BE IN THE EYE OF THE CORPORATION

AND THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE WAY FOR THIS IS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

'PHONE: CAL. 6645
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India)
FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.
NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD. ESTD. 1874
Cal. Offices:—2, CLIVE ROW
The Strongest and most popular Indian Life Assurance Company.

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. ...	0 12 0			

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

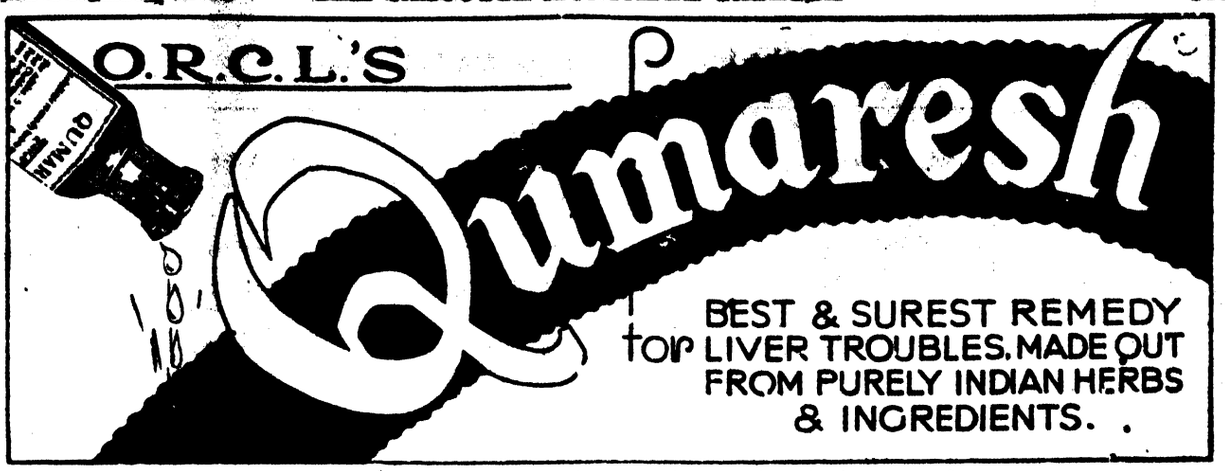

AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5632. Telegram:—"REWARD" Cal.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 12 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,	0 3 0	
Do. white ,,		
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ,,		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Muzaffer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Looket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ...		
Musk melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Peona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
megranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...		
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score .	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ..	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
5	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
38	0 8 0 daily		11	0 10 0 per day	
38A	0 4 0 „		35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „				
32 Chandney	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
			16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Mullet per seer ...		
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
California flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Ata	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Baktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kanai rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Jaggery Sugar per seer ...		
Do. do. (Crystal)	0 4 0	0 4 3
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,,		0 3 0
Mung sona ,,	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ...	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Xmas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 6
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 6	1 13 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb. — ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Doreenke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.		
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 13 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 1 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	0 15 6
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...		0 15 0
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
„ 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls "	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ..	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 3 0	
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Hilly ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 12—14	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 10—20	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each .	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ..	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ..	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. —		
Papaya Country —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Bedra per lb. ..		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 25—35	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...	4 0 0	
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer —	0 8 0	
Do. Sultana " ...		0 10 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	0 12 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	2 8 0
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga " " ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee " ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasal per ...	5 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 12 0	6 0 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		6 0 0
Chamormoni		6 0 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 0 0	
Kamini per maund ...		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata —	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Java " " ...		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Flour " ...	0 1 3	
Atta F per md. ...		0 2 6
Sujee " ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Atta fresh per maund ...	6 4 0	
Til Oil " ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Attaper md....		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	6 0 0	
DAL.	0 10 0	
Mug Dal (Bhaja) —		
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Arhar ...	0 3 0	
Kalai ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khesari ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mosoor (split) " ...		0 2 0
Do. (khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal ..	0 2 6	
Do. ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli ..	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 1 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		3 12 0
Elephant Brand " —		3 10 0
" " Bulk —		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B —Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 8 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 2 0
Dudkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal ...	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Patna ...	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore ...	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—		0 2 6
Patal ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 3
Peas ...	—	—	0 1-0	
Cauliflower each ...	—	—		
Cabbage each ...	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Onion	—	—	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes, etc

(Continued on page 153).

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Potato (Rangoon) ..		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pulbul per seer ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 9 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 7 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-8 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shops.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shops
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana.	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 15 & 16	„ 18-0 Per month				
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 51—52	„ 90-0 „				
„ 40	„ 37-8 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
			203, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 8, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Ollman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26		
„ 35—36	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 47—48		
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4, & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry—Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 8 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Rona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 6 0	0 12 0
Shangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Shetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Jrab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Ilisa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,,		0 2 6
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi)	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricot	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Grape ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0
Pluma per score		
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—30		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 16 to 30	1 0 0	
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Ten per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk	2 15 6	0 2
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	2 9 6	p. bot.
Ordinary	2 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fresh fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 86—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

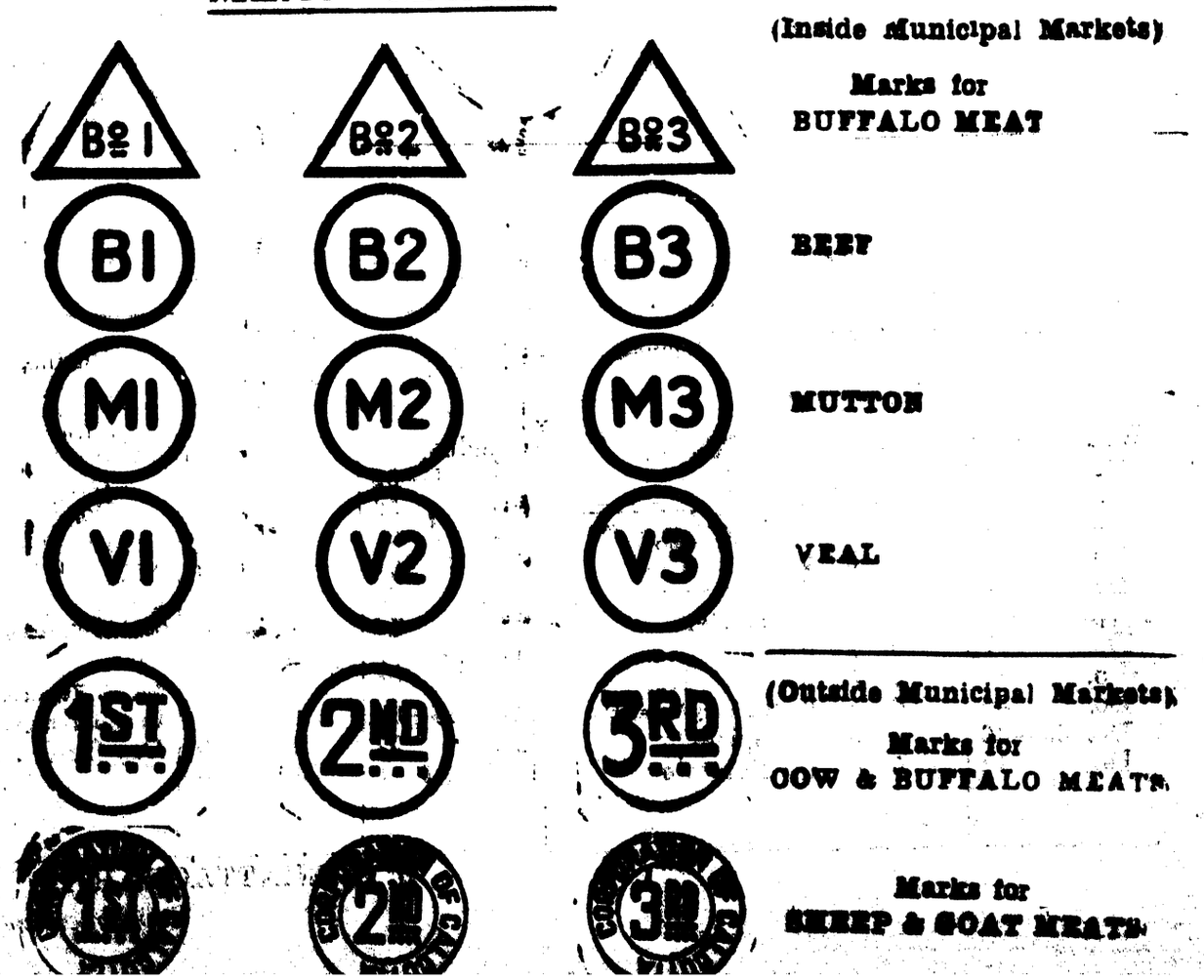
ARTICLES.	From			To		
FISH.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pona per seer ...	0	8	0	0	10	0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0	10	0	0	12	0
Bhetki ...	0	8	0	0	10	0
Lobster ...	0	7	0	0	10	0
Bagda ...	0	8	0	0	12	0
Chingree ...	0	8	0	0	10	0
Bhetki ...	0	8	0	0	12	0
Other Fish ...	0	4	0	0	8	0
Hilsa ...	0	6	0	0	10	0
Koi & Magoor ...	0	12	0	1	0	0
Parsey ...	0	6	0	0	8	0
Crab each ...						
MEAT.						
Goat & Kid per seer ..	0	9	0	0	10	0
EGGS.						
Duck's eggs per score ...	0	7	0			
Fowl's eggs ,, ...				0	8	0
VEGETABLES.						
Bean (French) per seer	0	2	0	0	3	0
Brinjal ,, ...	0	1	0	0	2	0
Cabbage (Country) each	0	1	0	0	4	0
Cauliflower each ...	0	2	0	0	4	0
Tomato per seer ...	0	2	6	0	4	0
Cucumber per score ...	0	2	6	0	4	0
Ginger per seer ...	0	2	0	0	3	0
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0	1	0	0	2	0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0	1	0	0	1	6
Onion ,, ...	0	2	0	0	3	0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...						
Do. ,, ...						

ARTICLES.	From			To		
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...						
,, (New) per seer	0	2	0	0	2	3
Mangoes (Langra) ...						
Pulbut ,, ...	0	3	0	0	6	0
Raddish (Country) per seer	0	2	0	0	2	6
Squash per seer ...	0	2	0	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0	0	9	0	1	0
Pumpkin each ...	0	2	0	0	3	0
FRUITS.						
Mangoes ...						
Grapes	0	10	0	0	12	0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0	10	0	0	12	0
Amra (Belati) per score	0	2	0	0	3	0
Bedana per seer ...	1		0			
Bael each ...	0	0	6	0	1	0
Dates per seer ...	0	4	6	0	5	0
Almond ,, ...	0	14	0	1	0	0
Lime per score ...	0	2	0			
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1	0	0			
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0	2	0	0	4	0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0	3	0	0	4	0
Papaya each ...	0	1	0	0	4	0
Sugarcane each ...	0	0	9	0	1	0
Pomegranate ...	0	8	0	0	10	0
BUTTER.						
Butter per seer ...	1	2	0			
Madras ,, ...	0	14	0	1	0	0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1	4	0			
Do. Bhadwa ..	1	10	0			
Do. Bree ...	1	8	0			
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	12	0	2	0	0
Milk ,, ...				0	4	0
FLOUR.						
Flour per seer ...	0	2	6	0	3	0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0	2	3	0	1	6
Sujee ,, ...	0	2	6	0	3	0
Atta Brown ...	0	2	3	0	2	6
"B" Atta ...				0	2	6

ARTICLES.	From.			To		
RICE.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Patna per seer ...	0	2	0	0	2	8
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5	4	0	5	8	0
,, (Kora) per seer	0	1	9			
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8	0	0	9	0	0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,				4	0	0
Rangoon per seer ...	0	1	9			
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7	0	0	7	8	0
SUNDRIES.						
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0	6	0	0	6	6
Sugar ,, ...	0	5	3	0	5	6
Tea per lb. ...	0	6	0	1	8	0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0	2	9	0	3	0
DAL.						
Arahar per seer ...	0	2	6	0	3	0
Chana ,, ...	0	2	6			
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0	3	0			
Bhanga ,, ,, ...						
Khasaree ,, ...	0	1	9	0	2	0
Kalai ,, ...				0	2	6
Bhuli ,, ...	0	2	0	0	2	6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	3	0			
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0	4	0	0	5	
Mattor ,, ...	0	2	0	0	2	
Salt ,, ...				0	1	
COKE & COAL.						
Soft Coke per md. ...	0	10	0	0	11	0
Coal ,, ...	0	7	6			
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0	2	0			
BARLEY POWDER.						
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0	4	6			
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0	6	6			
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0	6	6			
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0	12	0			
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0	7	0			
Robinson's Barley ...	0	6	6	0	11	6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0	1	0	0	5	0
Jelly ...	0	5	0	0	12	0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

Vol. No. XXXIII—No. 5 Total No.—755.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 21st December, 1940 Published Every Saturday

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

LONDON AIR RAID VICTIMS: CALCUTTA MAYOR'S APPEAL

THE citizens of Calcutta decided, in a meeting convened by the Sheriff, to go to the help of the women, children and the civilian population of London, who were being daily bombarded from the air. The object of the Fund to be raised was purely charitable and humanitarian. Persons belonging to all classes and to every shade of public opinion could thus give freely and generously, for there could not be any room for a difference of opinion where mercy and succour to the suffering are concerned. I appeal to every man and woman living in Calcutta to help the Committee in its efforts to relieve, in howsoever humble a way, the sister city of London.

GIVE WHAT YOU CAN BUT GIVE IT SOON FOR WINTER IS COMING

Donations may kindly be forwarded to:—
"The Mayor's Fund for London Air Raid Victims,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

12th Dec. 1940. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi

Chronicle And Comment

The Mayor's Appeal

In the preceding page we have published the appeal issued by our Mayor, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi. In sending the appeal to the Press, the Mayor writes:—

"Due to the Puja holidays intervening, the work of the London Air Raid Fund Committee did not go forward as briskly as it should have done. Calcutta has once more assumed its normal life and it is time we fulfilled the promise we made to the citizens of London to render help to the victims of Air Raids. The Committee appreciates the fact that the public has contributed to the many War Funds now being raised in Bengal. It may, however, be pointed out that the Calcutta Mayor's Fund for the Relief of London Air Raid Victims is of a purely humanitarian character and is intended to be a gesture of sympathy and friendliness towards the civilian population of the sister City of London. Inhabitants of Calcutta, whatever their religious or political views, can thus join hands and make the Fund a gift worthy of the greatness of Calcutta and in keeping with the unfailing generosity of its citizens to suffering humanity.

"The raids are continuing and havoc wrought increasing and widening. Added to these is the fact that winter is approaching. I appeal to the citizens of Calcutta to give what they can and to give it at once."

For our part we can but only repeat what we had said when the appeal was first issued, that considering that the victims of the air raids on London are innocent civilians and many of them helpless old men, women and children, the loss of life and limbs and of home is grievous, and it is up to all of us to help towards relief of this suffering to the best of our capacity on humanitarian grounds.

Students' Welfare Committee

The Hony. Secretary, Students' Welfare Committee, Calcutta University, invites applications from candidates for the competition for the Debendranath Hemlata Gold Medal for the year 1940. The medal is awarded to the student who passes any of the following examinations with the best of health and paying attention to his physique all through the University career. Graduates who have obtained any of the following degrees are entitled to compete for this Medal *within three years* of obtaining such degree:—*M.A.*, *M.Sc.*, *M.L.*, *M.O.*, *M.S.*, *Ph.D.*, *D.Sc.*, *D.L.*, *M.D.* Competitors will have to appear before the Students' Welfare Committee of the Calcutta University for a routine Medical Examination and will also be subjected to such tests as may be decided upon by the Committee appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate. In awarding the medal the record of physical achievements of the candidates throughout their academic career will be taken into account.

Applications from the entrants for the Competition are required to be forwarded by a member of the Senate or by the head of any institution affiliated to the University and must reach the office of the Hony. Secretary, Students' Welfare Committee by the 9th January, 1941. If suitable candidates are available from among the competitors for this medal for the year 1940, two additional medals will be awarded on the results of the competitive examination for the award of the medal for the year 1940.

Corporation Central Laboratory

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, performed the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Corporation Central Laboratory on Saturday, the 21st December.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, welcomed the guests.

Mr. S. Chatterji, First Deputy Executive Officer then gave a short history of the Corporation Central Laboratory, while Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health spoke about Municipal Laboratory. Mr. Chatterji's history is reproduced elsewhere.

The Chief Executive Officer then requested the Mayor to perform the opening ceremony, and the Mayor delivered the address which is published as a Supplement to this issue.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor and the guests having been moved by Dr. S. N. Ghosh, Health Officer, the formal opening of the new Laboratory premises was done by the Mayor, after which tea was served.

Anti-Mosquito Measure

The Anti-Mosquito measures, which are being conducted by the Government of Bengal in the Salt Lake areas since 1936 with a view to solving the malaria problem in Calcutta, now form the subject of a controversy between the Government and the Corporation of Calcutta.

Since the commencement of the operation of the measures, the Corporation has been contributing its share of the cost. But of late, it is considering a proposal of its Health Standing Committee whether it should stop the contribution. The Standing Committee has recommended to the Corporation to inform the Government that if the latter do not formulate a definite scheme for the permanant reclamation of the Salt Lake area, the former cannot go on paying the annual recurring charges for temporary measures. In the opinion of the Committee, the Corporation can, however, make a lump sum contribution to the Government for the purpose of anti-mosquito measures, provided an effective scheme is drawn up for completing the reclamation of the area within a definite period.

Stressing the need of continuance of the measures, Government, in one of their communications to the Corporation, state that the recent survey work carried out by the Public Health Department has revealed that onslaught of the malarial species still continues in the City and Government are advised that in view of the present position, the necessity of continuing the control operation in the Salt Lake areas remains as great as before. Government further state that the question of formulating a scheme and giving effect to it within as short a time as possible will be taken up in the light of the decisions that may be reached at a conference between their representatives and the representatives of the Corporation, to be shortly convened.

(Continued on page 156)

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1940

TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1940

Standing Committee Vacancy Filled Up

Councillor Dr. Sadeque Hossain was elected to fill the vacancy created in the Services Standing Committee No. II by the appointment of Councillor Abdus Sattar an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal (when he vacated his seat), his resignation from the Public Health Standing Committee having been accepted.

Cholera Beds In Hospitals

In view of the apprehended outbreak of cholera in the city, the Corporation sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Public Health Standing Committee the opening of 24 extra beds, if and when required, in different hospitals of the city, according to the discretion of the Health Officer.

In placing the recommendation before the House Dr. Syed Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the Public Health Standing Committee, said that the apprehension was justified as the Health Officer had received a letter from the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital on November 20 last, informing that he had admitted 64 cholera cases in the hospital on that day against 29 sanctioned number of beds there. The Superintendent had also asked the Corporation to meet the cost of the extra beds. Dr. Ahmed told the House that any extra bed, if opened, would cost the Corporation Rs. 40 per month.

Dr. Ahmed also stated before the House what the Health Officer had told the Public Health Standing Committee when they considered this question in the Committee. The Health Officer had told them that cholera had never been epidemic during this part of the year and probably the cases in the Campbell Hospital which he had visited were due to eratic diet and that he had found that there were very few fatal cases and that a fair number of cases had come from outside the city.

Agreement With Collector

The consideration of the recommendation of the joint meeting of the Services Standing Committee No. I and the Finance Standing Committee regarding the agreement to be entered into between the Corporation and the Collector was postponed till after the holidays.

All-Bengal Municipal Conference

The Corporation adopted a resolution recommending election of four representatives to represent the body at the Sixth All-Bengal Municipal Conference to be held on the 30th and 31st December next at Berhampore but in the absence of any names being proposed the resolution became ineffective.

Declares "Main Thoroughfare"

The recommendation of the District Standing Committee, District I for moving the Government for declaring Mahendra Gossain Lane in Ward VI as "Main Thoroughfare" under the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, was accepted.

Inspection Of Libraries

On a point of order being raised, the Mayor gave a ruling that the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee regarding the appointment of three Inspectors of Libraries receiving grants from the Corporation should come through Services Standing Committee No. I.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette has purchased from the King Features Syndicate of New York the exclusive rights of publication of

ARTICLES

ON

HEALTH TOPICS

AND

LATEST MEDICAL RESEARCHES

Written by

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

"Journal of the Medical Association"

AND OF

"Hygiea: The Health Magazine"

The first of these articles will be published in the issue of the Municipal Gazette of January 4, 1941

The Building Department

At the instance of Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee, the Corporation directed the City Architect to send every month, from the month of November, 1940, a report of the Building Cases, pending and disposed of, to the Chief Executive Officer and the same be placed before the Corporation every month.

The mover had given the form in which the return was to be made.

In placing the motion before the House, Mr. Mukherjee complained that plan cases and demolition cases lay pending before the Building Department for months and even for one year and more. The work was expedited only when the party concerned could approach the Department with a letter from a certain Councillor.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, said that the Building Department was the plague spot in the Corporation; procrastination was writ large on the Department and scandals went on with regard to Building Cases which remained pending for months and months. It was high time the Corporation should do something in this matter.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: "I would like to know who is to be blamed for delay in regard to disposal of Building Cases, the Department or the Committee?"

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: "Don't know as yet".

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman said that it could not be said that the cases were disposed of quickly but there was also the "other side" of the question. He referred to formalities that had to be gone into before a plan could be sanctioned by the Buildings Committee. He requested the mover of the motion to consider this aspect of the question.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman said that sanction of the Buildings Committee with regard to a plan was required only when there had been any contravention of the Building Rules. What was however regrettable was that even with regard to plans which involved infringement of the Building Rules there was undue delay.

Mr. Anukul Chandra Das by way of amendment moved that the motion be referred to a joint meeting of the two Buildings Standing Committees.

In putting the motion to vote the Mayor, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi said that as Mr. N. C. Chatterjee had said he would also like to say that this was one of the plague-spots of the Corporation and that it was also a "scource of income". He would not mince words (laughter in the House) and he would say it was a "disgrace" to the Corporation. It might be a reflection on the Corporation or on the Committee but they were what they were. As the motion wanted some information to be placed before the Corporation, he thought, there should be no objection.

The House accepted the motion of Mr. Mukherjee.

NOTICE

On account of the Christmas holidays there will be no issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" on the 28th December, 1940. The Market Prices Current will, however, be issued on that date and will be available at the Municipal Markets.

The next issue of the "Gazette" will appear on the 4th January, 1941.

—Chronicle And Comment

(*Continued from page* 156)

All-India Local Bodies' Conference

Mr, Nalini Ranjan Sarker, *ex*-Mayor of Calcutta and former Finance Minister of Bengal has been elected President of the third session of the All-India Local Bodies' Conference, which meets on December 26, 27 and 28.

An influential Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. S. M. Mehdi, M.L.C., in this connection.

The Conference opens at mid-day on December 27 when the presidential address would be delivered after an welcome speech is read out along with the messages of good wishes.

The resolutions would be taken up for the consideration of the Conference on December 28 and 29 respectively.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Address Presented: Portrait Unveiled

An address was presented to Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer, on Monday the 16th December, by the Corporation Tiffin Room Committee. The Mayor of Calcutta Mr. A. R. Siddiqi presided. Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee, Secretary, Tiffin Room Committee read out the address composed in Bengali.

There was a large gathering, and many Heads of Departments attended.

After the function was over in the lawn within the Central Municipal Office, a portrait of Mr. Mukerjea was unveiled at the Corporation Tiffin Room by the Mayor.

The Chief Executive Officer in a neat little speech made a suitable reply to the address. He was moved at the warmth and affection showed to him by all sections of employees.

The Mayor said that it was a pleasure to find that Mr. Mukerjea was so popular amongst all sections of employees.

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

General Article

Infringement Of Civic Rights

Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, 1940

[By K. M. Banerjee, *General Secretary, The Calcutta Ratepayers' Conference.*]

IT was with the noble object of familiarising the people with the art of administration and of arriving at the right methods even through blunders at the beginning that the system of local self-government was incorporated by Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea in the Municipal Act, 1923, which practically gave citizens of Calcutta full control over the city's affairs by their elected representatives.

These representatives are empowered with—

(1) appointment of their own officers in the Corporation and fixing their salaries and allowances;

(2) unhampered management of the affairs of the Corporation by their own Committees;

(3) sanctioning of contracts upto an adequate limit by their own men;

(4) maintaining discipline in their own office and rewarding and punishing their staff;

Certain powers are vested in the Local Government to maintain a formal supervision over the affairs of the Corporation. These mainly are—

(1) Government sanction to projects costing over Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

(2) Government power to call for any return or report or copy of any document from the Corporation.

(3) Deputation by Government of any officer to make inspection or examination of any department of the Corporation.

(4) Government requiring the Corporation to do any particular act within a particular time.

(5) Government power to supersede Corporation in case of its non-compliance with such order.

(6) General power of annulling any proceeding of the Corporation thought not in conformity with law.

(7) Specified acts of the Corporation including appointment, salary, allowance, condition of service of high officers requiring sanction of the Government.

(8) Control over raising loan and some other matters.

The original Act of Sir Surendranath underwent several modifications in course of its 17 years' run. The most important of these are—

(1) additional power to the auditors (1933);

(2) perpetuation of caste distinction and accentuation of religious discrimination (1939);

The new Amendment Bill 1940, however, is intended to deprive the people of many of their rights conferred by Sir Surendranath's Act and add new powers to the Local Government. These include:—

(1) Annulling of any proceeding of the Corporation or of any Committee.

(2) Suspending of any resolution of the Corporation or any Committee which according to the Government may lead to breach of peace or annoyance to the public.

(3) Suppressing any department of the Corporation.

(4) Reserving to itself the power of appointing Chief Executive Officer from among its own servants of certain qualification.

(5) Re-appointing the Chief Executive Officer at the option of the Government.

(6) Appointing a Service Commission of three members of whom one must be a Moslem and one non-Moslem and the Chairman, a Government Officer, and prescribing terms of their service.

(7) Vesting to this Commission all powers of recommending appointment of officers on Rs. 50 and more per month and of taking disciplinary measures against such officers.

(8) Keeping to itself the power of approval of all higher officials appointed by the Corporation.

(9) Making appointment of higher officers renewable every five years automatically requiring sanction of the Government.

(10) Depriving the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the power of making contract, vesting the power on the Government appointed Executive Officer.

These are a few of the inhibitions placed on the rights of the people by the new amendments. The Rate-payers' Associations of Calcutta on behalf of the Rate-payers convene the Calcutta Rate-payers' Conference to register the protest of the people against the measure.

The Government And The Corporation

By the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill of 1940, the Provincial Government proposes to assume further powers over the Calcutta Corporation. The fundamental idea underlying the birth and growth of Local Self-Government in India has been that the people primarily concerned should have control over their own civic affairs so that they might get used to governing themselves, which has been declared more than once to be the ultimate goal of British rule in India; and the grant of Local Self-government was intended to familiarise people with the arts of government even by blundering along into right methods. Government tutelage should in this matter be as little as possible.

Surendranath's Act And Its Amendments

Soon after the introduction of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the father of Indian Nationalism, introduced the Bill which afterwards enacted as the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, (Bengal Act III of 1923). Since then, during the last 17 years, it has been amended at least 18 times. The more important of these Amending Acts have been, Bengal Act XI of 1933, by which the auditors appointed by the Local Government will be given power to disallow, surcharge and charge in the accounts, and Bengal Act XI of 1939, by which the constitution and composition of the Municipal Council was materially affected, and rate-payers, while voting for a candidate, have been made to think not as rate-payers, but caste differentiations have been perpetuated, (*e.g.*, scheduled caste reservation), religious discri-

mination accentuated (*e.g.*, Muslim Constituency), breed whether pure or mixed recognised (*e.g.*, Anglo-Indian Constituency), foreign capital respected (*e.g.*, in Special Constituencies) and persons in the labouring occupations have been so far recognised as found fit to be placed on a par with people of mixed descent, (*e.g.*, Labour and Anglo-Indian Constituencies).

Compartment Electorates

The rate-payers have thus been divided into various groups, the electorates have been also variously divided into compartments, and their representatives have been made to think, not in terms of general good to the ratepayers at large, but how best to act in the interest of their particular set of electors and this has been gradually leading to greater accentuation of the differences between the electorates and even to antagonisation. This is really dividing ratepayers from their brother ratepayers and is now standing in the way of all the ratepayers ever uniting together. It might be very satisfactory for those who carry on an alien Government, but it can never conduce to the larger interests of the entire body of ratepayers, who, divided in numerous fanciful parts, cannot possibly have a united voice to make themselves heard. The favoured constituencies having no real basic justification for their several existences remain ever in an attitude of thankfulness to their progenitors and are oft rewarded with crumbs for their faithfulness while the main constitutional fights fall on the shoulder of that constituency which has been termed General (clipped although it has been by the Scheduled.)

Powers of Provincial Government

However, it will be proper for us to see what powers regarding administration, appointments and accounts, the Provincial Government already possessed in matters pertaining to the Calcutta Municipality under the existing Municipal Act, and what powers the Government further wants to assume.

Under Section 14 of the existing Act, sanction of the Provincial Government must be obtained to all projects costing two and a half lakhs of rupees and more, and if after sanction of such project any material change be made in the project, such change cannot be carried out till sanctioned by the Government.

Under Section 15, the Government has power to require the Corporation to furnish the Government with any return, estimate, statistics or other information or report on any matter or a copy of any document in the charge of the Corporation. Under Section 16, the Government can depute an officer or officers to inspect or examine any department, service, work or thing under the Corporation, and to report to the Government, and for that purpose the deputed Officer may make local inspection and require the Corporation to produce necessary papers and to report. On receipt of the deputed Officer's report the Government, can, under Section 17, in case of inefficiently performed or inadequately financed duties, call upon the Corporation to make suitabe arrangements or to show cause why they should not be done within the time limit by the Government. On the failure of the Corporation's acting according to Section 17, the Government can under Section 18 appoint some person to take the action directed by the Government, the Government itself fixing his remuneration and directing that such remuneration and cost of taking action should come from the Municipal Fund, and for that purpose the consolidated rate or other taxes may also be levied or increased or debenture issued under the direction of the Government.

Under Section 19 the Government has power to annul illegal proceedings of the Corporation. Under Section 51 the appointment, salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Engineer, Health Officer and Deputy Executive Officers and any action taken by the Corporation with a view to termination of their appointments are subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

Under Section 88, on a written requisition of a Secretary to the Provincial Government, the Corporation may, at any time, undertake the execution of any work certified by the Secretary to be urgently required for public service and for this purpose may temporarily make payments from the Municipal Fund.

Under Section 97 the Corporation cannot raise any loan without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, and the terms of the loan and interest payable are subject to the approval of the Provincial Government who can attach the Municipal Fund for recovery of money borrowed from the Government.

Under Section 121, the Municipal accounts are examined and audited from time to time by auditors appointed by the Provincial Government, and the auditors have plenary powers for the purpose. The auditors, under Section 122, are to submit their reports to the Corporation and their duplicates to the Provincial Government. Under Section 123 the Corporation is to remedy forthwith the defects or irregularities pointed out by the auditors and to report their action to the Provincial Government; and in case of difference of opinion between the Corporation and the auditors, or if the Corporation do not remedy the defects within the time considered reasonable by the auditors, the Provincial Government shall pass such orders as it thinks fit, and its orders shall be final. If the Corporation do not comply with the Government orders, the Government can take action under Section 18. Under Section 123B, the Government auditors can disallow any item of account contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the illegal payment, and Councillors and Aldermen voting for such illegal payment, afterwards disallowed, shall be surcharged and held responsible for the payment and the Local Government has the power to modify the order of the auditors.

Proposals In The New Bill

Now let us glance at the proposals in the new Bill, Section 19 is going to be recast and the Provincial Government will have the power *suo motu* to annul any proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Committee, which in the opinion of the Government is not in conformity with law and the Provincial Government may do all things necessary to secure confor-

mity, or suspend any resolution of the Corporation or any Committee which the Government would think might lead to breach of peace or cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class of person. A new Section 19-A is going to be added, empowering the Government to supersede any incompetent department of the Corporation and to appoint a suitable person to take charge of the department, and such person shall in the matter exercise all the powers of the Corporation, Committee and the Executive Officer, the remuneration of such person being paid out of the Municipal Fund, and any dispute regarding the duties or powers of such persons shall be decided by the Provincial Government, whose decision shall be final. And under the new Section 19-B, the Provincial Government can dissolve the Corporation, when the Government considers it to be incompetent or defaulting in its legal duties, and can direct a General Election. In Section 46 material alteration is being made, making it obligatory on the person disputing an election and filing an election petition before the High Court to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for costs.

Powers Of Appointments

Section 51 makes sweeping changes in the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. The Provincial Government will appoint a Chief Executive Officer and a person who has been for 15 years or more in the Executive Branch of the Indian Civil Service and for 20 years or more in the Executive Branch of the Bengal Civil Service will be eligible for three years renewable at the option of the Privincial Government, and may at any time be removed by the Provincial Government, and the Provincial Government shall remove him if 2/3rds of the Councillors and Aldermen vote for his removal and the Executive Officer shall be paid a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per month and allowances not exceeding Rs. 500 a month.

Moreover, under Section 51-A the Provincial Government shall appoint a Service Commission consisting of three persons, the Chairman shall be a person who has been a servant of the Crown for not less 10 years, and one member shall be a Muslim and the other a Non-Muslim. Of these two members, one must have at least five years' experience in Corporation administartive work. Further, the Government will not only prescribe by rules the term of office and conditions of service of the Chairman and members of the Service Commission, but also the number and conditions of service of the officers and servants to be appointed by the Commission and the manner of their appointments as also the manner in which the Commission will perform its duties. All these persons shall be servants of the Crown and the Provincial Government shall fix their salaries and allowances which shall come out of the Municipal Fund.

This Service Commission shall be consulted in all disciplinary matters affecting any officer or servant of the Corporation, (other than the Executive Officer), who holds a post carrying a minimum salary exceeding Rs. 50 per month; and under Section 51-B, all appointments to any post under the Corporation, save and except that of the Executive Officer, shall be made only on the recommendation of the Service Commission. But this section grants certain small mercies, as posts carrying maximum salary of not more than Rs. 50 and temporary posts for a period not exceeding 3 months, need not require the recommendation of the Service Commission. Although the recmmending authority is the Service Commission, the Government has been pious enough to add in subsection (2), that the actual appointing authority to all posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 250 shall be the Executive Officer who will himself be a Government-appointee, and to the posts having a higher maximum salary the appointing authority shall be the Corporation, provided all appointments having a maximum salary of more than Rs. 500 shall require the approval of the Provincial Government. A new sub-section has also been added to enable the Government to exercise a check in the matter of continuance of any Officer as a Chief Engineer, Chief Accountant, Health Officer, Secretary, Deputy Executive Officer or any officer getting a salary of Rs. 500 or more by making their appointment renewable every five years and hence automatically requiring the approval of the Government at every renewal. Under Section 51C, control of officers and servants of the Corporation will be vested in the Executive Officer, subject to certain provisions regarding reports to the Standing Committee of the Corporation and the Provincial Government. In Section 52 a new Sub-Section is being added enabling the Executive Officer to take action in emergencies and the Provincial Government shall also do so, where the Corporation or the Executive Officer has failed to act, the costs to be defrayed from the Municipal Fund. Section 66 is being so amended that even the rules of business framed by the Corporation shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

Powers of Mayor and C. E. O.

By the new Section 66A, and alterations in Sub-Section (2) to Section 67, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor will be deprived of the power of making a contract on behalf of the Corporation, the same power being henceforward exercisable by the Executive Officer, the Government appointee, who shall sanction all estimates not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and also enter into contract, reporting only those worth between 1 to 10 thousand Rupees to the Standing Committee or Corporation, and contracts for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2½ lakhs require a previous sanction by the Corporation, and contracts exceeding the sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs require a previous sanction of both the Corporation and the Provincial Government. By subsequent amendments the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor have been deprived of all vestiges of power or authority and the Executive Officer has been vested with them, the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor merely retaining the power of crying out "order, order" in Corporation meetings.

There are many other equally elevating features in the Bill of 1940, which would inter for ever Local Self-Government of Calcutta and along with that the memory of Sir Surendranath Banerjea; but only a few salient features of the Bill have been picked out here for comparison with the existing law, which is wide enough for ministerial interferences of any kind and at any time.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

Maternity And Child Welfare In Soviet Russia

[By S. Upadhyaya]

THE future of the State rests with the child, and the healthy child is a valuable asset. The mother through whom the race grows is equally essential to the social well-being. The protection of the mother and the child has been the chief concern of the Soviet Government. Of numerous achievements of Soviet Russia notable is the legislation concerning the protection of the mother and the child. Soviet Russa has learnt to respect the mother and the child is reared up in the manner congenial to the healthy growth of personality.

In the years following the Revolution problems of the mother and the child compelled the attention of the State. The society cannot create genuine motherhood except by scraping out what was crazy and insane in the past. So the Soviet Government began the work of liberation of women with the help of new legislations. The new legislations about marriage of children and divorce came into operation in 1918. It was the real beginning of emancipation of women. Marriage formalities were abolished and only a registration was needed. The marriage code of 1927 was further advanced along the line. It abolished the illegitimacy of child by introducing *de-facto* marriage. Marriage could be dissolved without trial at the instance of the one of the partners. The result was startling. Russian women sacrificed to superstition and barbarity discovered the meaning of life. They came forward to share equal responsibility with men in the new scheme of life. Field, factory, university were honey-combed with women. In the past education despised life. Life was vulgar, uncouth and meaningless. Education could not soil its hands on the realities. In the new order, Russian women were called upon as never before in the blind and bungling struggle towards the light to be conscious and courageous. They have broken the new paths through the dead past to create the new world to dwell in peace and sincerity. In 1937 more than 200,000 women were reading in Universities and technical institutes.

To know the range and possibility of normal development of motherhood the State opened various research institutes. Of these the *Central Scientific Research Institute* is the most important. It studies the health of women and children and has three departments: Sex-hygiene, pregnancy, gynaecology. When a woman is pregnant she is examined by the bureau and a certificate is issued that entitles her to several privileges. For sixteen years (1920-1936) child-bearing was an act of free will, only to be decided by the mother. Abortion under certain conditions was permissible. The legislation of 1936 marked a departure from the past practice and abortion was abolished. Abortion is now only permissible when pregnancy endangers the life of the mother or diseases of parents can be inherited by the child. The new legislation extended social insurances to the mother. Office employees were granted fifty-six days of leave prior to and fifty-six days of leave after the child-birth. Mothers with six children were to receive special allowance of two thousand roubles annually for each child for five years. And mothers having ten children were entitled to a State contribution of 5,000 roubles for five years.

In old Russia 90 per cent. of women did not receive any medical aid in child-birth. Even in cities not more than 15 to 20 per cent had a doctor. At present the Consultation Bureau and Maternity Home do render necessary services. Mothers stay in the hospital for 8 days after the child-birth.

Soviet children are reared up in the nurseries. The Soviet nurseries have a three-fold purpose. It liberates the working women. It rears up the child and educates the mother and the child. The director of the nurseries is generally a women physician.

On her way to work the mother brings the child to the nursery, puts the clothes in the locker and delivers the child to the nurse. The child is examined, dressed in the nursery-clothing and is left among the infant companions. Small infants are kept in the cribs. They have toys to play with and are fed by mothers at regular intervals. The crawling child enters the second group. He plays in the pen and is provided with different sort of toys. By three the child begins to walk. Older children play in groups; their toys are automobiles, locomotives, tractors. They sing and dance. They are often taken to the field and are shown round. At the age of four the child healthy in body and mind leaves the nursery. When the child leaves nursery he joins the *kindergartens*. The *kindergartens* educate the child from the fourth to the seventh year. The *kindergartens* aim to educate the child into an ideal citizen. Science, linked to the philosophy of education, provides the most perfect equation for educational excellence. The children in Soviet Russa are more

alive intellectually, more critical minded about the problems of nature and life. The Soviet children learn the vast creative power resident in socialised and humanised economy. They are taught to love science and objective truth, to respect and love the earth, its manifold unfulfilled excellence and human beauty, to believe courageously in life, life for the lowest children of the earth. The old sad past, they know, is doomed to be lived out in darkness, in a vale of tears. Boys and girls grow up joyously loving life so intensely that death would always seem the sick shadow of life.

The work of the *kindergartens* consists of definite subjects designed to further the physical, intellectual and political development of the child. According to A. Pinkevich the programme includes the following themes:

Theme one: the organisation of the life of the group, in the course of which children become accustomed to manual labour and the observance of hygiene. They get to know nature and a number of elementary arithmetical concepts. At the same time children learn to appreciate music and art generally. The child forms of education at this age are games, drawing, etc.

Theme two: children's participation in the improvement of sanitary conditions, this theme is elaborated in the same manner as the first.

Then come the following themes: participation in celebrations of the November Revolutions, organisation of "economic corners"; participation in the general work of organising for winter sports; Lenin Commemoration Days; organisation of "working corners", participation of children in the Red Army Celebrations; spring work; organisation of vegetable gardens and flower beds.

At the age of 7 or 8 the child goes to the regular school. Various youth organisations do look after the health programme of the young people. The *Pioneers* have the largest centre in Moscow with radio, telephone, telegram for the children. The *Pioneers* organise excursion campaigns into distant country side. Summer camps, truly speaking, is an international gathering of children. Boys and girls of different nationality do spend a happy time. It is the powerful factor in the protection of the children's health.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT

Centres Opened at Different Hospitals in Calcutta

The Government of Bengal have framed rules for the guidance of persons requiring anti-rabic treatment under the decentralised scheme and concession to Government-servants and their families in the matter of such treatment.

It may be stated in this connection that the Pasteur Institute at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, has been closed and no more patients are treated there. An Institution for the manufacture of anti-rabic vaccine has been opened at Ballygunge under the name of Pasteur Institute, Ballygunge, and anti-rabic treatment is now given at the out-door departments of the following hospitals:—

Presidency and General Hospitals for Europeans and Anglo-Indians; Dufferin Hospital for Indian women and children; and Campbell Hospital, Sambhunath Pandit Hospital and Mayo Hospital for others.

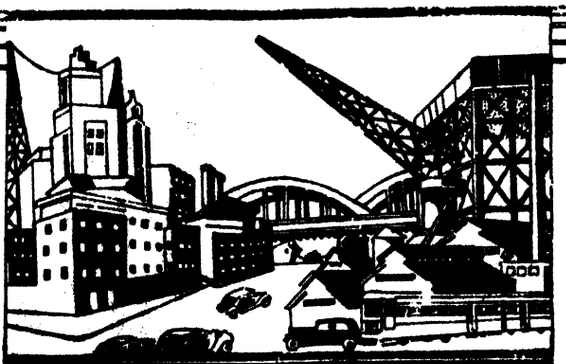


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Progress Of The Municipal Salvage Scheme

[By J. C. Dawes, o.b.e., m.i. mech. e., *Deputy Controller of Salvage, Ministry of Supply*]

MUNICIPAL salvage is not a new venture. Nearly all the refuse disposal plants erected in this country since the last war have been of a type which makes salvage work possible. There were at the beginning of the present war no less than seventy of these plants in England and Scotland; no less than 1,600,000 tons of refuse per annum were passed through the English plants, and some salvage work was done at each of them. At many of them salvage operations were carried on intensively. In addition, some twenty Local Authorities have what are usually referred to as "organic" salvage plants for the reduction of abattoir and fish wastes to feeding meals and fertilisers. No other country, to my knowledge, has municipal refuse salvage plants of the same type. In fact, comparatively few municipal salvage plants of any type are used abroad, and it is correct to say that more salvage work from domestic refuse has been done in Great Britain since the last war than in all the Continental countries combined.

The modern refuse disposal plant of the separation or "salgave" type, as we know it, was introduced as a result of the activities of the National Salvage Council which was set up in 1917, and during the last twenty years hundreds of thousands of tons of useful materials have been salved from house refuse and sold for millions of pounds. Soon after the present war commenced the Government, realising the importance of salvage work, decided to set up another organisation, not a Council this time, but a special Department within the Ministry of Supply. As you know, one of the first decision taken by the new Department was to ask for monthly salvage returns from all Local Authorities in England and Wales whose districts have populations of 10,000 or over, and from districts in Scotland with populations of 5,000 or over.

The first monthly return was for November, 1939, when it was found that the Local Authorities referred to were selling salved materials at the rate of 26,781 tons per month of a value of about £30,000, or £360,000 per annum. Tonnage details are given later. These figures can fairly be taken as representing the pre-war salvage operations of the Local Authorities in England and Wales, because the new Department did not begin to function until the end of that month, when the official Salvage Circular was sent to all Local Authorities. The figures given represent the value of salved materials sold, but they do not tell the whole story because they do not include the value of what might be called "indirect" salvage work, which includes the sale or utilisation of steam for the generation of electricity or other purposes with a consequent saving of coal. The value of this form of utilisation might be estimated at £6,000 to £7,000 per month.

Again, there is the increased value of reclaimed or improved land as a result of controlled tipping, but no figure can be given for this. If it were possible to give a figure it would be substantial.

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The figures are, however, sufficient testimony to the pre-war determination of the officers responsible for public cleansing operations to assist industry, and, incidentally, their own rate-payers, as and when possible; but good as they may be for peace-time operations, they are not good enough to meet war-time needs. They serve one useful purpose in that they can be used as a basis from which to calculate the value of the additional salvage work undertaken as a result of war-time activities, and, as I propose to show, they have now been considerably improved upon, but lest any should feel a sense of satisfaction at the improvement which has already taken place, I must remind them that much further progress is absolutely essential in the national interest.

I have referred to the figures of November, 1939, as a basis, because the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Supply came into being during November, 1939, and issued its first general Salvage Circular on November 30th, 1939. When the returns for December were available it was found that a slight increase had taken place both as regards value and tonnage, the figures being 30,056 tons and £32,869, whilst those for January of the present year still better at 35,073 tons and £35,577; but the weather conditions during this month were bad and interferred with routine collection work. The tonnage figures for February are not yet available, but the value is approximately £42,000, an increase of 40 per cent over the figure of November, 1939.

Many Local Authorities now have excellent salvage schemes in progress, notwithstanding local difficulties experienced in the early stages, but many others are still doing comparatively little. As a matter of fact, the negative returns for February numbered 341, and represented a population of 6½ millions; the 550 positive returns received represented a population of 32 millions.

The reason so many Local Authorities do no salvage work and many others do very little appears to be a mistaken conception of the relative importance of salvage work at this critical period of the nation's history; it must be clearly understood, however, by every Local Authority, and especially those with routine refuse collection services, that the salvage of such waste materials as paper, metals, bones, textiles, and foodstuffs for livestock is equal in importance to munitions production, and the other war services, of which no one ever dreams of doubting the urgency. When the salvage of the materials to which I have referred, as well as others, receives the attention its importance now demands, the results will, I hope, be very difficult from the figures given earlier in this paper and will render unnecessary the consideration of any form of compulsion.

When this important fact is generally realised it will be found that thousands of tons of waste paper, metals, bones, and textiles, all of which are now important war materials, are available for collection in our own country. These materials ought to be—and, in plain language, must be—made available for our industries. I feel sure that the Local Authorities will give the help necessary to secure this, and I am certain that the householders of the land are now prepared to do their part provided they are told precisely what their Local Authorities expect of them. The waste materials I have singled out for emphasis are not the only ones required. For instance, the matter of collecting household kitchen waste has became urgent in many districts where the shortage of pig food is now acute, and, as you know, other waste materials are scheduled in Salvage Circular No 1.

I hope no one will mind my stating the present salvage position in plain terms; I do so because it is necessary and to encourage Local Authorities and

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their officials to give the country the very best assistance possible. There are, and will continue to be, isolated cases where collections of very small quantities of waste materials may not be practical, or economical, as, for instance, in remote hamlets but by far the greater part of the population—over four-fifths—is served by refuse collection services, and these services can become salvage services even if it means modifying the refuse collection arrangements should this become necessary. This has already been done in a few cases, but only a few; in the great majority of cases no important modification has been found necessary in order to proceed with salvage operations.

Effective municipal salvage work in war time means much more than local collections and sales of waste materials; it saves the lives of merchant seamen as well as their ships; it saves currency; it ensures regular supplies of raw materials to vital industries; it helps to keep the Expeditionary Force, the Air Force, and the Navy supplied with equipment and munitions, and, indirectly, it helps with their food supplies. These immensly important facts must be grasped and appreciated if we are to put forward our maximum effort to win the war in the shortest possible time.

I have often heard such remarks as these: "We have instructed the men to accept waste materials when they are offered," or "We have sent out leaflets, but the response has been poor," or "The men are fully occupied with their normal work and cannot do more," and so on; but, on examination, these are often in the nature of excuses and reveal a lack of enthusiasm—in other words, the will to salve is not present. No one has ever said that the materials are not there to be salved, and no one has questioned the need for salving them; but some have taken the view that if the Government want the materials they ought to introduce a national scheme to obtain them, apart from the local refuse collection services. No doubt this could be done, but what of the time and the cost? Think of the staff and equipment which would be needed to duplicate an existing routine service. Why increase the cost of the war unnecessarily and add to the already heavy burden of taxation?

The effective answer, however, is that many Local Authorities, large and small, have clearly demonstrated that the waste materials so urgently needed can be salved by grafting salvage schemes on to their refuse collection organisation. Many such schemes are now working smoothly and well, and producing the desired results. If the standard reached in the best organised districts were to become the standard in all districts the figures I have quoted would be increased by at least four times.

In twenty-five towns latest available figures show that salvage work at the rate of fully £35 per annum per 1,000 of the population is now being carried out; in ten of these towns the figure is over £50. At the other end of the scale many districts are still submitting nil returns, and in many the figure is well under £5 per 1,000. I am not suggesting that a fixed standard is practicable for all towns, because local conditions and methods of refuse collection and disposal make differences unavoidable. Further, most of the Local Authorities returning a figure of £35 or over have refuse separation plants, but not all of them; three dispose of the refuse by controlled tipping. What I do seriously suggest is that, given the necessary determination, the present figures for the towns below the £35 limit can be substantially increased, and I hope and believe they will be and in the very near future.

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NUTRITION PROBLEM IN BENGAL

Investigation Committee Set Up

In order to initiate a uniform nutrition policy in Bengal and to stimulate and co-ordinate nutritional researches in different institutions, a Committee, with Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Public Health, as convenor, has been set up by the Government of Bengal.

This Committee, to be known as the Bengal Nutrition Committee, is expected to function as an authoritative body and to be the agency of nutritional publicity work on sound lines. Ten Specialist Sub-Committees have been formed under it to deal with different aspects of the nutrition problem, such as diet surveys, diet in relation to public health, basic researches, food technological researches and publicity work.

Dr. B. C. Guha of the University College of Science; Dr. B. Ahmed of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, and Dr. S. N. Chatterjee, Nutrition Officer of the Government of Bengal, have been appointed Joint Secretaries of the Committee.

The Government of Bengal hope that a Provincial Nutrition Committee, with such a distinguished authority, would lead to great advances in dealing with the question of solving the nutrition problem of the province, both in scientific and practical aspects.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

Mr. Subhas Bose's Health

The following bulletin regarding the health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was issued on Sunday last by Dr. M. M. De, M.B., M.R.C.P., (London), Professor of Medicine and First Physician, Medical College, Calcutta :—

"I have examined Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this evening. There has been a little progress in his general condition; his appetite has improved and depression in not so marked. The pulse however, has become intermittent and blood pressure remains low. He complains of occasional palpitation and giddiness on change of posture. There is still some pain in the abdomen and over the sciatic nerve on the right side.

"I regret that adequate mental rest has not been observed by the patient as advised by me; the improvement is, therefore, below my expectation. I would again strongly urge the necessity of strict adherence to medical advice in this matter".

The Mayor Opens Soap And Cosmetics Exhibition

The need for greater efforts to popularise the use of soap and cosmetic goods was stressed by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, while he opened the exhibition of Soap and Cosmetics at the Government Industrial Museum on Saturday last.

Mr. Siddiqi said that they were very backward in the use of soap and cosmetic goods. If soap and cosmetic makers understood the art of advertisement and propaganda, they would be able to create a market which would astound them. According to figures, so far as Bengal was concerned, there were 120 soap factories, large and small, and in them 2,581 workers were employed in the washing soap section while 1,113 were employed in the toilet section. The total annual production in Bengal was 23,900 tons of washing soap and 7,685 tons of toilet soap and the value of this was Rs. 72,15,650 for the washing soap and Rs. 68,39,250 for the toilet soap. As against these figures, they imported 46,695 tons of washing soap and 1,359 tons of toilet soap. Mr. Siddiqi emphasised that the importation of soap into India could be totally stopped if the manufacturers and industrialists took up the problem in all earnestness.

In cosmetics, Mr. Siddiqi continued, except in Bengal he did not think that they had made sufficient progress. He was suprised sometimes to see that they used hair-oils and scents imported from Paris and England when some of the Indian products excelled them. Further, India produced all the essentials that went to the basic oils and had a fine sense of smell that could differentiate between any shade of perfume in the world.

What he was trying to impress upon them was, proceeded Mr. Siddiqi that having got the raw materials, and chemical experts to give advice, the only problem left before them was how to induce their people to use more soap in order to keep their bodies clean and thus to raise the standard of general health in India. The poverty of the masses, however, would come in the way, no doubt, but they were gradually witnessing an improvement in the use of soap even by the poorer people. He would request the manufacturers not to demand higher prices for their products than those demanded for European or Japanese imported products. They should calculate on the basis of raw materials plus factory charges, plus a percentage of profit. Thus, instead of making large profits by small sales, they would be wiser if they sold soaps cheaper so that even the poorest people might use them. Then instead of selling thousands of tons, they would be able to sell millions of tons.

Mr. S. C. Mitter, Director of Industries, Bengal, welcomed the Mayor with an introductory speech.

Secondary Education Conference

The Chief Minister of the Bengal Government will discuss the provisions of the Secondary Education Bill with the members of the Senate of the Calcutta University in the first week of January next.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee who presided at last Saturday's meeting of the Senate, read a note from the Vice-Chancellor (Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque) who was out of the town for reasons of health, stating that about a week back the Chief Minister telephoned to him to say that he was anxious to discuss the provisions of the Bill with the members of the Senate. It is proposed therefore to hold a meeting of the Senate on January 6 or 7.

Dr. Mookerjee added that the Committee which was appointed by the Syndicate to report on the provisions of the Bill which had been forwarded to the University by the Government for its opinion, had met a number of times and its report was almost ready.

The University was to have submitted its views on the Bill to the Government by December 15. The Bill is now under consideration of a Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Assembly which is expected to submit its report by January 15 next.

* * *

An emphatic protest against the Bengal Secondary Education Bill was registered at a Conference of educationists held on Monday last at the Ram Mohun Library Hall under the presidency of Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury.

A resolution condemning the measure as highly deterimental to the best interests of the country was adopted at the Conference which was organised under the auspices of the Calcutta Teachers' Association.

The Secondary Education Bill, Mr. Roy Chowdhury observed, which was now before the Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, had been discussed thread-

bare in press and on platform; but this meeting had a special significance in view of the fact that the Conference had been attended mainly by educationists.

The Secondary Education Bill was introduced at a time when communal passion had been at its highest. The measure, Mr. Roy Chowdhury added, apparently innocent-looking, was highly inimical to the cause of culture and education. Educationists or the guardians had no place on the proposed Board for Secondary Education; nominated officials and representatives elected on communal basis were to fill seats. The important task of compilation and publication of text books was to be vested in such a body. The result could easily be imagined; already, in some instances, history had to be re-written and truth and accuracy had to be sacrificed to pander to communal passion. The Board would have the right to abolish or transfer any school to any locality. The experience the people had gained in that respect from the working of the Primary Education Board filled them with dismay.

Not A Communal Measure

Speaking on the Secondary Education Bill at the Calcutta Rotary Club on the 19th instant, Dr. W. A. Jenkins, Special Officer for Secondary Education, Bengal, repudiated the charge that it was a communal measure or a measure that sought to bring Secondary Education in the province under official control.

In the course of discussion that followed the address Dr. Jenkins, replying to a question, said that there was nothing in the provisions of the measure to suggest that there would be any reduction in the number of students attending Secondary Schools under the proposed Board.

Dealing with the question of control of Secondary Education in Bengal he pointed out that there had never been any systematic control of secondary education as such, and that, as a result, the development of schools proceeded upon an unplanned basis and in a haphazard manner. There had admittedly been a steady deterioration in the standard of attainment of the students in these schools and here was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of establishing as soon as possible a responsible controlling authority with power to remedy the existing defects and to ensure evolution upon an approved planned basis.

He referred to past attempts at introducing legislation designed to this end and said that as it was clear that no scheme that could be devised would be acceptable to the University and to Government, Government had no alternative but to place the matter before the legislature for decision.

The Bill proposed to set up one large controlling authority consisting of 50 members representative of all bodies directly interested in education. He explained that it was impossible to have all interests represented on a small body. As constituted in terms of present personnel, there would be on the Board 20 Moslems, 22 Hindus, including Scheduled castes and 7 Europeans together with the President. It could not therefore be dubbed as a communal measure but it gave a reasonable representation to different interests. However ideal it might be that education should be above communal matters, the present situation left no alternative but to state exactly what representation should be given to different communities. Moreover, it was better that the decision as to the communal representation should be made at the beginning rather than be a recurrent disturbing factor at all elections.

A smaller body consisting of 14 members would deal with questions of day to day administration and all of them would probably be educationists. The criticism that there was an undue amount of official representation on the Executive Committee might appear to have substance on the surface but these people were there because of their training and experience and not as Government representatives.

Dr. Jenkins emphasized that the statement that the Board would be entirely under the control of the Government was without foundation and pointed out that the Board would be autonomous.

"Cyclotron" For Calcutta

The Senate of the University of Calcutta, at their meeting on Saturday last accepted with thanks, the offer of Rs. 60,000 by the Board of Trustee, Sir Dorabji Tata Charities Trust, for the purchase of a "Cyclotron" and agreed to make a capital expenditure of Rs. 77,000 to pay the balance of the cost of materials amounting to Rs. 20,000 as also the cost of erection of the plant and construction of a building for the purpose.

The "Cyclotron" will be installed in a newly constructed building in the grounds of the Science College of the University in Upper Circular Road. The University will incur a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 4,000 to maintain the instrument in working order. The cost of the instrument is Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 60,000 is being paid by the Sir Dorabji Tata Charities Trust and the rest by the University. The instrument is expected to be installed at the beginning of the next financial year.

The "Cyclotron," according to Dr. Meghnad Saha, Head of the Physics Department of the Calcutta University, who will supervise the working of the instrument, has great possibilities in finding out the origin of diseases. Dr. Saha who had seen the machine in work in the California University, told the Senate that there were about 30 "Cyclotrons" in different Universities and medical institutes in America. There were four such machines in England and three or four in Russia.

Prof. Nibaran Chandra Roy pointed out that this would be the first "Cyclotron" to be installed not only in India but also in Asia.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy who moved for the acceptance of the offer of the Sir Dorabji Tata Charities Trust for the purchase of the instrument, pointed out that this instrument was used for the purpose of breaking up atoms and molecules into smaller radio active particles. For example, an atom of Potassium or Sodium could be broken up with the help of this instrument, into smaller radio active particles. He said that it would be possible with the help of this instrument to use in the treatment of cancer all those substances which could not be used at the present moment

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SIR P. C. RAY'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

Proposed All-India Appeal

India's leading publicmen, statesmen, educationists and scientists are being approached to have their names appended to the drafts of All-India appeal for funds for which, the Committee was formed recently with Sir N. N. Sircar, as Chairman. The Committee want to raise funds on the occasion of the completion of the 80th year of Sir P. C. Ray, on August 7, 1941. The proposed funds will, it is learnt, be devoted to the furtherence of scientific and industrial research in India.

if they were altered by radio active properties, which the smashed or 'tagged' atoms would acquire as a result of this process. Secondly, all the food and medicines that one took consisting of molecules or atoms could, by this instrument, be reduced into smaller particles and their career in the body could be traced so that they would be able to find out how far the system had been able to utilise the food or the medicine which it was not possible to do at the present stage of development of medical science. These were some of the possibilities of the instrument.

Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party

Twenty-seven members of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party met at the residence of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on Sunday, the 15th December, in pursuance of a notice issued by Mr. Kiran Sankar Ray, General Secretary of the Party, and re-elected Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President of the local Parliamentary Party and Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly.

The All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, it may be recalled, had removed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from the leadership of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party "as a disciplinary measure."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Kiran Sankar Ray had informed over the phone, it is reported, some members of the party cancelling the meeting under the direction of the Congress President. Mr. Ray is further said to have informed the members that a fresh notice for the purpose of electing office-bearers would be issued on a later date.

Twenty-seven members of the Party, however, arrived at Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's house and held the meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu. Mr. Ray objected to the meeting on the ground that he had already notified its postponement. Mr. Ray's objection was overruled by the meeting whereupon he left.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu was re-elected Deputy President of the Parliamentary Party and Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party. Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal was appointed Chief Whip and Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra, General Secretary in place of Mr. J. C. Gupta and Mr. Kiran Sankar Ray respectively. Dr. Radha Kumud Mookherji was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Council replacing Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta.

Jail Hunger-strike Off

Following a long interview which Messrs. Sarat Chandra Bose, Santosh Kumar Basu, Charu Chandra Ray had with the Hon. the Home Minister, when the latter promised to consider the grievances of the Security prisoners on hunger-strike at the Presidency, Alipore Central and Hijli Jails, the prisoners discontinued the strike on Monday last. The assurance of the Home Minister was conveyed to the prisoners in a letter over the signatures of Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose and Pratul Chandra Ganguly.

Braille Instrument Made In Calcutta

The Braille instrument, used for writing by the blind, has been manufactured for the first time in India by the University of Calcutta.

As it was difficult to secure the instrument from abroad due to the present unsettled situation in Europe, the authorities of the University directed the Applied Physics Department of the Science College to see whether it could be made in the College workshop. The experiment proved successful, and 50 instruments have so far been manufetured under the supervision of the head of the department, Dr. P.N. Ghosh, they are for use by students who are being trained as teachers for blind schools by the blind scholar, Mr. S. C. Roy, in the Teachers Training Department of the University. The instruments, from the point of view of efficiency, compare favourably with those manufactured in foreign countries.

The instrument consists of three parts; a small tablet with guide holes and pins to hold the paper in position, two plates with six holes fixed in them at regular distances apart, and a small implement with which to punch holes in the paper.

The Viceroy In Calcutta

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Calcutta on Saturday night last, by special train.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Lady Mary Herbert accompanied by personal staff received His Excellency at the Howrah railway station.

Major-General C. A. Heydeman, Commander, Presidency and Assam District, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. H. H. Burn, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, Mr. S. K. Haldet, Commissioner of Burdwan Division, Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Sir Thomas Lamb were among those present at the station.

* * *

Opening the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Monday last, the Viceroy reviewed the war situation, India's war efforts and the problems connected therewith. He also expressed Government's concern about finding markets for Indian exports

The Viceroy devoted a great part of the speech to the Satyagraha movement started by Gandhiji and said, "I regret all the more that we should have to deal with a movement of this character at this moment, since I do not believe that it corresponds in the very least degree to the true feelings of this country."

Referring to the constitutional deadlock, the Viceroy reiterated that "the final proposals of His Majesty's Government embodied in the statement that I made on their behalf on 8th August, represented a genuine, a sincere and a most generous offer." He asserted :—"Our intentions—our proposals—are crystal clear".

The Viceroy did not fail to give "full weight" to the views of the minorities and gave his final judgement thus :—"But the fact remains; and it is that we cannot at this stage find that degree of agreement in this country, that degree of support for the scheme of constitutional advance which would justify His Majesty's Government in proceeding immediately on the lines I have just indicated."

Yet, "His Majesty's Government and I remain as anxious as ever to see a solution."

Sir P. C. Ray

"I believe in plain living and high thinking and this is the thing which appeals to me most; it is by this mode of life that Gandhiji has won the hearts of the Indian masses," observed Acharya Sir P. C. Ray replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Sindhi Community in Calcutta on Sunday last, at the premises of the Sindhi Merchants' Association at Chowringhee Lane. Acharya Ray performed the opening of the new premises of the Association.

Sir P. C. Ray observed that there was much in common between the Sindhi and the Bengalee and the presence of that community in this province was welcome.

It had pained him to find, however, Acharya Ray continued, that Bengalees following the example of other provinces, had been taking to a luxurious mode of life despite the fact that the income of the average Bengalee was very poor. He had been to Madras and Bangalore several times and had seen for himself how thousands of rupees were spent on ocansions of wedding. The same contagion had spread to Bengal and guardians, forced to purchase highly priced clothings, were being daily impoverished. Acharya Ray was afraid that the case had been the same with the Sindhis too.

It might be possible for well-to-do people to waste money on precious clothes but everyone knew that the mass of the people were too poor to afford that. Sir P. C. Ray believed in plain living and high thinking and it was that mode of life which had enabled Gandhiji to win the heart of the Indian masses. The speaker himself was getting four-score years old and physically incapacitated; he had travelled extensively throughout India and abroad but had never taken with him a servant while travelling and had himself done the washing.

Acharya Ray concluded his address with an appeal to Indian women to take the salutary principle of plain living and high thinking.

Bengal Press Advisory Committee

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association took place on Sunday last in Calcutta. Over 50 members representing various news papers were present. Mr. A. B. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Press Advisor, Calcutta was present by special invitation.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Convenor for Bengal, explained the circumstances under which the Bengal Press Advisory Committee had been formed. He had been instructed by the All-India Standing Committee to restrict its personnel to not more than five. The Convener being *ex-officio*, four others were chosen. They were Mr. W. C. Wordsworth of *The Statesman*, representing the European section of the Press on the Committee, Mr. Mahomed Khairul Anam Khan, Editor of the *Mohammadi* and Managing Director of the daily *Azad*, (the Moslem Press) and from the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Hidusthan Standard* group, Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar and Mr. Janaki Jiban Ghose from the *Advance*, *Matribhumi* and *Viswamitra*.

A resolution approving the personnel of the Committee and recording full confidence in it was then formally moved and seconded. An amendment approving the personnel but suggesting deletion of the portion "having full confidence" was also moved and seconded. After a prolonged discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, only the proposer and the seconder voting for it. The original motion was then carried, all supporting it with the exception of the two dissentients.

Co-Operators' Day

Faith in the co-operative system of economy and its social ideals as representing the future basis of civilisation and the surest guarantee of peace was reaffirmed at a meeting which was held on Saturday, (the 14th December) at the Corporation Extension Hall in celebration of the "International Co-operators' Day".

In previous years the celebration of the day in Bengal was organised by the Co-operative organisation under Government auspices, but this year without any response from them, all arrangement of the function was made by the Bengal Co-operative Societies Federation.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu presiding over the function said that this Federation had sought to emphasise the need of non-official and popular control and establishment of responsibility in abundant measure in co-operative societies and other organisations. Although this attempt had not unfortunately succeded owing to want of responsibility on the part of the Government, they felt that the day was not far distant when the general principles of freedom and responsibility would once again assert themselves in counsels of those who had governance of the country in their hands.

In conclusion, Mr. Basu hoped that the beginning they had made this evening would develop in such a way as to draw into its fold all the co-operative institutions in the far corners of this province, so that in the coming year the day might be celebrated on a much bigger scale.

Other speakers were Messrs. R. Roy Choudhury, Anath Bandhu Dutt, V. Srinivas, M. M. Lahiri, Himangshu Sen and S. M. G. Hyder Ali.

A. R. P. VOLUNTEERS AND CIVIC GUARDS

Viceroy's Inspection

His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the Civic Guards and the A. R. P. volunteers of Calcutta on parade on Tuesday morning at the Parade ground in the Maidan. In all 7,200 persons—4,800 Civic Guards and 2,400 A. R. P. volunteers—participated in the parade.

On arrival, the Viceroy was received by His Excellency The Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Lord Sinha of Raipur, President of the Calcutta Civic Guards Committee, the Hon'ble Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bongal, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather,

As His Excellency had finished the inspection, the whole contingent of Civic Guards and A. R. P. volunteers under the parade commander, Mr. Norton Jones, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, marched past to the tune of music supplied by the military and the police bands.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow and the Lady Mary Herbert attended the function, and others present included Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh Roy, Mr. M. B. Mullick, Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut, and Nawab Mushrruff Hossain, Minister to the Government of Bengal.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT

The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1940, has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor. The Governor has also given assent to the Punjab Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Amendment Act, 1940.

MUNICIPAL GRANT TO COLLEGE

The Jessore Municipality have sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 5,000 to the proposed Jessore College. It is learnt that application for affiliation of the proposed college has already been made and the college authorities expect to open it in the coming session.

NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY

At a Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Naihati Municipality held on the 6th December under the presidency of Mr. C. D. Leitch, Chairman, Mr. S. C. Mitra was elected Vice-Chairman. Mr. Mitra is a retired officer of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and was Assistant Post Master-General, Bengal and Assam.

C. P. DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLVED

The Governor of the C. P. and Berar has directed that the District Council of Betul having abused its powers and institutions under its control to a grave extent should be dissolved and fresh elections be held as early as might be convenient.

The Government Resolution on the subject states that the District Council had constrained its educational staff to engage in various forms of non-educational activities. The teachers were required on plain of disciplinary action to enrol not only themselves but also others as members of the Congress Party. They were encouraged to inscribe on school walls political slogans of which many were very objectionable and some even "prejudicial reports" under the Defence of India Act and Rules. Pamphlets and other papers issued by the District Congress Committee were often dispatched with the School *dak* with the connivance of the District Council and the school board (which is a Sub-Committee of the District Council) and were distributed by the teachers and other District Council employees.

The Resolution also states that a "national circular" had been issued by the school board of Betul to all District Council teachers on November 5, 1938, requiring each teacher to become a Congress member himself and enrol others, wear *khaddar* clothes and Gandhi cap, display photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru in the schools, celebrate November 26 as the day of freedom by taking out a flag procession and also carry out orders sent out by the Secretary of the District Congress Committee in connection with Congress work.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

The Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar and the opening of the Health Exhibition will be held at the Scottish Church Collegiate School on Thursday, the 26th December, 1940, at 6 p.m. The Exhibition will remain open from the 26th to 30th December.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, C.I.E., has kindly consented to preside and Dr. J. B. Grant to perform the opening of the Exhibition.

INSTITUTE OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Response In Asansol

Before a distinguished gathering in the Barret Club, Asansol, presided over by Mr. M. M. Mukherji, General Manager, Ghusick Collieries, Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee *Sthapatyavisarad* stressed the vital necessity for a country wide organisation that could safeguard the interests of Indian architectural arts, crafts and industries and contribute to the cultural and economic regeneration in India. Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, said the speaker, sponsored a degree course in Architecture under the University of Calcutta when he was its illustrious Vice-Chancellor, and his great achievement had inspired the authorities of the Universities of Nagpur, Bombay and Patna, who were now considering the introduction of a like scheme in their Universities. But unless actual constructions were thoughtfully erected in a large scale, where students can get practical training, mere theoretical training in Engineering Colleges would certainly not be effective. The erection of structures in cheap yet beautiful styles of Indian inspiration could convince the public of the legitimate claims and prospects of Indian architecture much more than what mere lantern lectures on the subject could do. Municipalities and Local Boards should, Mr. Chatterjee maintained, encourage Indian architectural constructions by all possible means.

Mr. K. P. Chatterjee, a leading Mining Engineer, observed that terracotta, cement and allied industries concerning civil engineering constructions should provide employments besides creating fields of activities for business magnates.

In a neat speech the President, Mr. Mukherji, stressed the importance of the resuscitation of India's architectural glory, which really was an index of the nation's cultural and constructive achievements.

It was resolved that a Local Committee would be organised, under the guidance of Mr. S. M. Chaudhuri, Chief Engineer of the Local Board, with influential members representing all phases of civic life which could co-operate with the All-India Institute of Indian Architecture that was expected to function at an early date.

COMPULSORY LIFE INSURANCE FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

Bengal Government Scheme

The *United Press* understands that the Government of Bengal are examining a scheme for compulsory life insurance of all Government servants. Information, it is understood, is being collected at present regarding new recruits, appointments each year during the last five years in gazetted, subordinate and inferior services and in subordinate offices with their scales of pay, age, etc. in this connection.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

CORPORATION MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION

A social gathering of the above Association was held on Thursday, the 19th December, in the Officers' Club Room, Central Municipal Office Building.

Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, B.E., A.M.I.E.E., Electrical Engineer, E. I. Railway, delivered a lecture on Electrical Illumination and Signalling of Railways."

CORPORATION SCAVENGERS' AND LABOUR UNION

An Appeal

The attention of the benevolent public is drawn towards the activities of the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labour Union. The said Union is running about 18 schools in Calcutta for the children of the Scavengers and Labourers. The education of these children means much as they would be responsible for the health of the people of the city. The schools depend for the greater part of their expenses on the benevolent public and Corporation. The schools also get some help from the Corporation employees. But with all this the financial condition of the schools is inadequate to scope with even with the necessary and legitimate expenses such as purchase of books and stationery for the students.

We, therefore, appeal to the benevolent public to contribute towards the deserved cause. Their charities would no doubt enable these various institutions to run smoothly.

THE COMING CENSUS

"Not Boycotted by Congress"—Says Mahatmaji

Mahatma Gandhi has written to the Secretary of the All-Bengal Census Board that there will be no difficulty in Census enumeration as there is no boycott on behalf of the Congress.

CORPORATION A. R. P. UNIT

Distribution Of Badges And Certificates

On the occasion of distribution of A. R. P. Badges and Certificates to the members of the Calcutta Corporation A. R. P. Unit, which was held on the 14th December, 1940 under the presidency of Rai Seth Suklal Karnani Bahadur, O.B.E., at the Town Hall, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer and General Controlling Officer, A. R. P. Unit, Calcutta Corporation, said "Nothing gives me greater pleasure than the function of this evening for which we have assembled here to-day. It is evident that the employees who have come here to receive their Certificates and Badges are actuated with a spirit of social service. Fifty years ago there was no such thing as A. R. P., twenty-five years ago we were on the threshold of a new type of warfare and to-day that has developed in all its greatness necessitating the existence of A. R. P. services. One should not forget that one one-self might be the next victim and this thought initiates a feeling of service. It is the duty of every young man and woman to be trained in A. R. P. work which is nothing but a training in social service."

Mr. Mukerjea paid a graceful tribute to Rai Seth Suklal Karnani Bahadur for his kindness in attending the meeting.

The speaker dwelt on the benevolent attention which Rai Seth Suklal Karnani Bahadur, O.B.E., paid to social service which he has taken up with all seriousness and zeal.

In course of an appropriate reply, Rai Seth Suklal Karnani Bahadur, O.B.E. spoke eloquently on the absolute necessity of such organisations which, he said, were unique in their character. He further stated that such social organisations deserved all the encouragement and help from every quarter forthwith

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair by Mr. Benoy Roy one of the Instructors of the Unit.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

It may be stated for the information of the public that there were 48 small-pox (living) cases within last week. A detailed analysis of reports so far received is given below :—

Wards affected.	Reported cases.	Number unprotected.	Age.	Nature of Dwelling place.	No. of deaths.
2	17	16	2-5 yrs.	Pucca.	15
6	9	8	1-2 yrs.	Do.	8
5	5	4	1-2 yrs.	Kutcha.	3
9	3	1	6 months—1 yr.	Do.	1
7	2	Nil.	10-15 yrs.,	Do.	Nil.
3	2	Nil.	1-10 yrs.	Do.	Nil.
11	2	2	Do.	Pucca.	2
1	2	Nil.	Do.	Do.	Nil.
8	1	1	1 yr.	Kutcha.	1
14	1	1	8 months.	Pucca.	1
21	1	1	2 months	Kutcha.	1
31	1	...	Under five.	——	1
29	1	1	Do.	Pucca.	Nil.
38	1	1	Do.	Do.	Nil.
	48	36	Common age below 5.	Mostly pucca dwellings.	33

It will be seen that of the 48 cases 36 were unprotected of which 33 ended fatally, mortality being most marked within the age of 5.

This at once reveals that there must be a large number who are not protected by vaccination during their life and as such are prone to contract this fell disease through sheer negligence and apathy of their parents and guardians.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 14th December, 1940

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 660 against 691 and 645 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 11. The general death-rate of the week was 30.0 per mille against 31.9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th December, 1940, was 554 against 579 and 540 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There were 32 deaths from small-pox during the week against 11 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 23 and 65 respectively against 17 and 74 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.0 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.5.

There were 113 deaths from respiratory diseases against 109 in the previous week.

There were 66 deaths from tuberculosis against 62 in the previous week.

There were 120 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 106 against 112 and 105 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 3 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.8 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 35.4.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 27 deaths of infants under one year.

QUOTATIONS FOR ADVERTISEMENT KIOSKS

Notice

Offers in sealed covers superscribed "Kiosks on Telegraph and Tramway Poles" are invited for the utilisation of telegraph and tramway poles erected on Corporation land all over the city for advertisement purposes for a period of five years from the 1st April, 1941, subject to the following terms and conditions:—

(a) That no Corporation lamp-post shall be used for the purpose of putting up Kiosks, the agreement and the payment being for the right to put up Kiosks on Government Telegraph posts and tramway poles only.

(b) That the party will have the right to display not only porcelain and enamel advertisements, but of hand painted or printed paper posters.

(c) That there should be no advertisement of spirituous liquor on the Kiosks.

(d) That the type of Kiosks to be erected and the nature of the advertisements displayed are to be subject to the approval of the Chief Executive Officer.

(e) That the Corporation will have the right to dispose of complaints, if any, regarding selection of particular sites for advertisement posters.

(f) That a lump sum fee per annum should be quoted, it being understood that the fee should be payable in monthly instalments within a week from the receipt of the monthly bills.

The offer must reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 8th January, 1941.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office:
The 19th December, 1940



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TO ADVERTISE
— IN —
THE
CALCUTTA
MUNICIPAL
GAZETTE

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PARK STREET & RUSSELL STREET

'PHONE BURRA BAZAR 3001

IF MORE CONVENIENT

THE ORIENTAL GAS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

(THE LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS BEING LIMITED)

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Remodelling the inlet sewer to the silt pit in Mominpore Drainage Pumping Station.

2. Supply of Printing Stationery during 1941-42.

3. Supply of Office Stationery during 1941-42.

4. Supply of Typewriting and Duplicating materials during 1941-42.

5. Supply of Drawing materials during 1941-42.

6. Supply of Alum Cake during the year 1941-42.

7. Supply of Hard Coke No. 1 and Smithy Coal at the Entally Workshops during the year 1941-42.

8. Supply of Mild Steel, Chequered plate, etc., during the year 1941-42.

9. Supply of Indian Pig Iron during the year 1941-42.

10. Laying of High Tension Underground Cable from Topsia Pumping Station to the Press Sedimentation Tanks at Bantala.

11. Construction of shelter shed in Mansatala Park.

12. Supply of calves for the rest of the year 1940-41.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 3rd January, for 2 and 3 on 7th January, for 4 and 5 on 8th January, for 6 and 7 on 14th January, for 8 and 9 on 15th January, for 10 on 16th January, and for 11 and 12 on 17th January, 1941. The rates quoted in the tender for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills. Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th December, 1940.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 3rd January, 1941, upto 2 p.m :—

175. Repairs to the public latrine at 34, Sahitya Parishad Street, Ward 3—Rs. 952, dated 18th December, 1940. (1¼ months).

176. Repairs to the Durwans' quarters at S. C. Allen Market, Ward 3—Rs. 469, dated 13th November 1940. (1½ months).

177. Repairs to North Maternity Home at 22, Nilmony Mitter Street, Ward 3—Rs. 400, dated 18th December, 1940, (10 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office
The 18th December, 1940.

District No. I, Engineer's Department, (Cossipore).

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Monday, the 23rd December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

70. Remodelling Sub-Registar's quarters in Cossipore Burning Ghat, Ward 32—Rs. 806, dated 6th May, 1940, (2 months).

71. Repairs to Durwans' quarter and the fencing of the under-ground reservoir at Tallah Pumping Station, Ward 30—Rs. 583, dated 4th December, 1940, (1½ months).

72. Repairs to culvert at the junction of K. L. Das Road and Cossipore Road, Ward 32—Rs. 422, dated 3rd December, 1940, (2 months).

73. Excavating earth from the side of the water main for asphaltum work and refilling the same after aspahltum work, Ward 30—Rs. 85, dated 3rd December, 1940, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 12th December, 1940.

District No. I Engineer's Department, (Cossipore.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 3rd January, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I, (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

74. Repairs to surface drain in Kasiswar Chatterjee Lane in connection with asphaltum pavement, Ward 32—Rs. 790, dated 9th July, 1940, (2 months).

75. Repairs to surface drain and raising the kerb and channel stones in Simlaipara Lane in connection with asphaltum pavement, Ward 31—Rs. 670, dated 8th July, 1940, (1½ months).

76. Repairs to surface drain in Roypara Road in connection with asphaltum pavement, Ward 31—Rs. 679, dated 8th July, 1940, (1½ months).

77. Repairs to surface drain in Anath Deb Lane in connection with asphaltum pavement, Ward 30—Rs. 641, dated 8th July, 1940, (1½ months).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 18th December, 1940.

District No. II, Engineer's Department, (Manicktala.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Monday, the 23rd December, 1940, upto 2 p.m. :—

17. Repairs to Night-soil Cart Depot and Methars' Barrack at Rash Bagan Lane and Kankurgachi Road, Wards 28 and 29—Rs. 214, dated 11th December, 1940, (1 month).

18. Repairs to boundary wall at Bagmari Mohamedan Burial Ground (portion)—Rs. 947, dated 8th December, 1940, (2 months).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 13th December, 1940.

Cancellation of Alignment.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers, vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 4th December, 1940, cancelled the portion of the alignment of the 20 ft., projected public street, connecting Olai Chandi Road with a new C. I. T., Road, falling within the C. I. T. Scheme—Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space, (Section II) in Ward No. 30, which was previously sanctioned by the Corporation on 10th March, 1937.

A copy of the plan, showing the portion of the alignment, cancelled, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, any working day except Saturday, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m., on Saturdays only, on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th December, 1940.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Modification & Cancellation of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to cancel the portion (marked P Q R on the plan) and to modify the portion (marked R S on the plan), of the alignment of the 40 ft. projected public street off Alipore Park Road East (now Raja Santosh Road and running towards south and east to Alipore Bridge in Ward 24, which was originally sanctioned on 23rd November, 1922, by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 18th January, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed cancellation and modification, of the portions of the alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office.
The 19th December, 1940.

Ward Maps for Sale

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that copies of Ward Maps of the City (drawn to a scale of 12 inches to the mile) are ready for sale at rates fixed by the Corporation in accordance with the provision of Section 551 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. Necessary details of information may be had from the Chief Estimator in the Chief Engineer's Office in the Central Municipal Office Buildings.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1940.

Situation Vacant.

Applications are invited from Graduates of the Bengal Veterinary College for the post of a Slaughter House Inspector in the grade of Rs. 100—5—150. The applicants must state :—

(i) Age, (ii) Qualifications, (iii) Experience and past service in the Corporation, if any, and (iv) relationship, if any, by blood or by marriage with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, any Alderman or Councillor or any Statutory Officer of the Corporation.

The selected candidate will be subject to the leave, and other service rules of the Corporation and will have to contribute to the Corporation Provident Fund and before joining his duties he will be required to furnish a declaration under Section 54-A of the Act stating that he was never convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more.

The applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Services Standing Committee No. II and will be received by the undersigned up to the 3rd January, 1941.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th December, 1940.

Special Notice

Health Officer's Advice.

With a view to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurance of epidemics of small-pox and cholera, an extra staff of Vaccinators and Inoculation Officers have been appointed for vaccinating against small-pox and inoculating against cholera.

The public are aware that vaccination and inoculation offer protection against an attack of the virulent diseases mentioned above.

It is, therefore, expected that the public would avail themselves of the services of this extra staff by getting themselves vaccinated and inoculated without delay, and thus co-operate with the Health Officer in attaining the object.

The public may apply to the District Health Officers of the Districts concerned at the undermentioned addresses as well as at the nearest Corporation Vaccination Stations for services of the extra staff mentioned above :—

District I Health Officer—79, Cornwallis Street.
District II Health Officer—22, Mirzapore Street.
District III Health Officer—1, Hogg Street.
District IV Health Officer—11, Belvedre Road.
Health Officer, Cossipore—10 and 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road.
Health Officer, Manicktala—109, Narkeldanga Main Road.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer,

Central Municipal Office.
The 7th December, 1940.

S S Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that Mr. Saroj Kumar Mukherjee has applied for registration of his name as the occupier of Stall No. 37, in the Flower Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Mr. Bepin Chandra Bhuiya, the recorded occupier of the above stall, who has by a registered deed transferred his rights and interests in the said stall to the former.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th December, 1940.

Collection Department.

NOTICE

This is to notify that the office collection Receipt No. 76 of the Collection Department, Division VII of Form No. A.C.-8, having been lost from the book in the blank form, will not be recognized by the Corporation if at any time it is found to have been misused.

A. K BASAK,
Asst. Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 13th December, 1940.

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1940

CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE

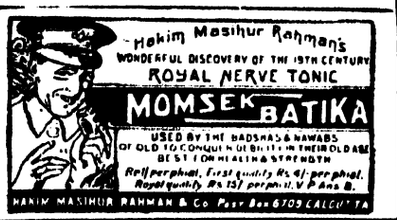
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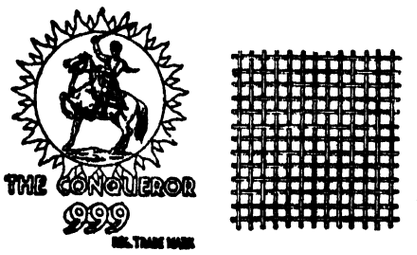
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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital		£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund		£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Cresby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital		£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund		£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 109-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Burrabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,13,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Baroda in 1908, Liability of Members being Limited)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Head Office : BARODA.

Calcutta Office : 11, Clive Street,

Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra), Ahmedabad (Panchkuva), Amreli, Bhavnagar, Billimora, Bombay, Dabhoi, Dwarka, Harij, Kadi, Kalol, Kapadwanj, Karjan, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Sankheda, Sidhpur, Surat, Visnagar (N. G.) and Vyara.

W. G. GROUNDWATER, *General Manager.*

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch :—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDBERG, General Manager,

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1914 Phone Cal. 6517

Head Office :—Dinajpur

Transacts all sorts of Banking business

Particulars on application

Calcutta Branch—5 & 6, Hare Street

ESTD. FIRST BENGALI CLEARING & SCHEDULED BANK 1918

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal.

BENGAL CENTRAL BANK LIMITED

Head Office:—86, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Branches: All over Calcutta, Howrah, Salkia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Berhampore, Dacca, Rangpur, Pabna, Gaibandha, Bogra, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Kodarma and Giridih.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

SOME SELECTED BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT :—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500
SAVINGS BANK :—Interest at 3 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS :—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1166 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE CITADEL BANK, LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

THE JUBILEE DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.
Head Office :—22, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA
Phone: Cal. 3965
Branches at ASANSOL, ISHURDI & SYLHET
Established in 1935 under Indian Company's Act VII 1913-36.
Undertakes all sorts of Banking transactions.
Sound Investment — — Attractive Interest
Apply for further details :—
R. S. SEN GUPTA, *Managing Director.* A. R. BHATTACHARJEE, *Secretary.*

For all sorts of SHARES & SECURITIES—Consult—
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STOCK & SHARE DEPT
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Tele: Buyers *Free Fortnightly Bulletin will be posted on request.* Phone: Cal. 4990 & 786

Fire & Accident Risks covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
National Insurance Building
7, Council House Street, Calcutta
Phone No. 5726, 5727 & 5728.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO BE IN THE EYE OF THE CORPORATION
AND THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE WAY FOR THIS IS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

'PHONE: CAL. 6645
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India)
FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.
NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD. ESTD. 1874
Cal. Offices :—2, CLIVE ROW
The Strongest and most popular Indian Life Assurance Company.

'PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS
THE CONCORD *of* INDIA
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India)
TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS
HEAD OFFICE: 3, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA. LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS TELEPHONES: CAL. [illegible]

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney)		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,,	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz.	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,,	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,,	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer				
Hind-quarter ,,				
Saddle				
Leg per lb.	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb.	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,,	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,,	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,,	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,,	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

USE

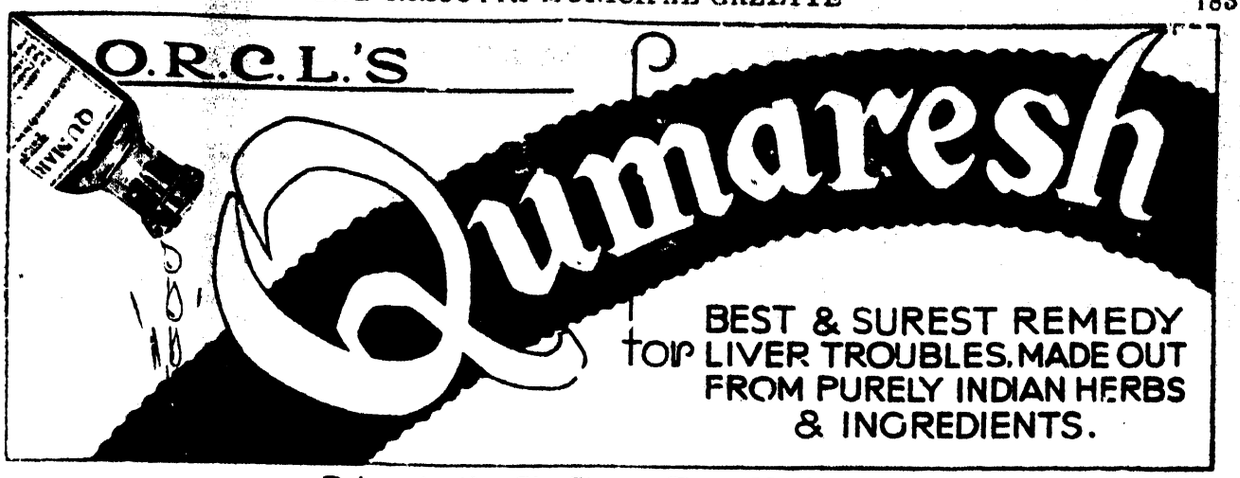
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb.	0 6 0	
Salt Pork	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.— rates vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District,
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 12 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 9	0 1 0
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Naniteel 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	3 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Basl Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 10 0	0 11 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monsfer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Loshit per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mask melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia f6 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S.W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Peara Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...		
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
35	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
54 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
52 Chandney	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Mullet per seer ...		
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sujee ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Jaya Sugar per seer ...		
Do. do. (Crystal)	0 4 0	0 4 3
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, —		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresake per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	3 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 13 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,,	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs A.P.	R
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2-4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Hilly ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 12—14	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 10—20	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each .	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each .	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Basra per lb. —		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 25—35	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...	4 0 0	
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ..		
Do. Multan per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer —	0 8 0	
Do. Sultuna " ..		0 10 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	0 12 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	2 8 0
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 8 0
Darbhanga " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee " ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) —	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasai per md. ...	5 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 12 0	6 0 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...		6 0 0
		6 0 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 0 0	
Kamini per maund ...		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhakt Chata —	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Jav " " ...		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil " ...		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Flour " ...	0 1 3	
Atta B per md. ...		0 2 6
Sujee " ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Atta fresh per maund ...	6 4 0	
Til Oil " ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Attaper md....		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	6 0 0	
DAL.	0 10 0	
Mug Dal (Bhaja) —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 0	
Arhar ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari " ...		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (khari) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 6	
Do. " ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli — ...	0 2 0	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 1 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		3 12 0
Elephant Brand " —		3 10 0
" " Bulk —		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 35 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 8 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisbakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Gelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Moscor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—	1 2 0	
Aligarh	—	—	1 4 0	
Pabna	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 4 0	
Jessore	—	—		
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 3 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Orab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority.	W. B. 8	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0		Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0		Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes, etc

(Continued on page 193)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pulbul per seer ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 9 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 7 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 8, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 8	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 15 & 16	„ 18-0 Per month				
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
„ 52	„ 45-0 „				
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Egga.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	84 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4, & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17		
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44-45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry—Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 2 6
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricot ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Grape ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbusa ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,, ...		
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 16 to 30 ...	1 0 0	
Fazli 8 to 10 ...		
Prunes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,, ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	2 15 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	3 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

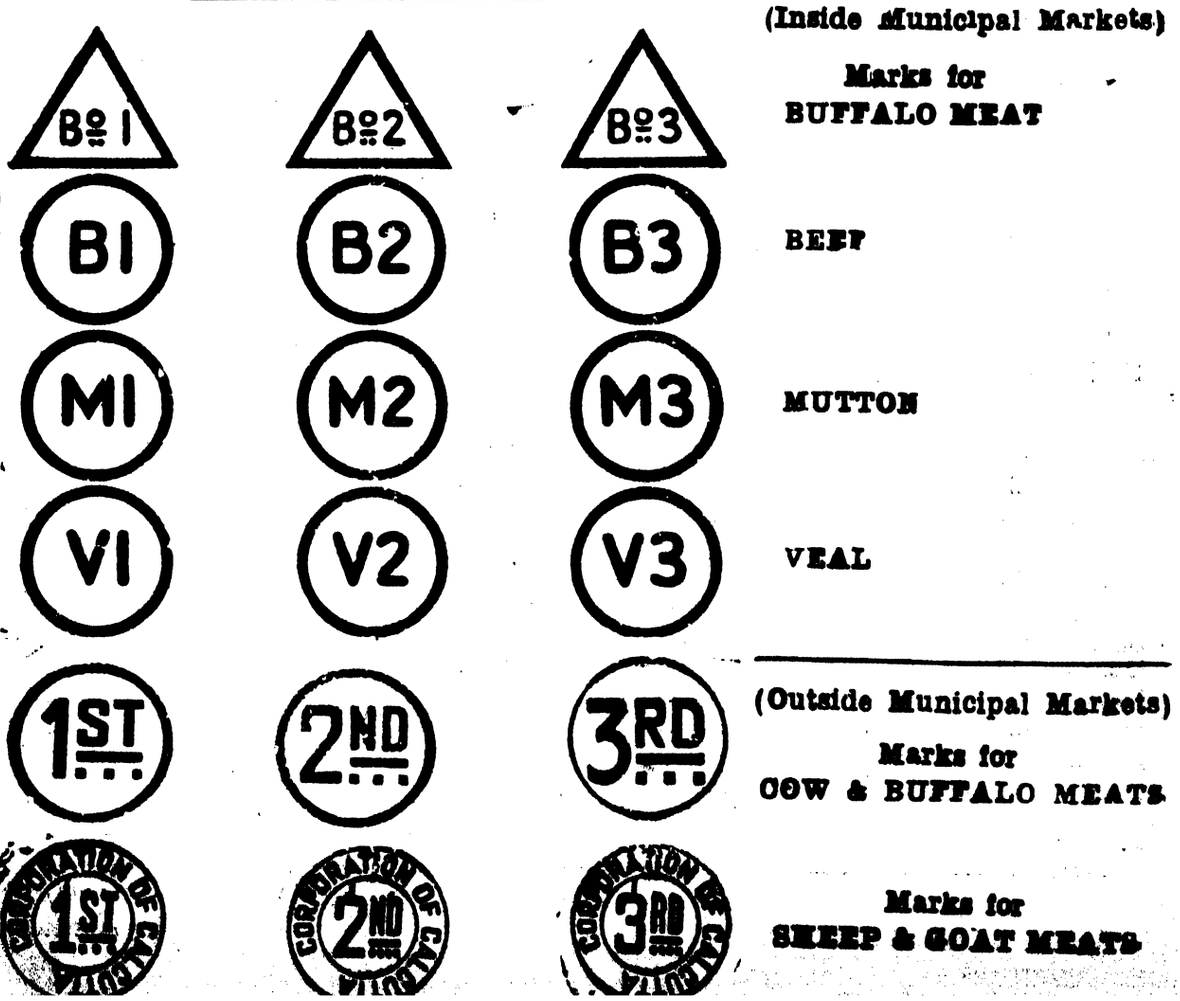
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Ilsa per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sillong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangan ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhefki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		
Khasaree ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

GREETINGS

OF THE SEASON

TO

OUR READERS

PATRONS

AND

WELL-WISHERS

Chronicle & Comment

New Year's Honours

We offer our felicitations to Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, who has been awarded the C.S.I.; Mr. D. J. Cohen, Member, Legislative Council and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, who has been awarded the O.B.E.; and Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Bar-at-Law, Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, who has been made an M.B.E., for being recepients of New Year's Honours for 1941. The graceful recognition of persons connected with the civic administration of the city of Calcutta augurs well for the establishment of harmony and concord with the Government which, in the fitness of things, provide the only key to civic progress and civilised well-being.

New Councillor

A *Calcutta Gazette* Extra-ordinary notifies that the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed to be a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta, in the vacancy caused by the seat of Mr. Abdus Sattar, M.A., B.L., having been declared vacant.

It may be recalled Mr. Abdus Sattar was nominated by the Corporation as an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal.

All-India Local Self-Government Conference

The Conference met at Patna, under the presidentship of Mr. N. R. Sarker who delivered a very capable speech giving a lucid analysis of the outstanding problems of local government at present. The two difficult problems that confront the local government are an efficient personnel and finance. Very large and varied responsibilities vest to-day on local authorities and the efficient discharge of these responsibilities depends materially on the quality of the personnel they employ. Unfortunately, local authorities in our country do not always realise the importance of impartial selection on merit. Personal and political predilections are often allowed to play an unhealthy role in the recruitment of municipal staff. This naturally undermines good administration. This evil will no doubt gradually diminish with the progress of education, with the increase of civic consciousness and improvement in the general standard of public morality. The remedy of this evil does not lie in curbing the powers of local bodies with a view to check nepotism; the proper method would be to insist on the establishment of certain standards and rules which would ensure that appointment should be made strictly on the basis of merit as tested in competitive examinations, subject, of course, to such special considerations as may appear necessary in the interest of backward classes. Similarly, there should be rules to ensure that seniority and merit are respected in the matter of promotions.

In the matter of finance, which is a traditional stumbling block to civic progress in this country, Local authorities are entrusted with many functions which necessitate the spending of increasing amounts of money. But their sources of revenue are most inelastic. The difficulty of local authorities in this respect is that no special sphere of taxation has been assigned to them. They only take what they can after the needs of Central and Provincial Governments have been met. It is becoming increasingly evident that unless the Provincial Governments leave a sufficiently wide scope for taxation by local authorities and further supplement the latter's income by assignments or shares in the yield of provincial taxes and by suitable subventions and grants-in-aid, it would be extremely difficult for local authorities to provide even the essential services. While economic husbanding of existing resources will no doubt go some way, the question of additional taxation for raising of revenues must also be boldly faced.

Greetings To Rural Bengal

From H. S. M. Ishaque, Esqr., *Director of Rural Reconstruction, Bengal*

I TAKE the occasion of beginning of this New Year to offer you my warmest greetings. With Rural Reconstruction, pioneered by the present Government of Bengal, entering upon a most important phase, I can, with confidence, wish that not in words only, but in fact also, the year will be happy and prosperous.

The time has come to recast the spirit, and, through the spirit, the present scheme of things entire. We plan for the spiritual revival of Rural Bengal, which alone can sustain any effort at material reconstruction. Our aim is a great one and demands a dynamic of corresponding force. And, pledged as I am to put forth my very best endeavour to serve you, I avail myself of this opportunity, before I set about the task, to appeal to you earnestly for your response and support. I welcome you to our common duty, which, done in the right spirit, will be lost in free, glad devotion, and to self-sacrifice, which will forget its name and become joy. There are few duties and few responsibilities with such a scope and such reward.

All revivals have sprung from certain sound principles at work. Some revelation, some ideal has caught the minds of men and new life has sprung.

Any large attempt at reconstruction, not based on sound principles, is bound to be sterile. So I propose to devote myself, 'inter alia', to the exposition of certain fundamental ideas about what exactly we intend to do, why we want to do and how we would do it. I hope to address to you regularly a series of Rural Reconstruction bulletins, which shall be arranged to be distributed as widely as possible. These will make the spear-head of the movement.

The greatest obstacle in our task is not so much material as spiritual. It is the weakness of the

(Continued on page 198)

A Speech On The Corporation Laboratory

[By Dr. J. B. Grant]

ON the occasion of the opening of the new premises of the Corporation Laboratory by the Mayor of Calcutta, on Saturday, the 21st December, 1940, Dr. J. B. Grant, M.D., M.P.H., Department of Public Health Administration, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta delivered the following speech:—

Ignorance is prone to labour under the delusion that no problem has previously been attacked correctly or adequately. One is not surprised in reviewing the history of this Laboratory to learn of its historical importance through the significant contribution of its pioneers in particularly the fields of Cholera, Plague and food control. The intimate association during the eighties with the birth and early development of anti-cholera inoculation was a significant contribution in what has since proved a world-wide boon to humanity. The Laboratory was established under Sir William Simpson, the first whole-time Health Officer of Calcutta (1886-1897) who must have been an outstanding individual. He Associated himself intimately with Koch's discovery of the comma bacillus both in Egypt, as well as when the discoverer himself came to Calcutta to confirm his Egyptian discoveries. Calcutta and the Laboratory was a proving ground of the efficacy and harmlessness of Cholera inoculation. The Central Laboratory was similarly historically associated with the introduction of Plague vaccine in connection with the early experiments undertaken by Drs. J. N. Dutt and S. B. Ghose, who joined the Laboratory in the nineties and set the first standards in India for purity of food-stuffs, especially Ghee. This became the important point of departure for subsequent statutory food adulteration requirements both of the Government of Bengal and other Indian Provinces.

Determination of the earliest tropical standards for the purity of water were also associated with the Laboratory in conjunction particularly with the work of Clemesha.

It is a privilege for all attending this opening ceremony that we have with us two of the pioneers Dr. T. K. Ghose and Rao Bahadur V. G. Raju whose contributions in the development of standards particularly of food and of water bacteriology under tropical conditions are too well-known to all of us to require mention. It must also be extremely gratifying to Dr. Ghose that the mantle of the pioneer has fallen on the shoulder of Dr. S. K. Ghose, his able son, under whose immediate direction this Laboratory is being extended and modernised. On the other hand, all technical men appreciate that progress is never achieved except through the intelligent support of general executives. I have had other occasions to realise that much of the credit for the modernisation of the Laboratory is due to the support of Mr. S. Chatterjee, the able Deputy Executive Officer I.

A well-organised Public Health Laboratory is one of the foundations of effective health work and an invaluable means of co-ordinating health activities. If the health work of the Calcutta is to function efficiently, if the control of the water and milk supplies and of communicable diseases is to be based upon facts rather than personal opinion, and if the clinical service is to put into practice for its patients all our present day knowledge of disease prevention, there must be available a Public Health Laboratory doing work of such high character and broad scope that all workers in this field will instinctively seek its guidance and advice. This has for some time been recognised internationally by the larger cities, and many valuable contributions to public health are the result of the painstaking and patient efforts of the Laboratory worker.

Such a Laboratory should be an important factor in stimulating friendly relations between the physicians and the Health Department by providing an expeditious and careful service as an aid to diagnosis. Further more, by establishing a relationship with the milk producers on a high professional plane of fairness and accuracy, it should assist materially in building up the interest of the producers in the control of the milk supply.

The function of the laboratory is to aid the clinician, the epidemiologist, the nurse, the milk inspector, or the sanitary engineer by the examination of submitted specimens.

The laboratory should be so organised that it will be able to undertake as they are needed studies or research in special Public Health problems which may be peculiar to the locality.

The extent to which biological products are distributed depends upon the policy of the state in supplying them to local communities. But regardless of this so far as practical, the laboratory should keep in stock fresh supplies of the biological products, to be made freely available to physicians and for distribution by the division of communicable diseases.

The preparation and free distribution of containers and materials for specimens and cultures, together with careful directions for the collection of specimens, are essential activities.

Implication has been made that the service of a Public Health Laboratory to the community should be free and available to the private practitioner. This has so far not been done in Calcutta and I take the opportunity of referring such a policy for the consideration of the pertinent authorities and of the Health Officer. It is almost superfluous to point out that the efficacy of curative medicine is proportionate to the earliness of diagnosis. Infectious diseases cannot be controlled without ascertainment of their occurrence. Free laboratory facilities are increasingly becoming universal because it has been found that the cost of a free and complete diagnostic service to remove the chief obstacle to early diagnosis is more than repaid through the increased efficiency of medical practice.

Among those present on the occasion (whereupon notices were published in our last issue dated 21st December, 1940) were:

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Lieut.-Col. R. N. Chopra, Dr. J. B. Grant, Mr. H. N. Worth, Dr. B. Mukherjee, Major Taneja, Dr. J. N. Mukherji, Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Mr. G. S. Dutt, Dr. R. Ahmed, Mr. N. C. Paul, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Dr. Meghnad Saha, Dr. Panchanan Neogi, Dr. Biresh Guha, Dr. J. C. Roy, Rao Bahadur Gobindo Raju, Dr. N. N. De, Mr. A. P. Basu, Mr. B. G. McHatton, Mr. J. K. Mitter, Chairman, Tollygunj Municipality, Dr. K. P. Biswas, Dr. A. K. Sen, Dr. T. K. Ghosh, Dr. J. P. Chowdhury, Dr. M. V. Ahmed, Dr. S. N. Das, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Dr. S. Sarkar, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Mr. B. S. Nahar, Mr. D. N. Ghosh, Mr. T. C. Roy, Mr. A. Matin, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. H. K. Ghosh, Mr. Shamsul Haque and Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed.

[Speeches delivered at this meeting by the Mayor and the First Deputy Executive Officer have been already reported in our last issue.

—Ed. C. M. G.]

All-Bengal Municipal Conference

Sixth Session At Berhampore

THE Sixth Session of the All-Bengal Municipal Conference was held at the Krishnath College School Hall, Berhampore, on the 30th and 31st December last. About 200 delegates from municipalities all over Bengal attended, and Mr. Barada Prosanna Pain of Howrah, presided. Mr. Ambika Charan Ray, Chairman of Berhampore Municipality, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Conference, welcomed the delegates and in his speech referred to the good work done by the All-Bengal Municipal Association which was brought into being in 1932 after the first meeting of the All-Bengal Municipal Conference held at the Albert Hall, Calcutta.

Placing the Fifth Annual Report of the Association, Mr. Biren Roy, Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality and General Secretary of the All-Bengal Municipal Association, said:

"Bengal politics to-day reeks of village atmosphere and this is natural as more than 90 per cent. of the population of this province live and die in villages. Most of the towns of Bengal are mere centres of local administration and have very little industrial life to draw its vitality from. Yet if Bengal is to flourish as a progressive province it must nourish its few towns as centres of culture and progress.

"Yet in our optimism we must not ignore the fact that we are passing through one of the severest crises in the history of the world and that in the conclusion of the war, the world will not be what it used to have been these few hundred years. We in our humble way are looking forward to a time when "War Drums will beat no longer" and mankind will settle down to solve manifold problems of life without reference to the sword. The towns will then be the centres of population engaged in the production of not only necessaries but also amenities of life through machines. The municipalities will be able to bring to every man and woman, however humble their station in life may be, all the blessings which science has conferred on humanity. If we set this ideal before our eyes, our work will not languish for want of proper inspiration but will sustain us through all our difficulties and failure."

Referring to the Municipal Association, which he described as "a connecting link between the Local Self-Government Department of Bengal and the ratepayers", he deplored the lack of recognition from Government to the Association in this perspective. He spoke of the "unemployment statistics" which the Association had taken in hand keeping in mind "poor relief" and "provision for the aged and the infirm" which, he said, "in civilised countries is a first charge on the revenues of the Local Councils."

He then said that the Association had "an idea to harmonise and tone up municipal administration in our province by chalking out new lines along which the Municipalities should expand. But for this," he said, "we must have the authority through our own Executive Council, elected by the Municipal Bodies to formulate and see the working out of such schemes for developments as are best suited to their individual requirements. For all these, we must not only have funds, but willing workers for research. And that is the way we have to move."

Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain, in his Presidential Address, spoke strongly against the system of nominations. He said:

"When nominations to the legislature are no longer considered a necessity, I cannot think of any conceivable reason why this pernicious system should continue to disfigure the municipal statute book or to prevent the growth of healthy civic life in us.

"The institution of local self-government in this province has not progressed satisfactorily, but has always had to contend against unnecessary and uncalled for obstruction and interference. If you do not firmly resist such obstruction, I am certain, there will be an end of local self-government in the course of the next few years."

He added: "We must press our claims in the matter of representation on the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the province. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Moslem Chamber of Commerce, all enjoy the privilege of electing their own representatives to the legislature, and it is a great injustice to the self-governing institutions of the province that they have not been given the right of representation."

Next year the Conference meets at Jalpaiguri.

—Greetings To Rural Bengal

(*Continued from page* 196)

sprit, the inertia which paralyses our best resolutions. Conquer this, at least strive to do so, and, with this striving, make the present year memorable in the history of our endeavour.

Do I pitch the note of my appeal too high? I think not.

General Article

Forgotten Calcutta Worthies

John William Ricketts: A Maker Of Anglo-India

[By Shibnarayan Sen, *Curator, Nepal Museum, Katamundu (Nepal)*]

HENRY LOUIS VIVIAN DEROZIO, poet, philosopher and free-thinker, in moving the proposition at a meeting held in the Town Hall (Calcutta) on the 28th March, 1831, that, as a mark of approbation, respect and affection, Mr. J. W. Ricketts should be presented, as a memorial of gratitude by his countrymen, with a silver vase, his portrait in oil, and a public dinner welcoming him to his native shore, spoke as follows :—

> "Why then am I here this day? I have intimated that I have been called here by duty, and that is a voice which I dare not disobey. I am an East Indian, and, therefore, I ought to be here. I am interested in the welfare of my countrymen, and, therefore, I ought to be here. I am anxious to know what measures have been adopted to promote that welfare, and therefore I ought to be here. I love my country and I love justice, and therefore I ought to be here. Shall it be said of me that I was a man who, having committed an error (1), was afraid or ashamed to acknowledge it? They know me not who entertain this opinion of me :— I am satisfied that I have done him (J. W. Ricketts) wrong. Publicly was the error committed, as publicly is it recalled..... Our condition is worse than savage degradation. Of what savage tribes has it yet been recorded that the parents have consigned their offspring to infamy? No, Sir, it has been left for civilised man to do what no barbarian has ever yet conceived. and that has been to work out for an unhappy class the conditions against which we complain. Taking this view of these conditions, the petition, of which Mr. Ricketts was bearer, was the remonstrance of East Indians against the unnatural cruelty of their fathers ..... This Assembly has already accorded its thanks to him, but although the acknowledgements of grateful hearts are pleasing, the labour of men in a public cause should not be passed by in that way. Mr. Ricketts has told us that our gratulations and the plaudits he has received this day have rendered him indebted to us. Gentlemen, that sentiment has made us doubly his debtors. Conceive yourselves transported back to the days of Greek and Roman glory, conceive yourselves a community existing in those ages, with brilliant examples before your eyes of honours and triumphs accorded to those who had served their country; conceive how such examples had operated upon your minds, and you had then welcomed to his native shore the man who for you has done much and suffered much. Many whom I have now the honour to address are aware that it is not recently that he has exerted himself to ameliorate our condition. In youth, when he first felt life in every limb, that animation was inspired by an unabating zeal to do his country service. You can testify whether I overrate him, when I declare, that if any man is entitled to the gratitude of the East Indian community, that man is John William Ricketts....."

In January 1822, in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, which declared that a large proportion of East Indians did not come under the denomination of British subjects, a subscription to defray the expenses of an appeal to the King (George IV) in Council was inaugurated. This was the commencement of the first combined movement of the East Indian Community, which, after eight years of agitation and organisation, culminated in the Petition of the East Indians. Christian inhabitants of Calcutta and the Provinces comprised within the "Presidency of Fort William," to the Hon'ble the "Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled," presented to the House of Lords by the Earle of Carlisle on the 29th March, 1830, and to the House of Commons by the Honourable Williams Wynn, (2), on the 4th of May of the same year.

Towards the close of eighteenth century fears regarding the increase in numbers and loyalty of Eurasians were spread abroad chiefly amongst the servants of the Company; and, whether from a sense of danger, a feeling of shame and disgrace, or a determination to hedge round the preserves of office in the gift of Directors exclusively for those of pure European birth and education, Eurasians were effectually excluded from positions and offices which they were well fitted to occupy. A general letter of the Court of Directors, dated 14th March, 1786, prohibited those wards of the Upper Orphan School of Bengal Military Society, who were born of native mothers by British fathers, from being sent to England for education. In the *Gazette* of June, 1792, it was notified that "no person, the son of a native, shall henceforth be appointed to employment in the Civil, Military or Marine services of the Company, or as sworn officers of the Company's ships, between Europe and India." In 1795, during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Cornwallis, all persons not descended from European parents on both sides, were prohibited from serving in the European branch of the army, unless as fifers, drummers and bandsmen. Those of their number debarred from serving in British regiments, who entered the service of native princes, were immediately recalled on the outbreak of hostilities. This was the case in 1801, when the Mahratta war began. Indeed, up to the renewal of the Charter in 1834, the general tendency of the rule of the Company was to level Eurasians to the same rank as natives, while, at the same time, offices to which natives were eligible, such as those of Munsiffs and Sudder Ameens were closed against Eurasians. Besides this, outside the Presidency towns, they were subject to the rule of Muhamedan law. English by parentage, the majority were denied

(1) Derozio, himself a Member of the Committee, was opposed to the proceedings which Ricketts brought to such a successful termination.

(2) See *Modern Review*, October, 1930, "Some New Lights on Raja Ram Mohon Roy" by S. N. Sen.

the rights of British subjects, and in the *mufassil* they had the benefit neither of *Habeas Corpus* nor trial by Jury.

In November, 1825, a general meeting of East Indians was held at the house of Mr. Wordsworth, with Mr. W. DaCosta in the chair. Acting on the advice of an eminent firm of Solicitors in London, Messrs. Collett, Wimbourn and Collett, this meeting appointed a committee of seven to draw up a draft petition to Parliament. The gentlemen composing this Committee were Messrs. Wordsworth, DaCosta, G. Reed, J. L. Heatly, A. Imlach, H. Martindell, with J. W. Ricketts as Secretary. By February of the following year, 1826, the draft petition was ready and lay for some time at the house of Mr. Imlach, of 40, Cossitollah, (Bentinck Street) for the inspection of all who might feel interested in, or care to make observations on it; and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,731 were obtained to meet the probable expenses of its presentation to Parliament. By the end of March, 1826, the petition was in the hands of a member of the Calcutta Bar (3), for the purpose of undergoing legal revision paying him the usual fee of 40 Gold *Mohurs*. It was not till the December of 1828, that it found its way back to the Committee, who anxious for its completeness in all its parts, submitted it to a third gentleman (4). On the 28th February, 1829, a meeting of the Committee read, discussed and approved of the thrice-revised petition, had it engrossed, and placed in the Town Hall (Calcutta) for signature, and also had it printed in several newspapers. A General Meeting of the Committee was then held in the Town Hall, on the 20th April, 1829, at which Mr. J. W. Ricketts was unanimously appointed the Agent of "the East Indians". Mr. J. W. Ricketts sailed for England in the *Andromache* and after a protracted voyage, reached London on the 27th December, 1829, the very month in which Lord William Bentinck, acting on the advice of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mr. Butterworth Bayley and Sir Charles Metcalfe, abolished the *Suttee* and the same year which saw the suppression of the "*Thugs*".

Mr. Ricketts was a man of literary tastes and culture. When a boy, the pages of Addison were his delight, and later on in life, he frequently contributed thoughful and tasteful articles to the various journals then existing. He published a series of religious Addresses and Exercises for Sabbath Schools, entitled "Feed My Lamb". By persuasion he was a Baptist, one of the early members of Circular Road Chappel, and the friend of the Srerampore Missionaries.

His father, Ensign John Ricketts, of the Bengal Engineers, died in the memorable seize of Seringapattam along with other young and gallant soldiers. His son, John William Ricketts, was born towards the close of 1791. When a child, he was entrusted to some friends who brought him to Calcutta, and placed him at the Upper Military Orphanage at Kidderpore. Before he was sixteen years of age, the lad left school to begin life as an apprentice in the Hon'ble East India Company's service, and sailed to Bencoolen, which at that time was a British settlement. After a stay of five years there, he returned to Calcutta and obtained a situation in the office of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium afterwards amalgamated with the Board of Revenue and rose to be Deputy Registrar.

About this time certain social problems of considerable importance were engaging general attention. The East Indians, or descendants of Europeans by intermarriages with the natives of India, were fast increasing in numbers, and becoming in some respects an important community. They soon began to feel the want of a public seminary for the education of their children. Hitherto the only schools for them in Calcutta were either charitable institutions, or academies kept by private individuals. (Among these schools was one, in Chitpore, conducted by Mr. Sherburne, whose mother was a Brahmin, and among whose pupils were Dwarkanath and Prosono Cumar Tagore, and Russomoy Dutt, the head of the talented family of Rambagan.) Mr. Ricketts' active mind conceived the idea of founding a school to meet the requirements of the community at large. He accordingly convened a meeting of "parents, guardians, and friends" at his residence, 25, South Colinga Road (a large two-storied building, later on known as No. 9, Ripon Street) on the evening of Saturday, the 1st March, 1823. Among those present on the occasion were Messrs. Wale Byrn, Willoughby DaCosta, Sutherland, Kellner, Kerr, Sturmer, Lindstedt, Brightman, Frith and Kyd (founder of the Kidderpore Dockyard). The outcome of the conference was the Parental Academic Institution, which later on acquired the name of the Doveton College, after Captain John Doveton of H. H. the Nizam's Army, who bequeathed a sum of £25,000 to the school. Mr. Ricketts was its first Honorary Secretary, while one of its former principals was Dr. George Smith, better known as the Editor of the "Friend of India," and also the biographer of Carey, Duff, Wilson and Henry Martyn.

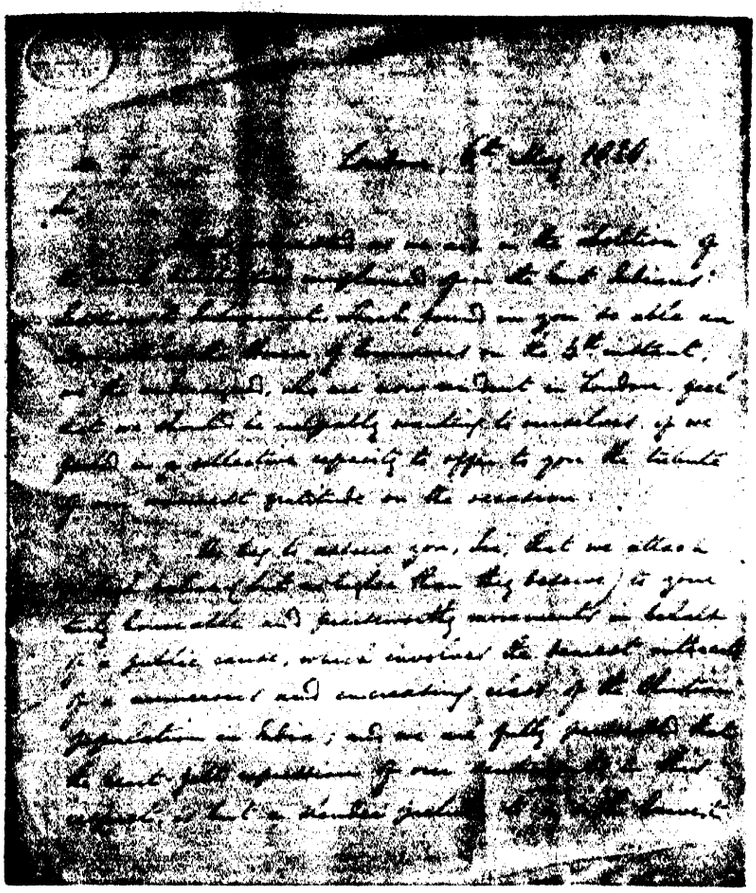
Ricketts bore an upright character, and earned the esteem and affection of everyone with whom he came in contact. Like James Kyd, his great contemporary, he was a thoroughly practical man, and whatever he undertook was managed with remarkable ability, energy and earnestness of purpose. As the founder of an institution for the education of youths of his own community, and the unselfish champion of his people's rights in a land far removed from his family and friends, he has a claim to be considered as the "East India Patriot."

He was married, on October 26, 1826, to Miss Sarah C. Gardner, who was, it is believed, a ward of the Kidderpore Upper Orphan School, and the daughter of a military officer. This lady, who is said to have been remarkably beautiful, survived her husband twelve years. Beside his daughters and the children he lost in their

(*Continued on next page—bottom*)

(3) Mr. Theodore Dickens, Bar-at-Law.

(4) Sir Thomas Turton, Bar-at-Law—The document passed through the hands of Rev. W. Adam also.



TEXT OF THE LETTER

London, 6th May, 1830.

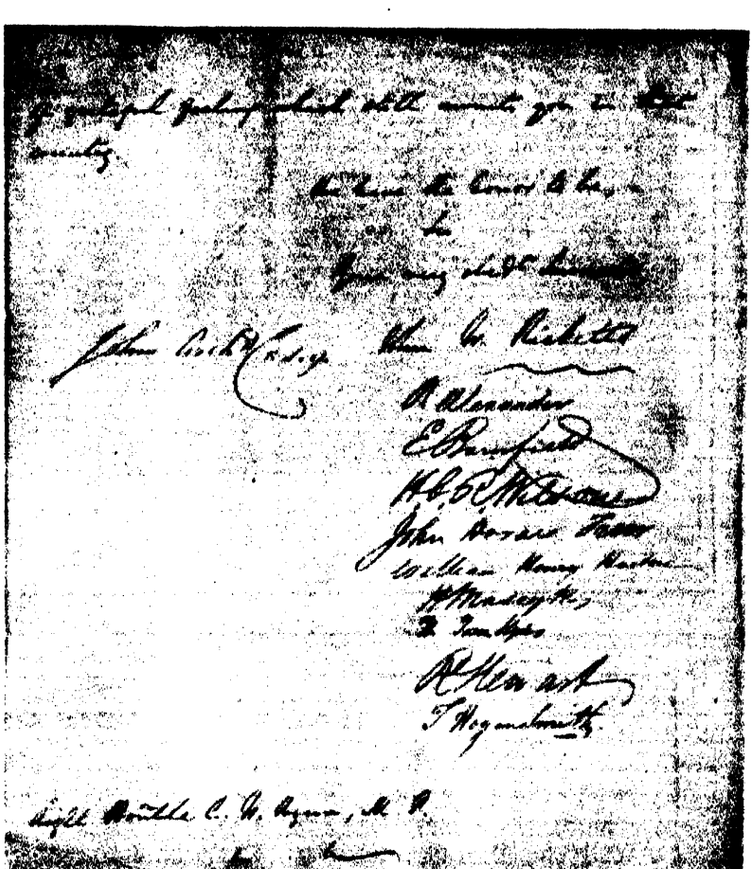
Sir,

Deeply interested as we are in the abolition of the civil disabilities complained of in the East Indians' Petition to Parliament, which found in you so able an advocate in the House of Commons on the 4th instant; we the undersigned, who are now resident in London, feel that we should be culpably wanting to ourselves, if we failed in a collective capacity to offer you the tribute of our warmest gratitude on the occasion.

We beg to assure you, Sir, that we attach a high value (but no higher than they deserve) to your truly honourable and praiseworthy movements in behalf of a public cause, which involves the dearest interests of a numerous and increasing class of the Christian population in India: and we are fully persuaded that the heart-felt expression of our sentiments on this respect, is but a slender prelude to a rich harvest of grateful feeling which still awaits you in that country.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servants,

Sd/- JOHN W. RICKETTS.
Sd/- R. ALEXANDER.
Sd/- E. BARNFIELD.
Sd/- H. C. R. WILSONE.
Sd/- JOHN HORACE FREER.
Sd/- WILLIAM HENRY HURTON.
Sd/- H. MASEYKS.
Sd/- W. TOMKYNS.
Sd/- R. STEWART.
Sd/- T. HOGANSMITH.
Sd/- JOHN ARCH'D CASEY.
Sd/- Rt. Hon. C. W. WYNN, M.P.



size—9 in. by 7½ in.; Folder letter paper, water mark reads as R. Barnard, 1828. Embossed monogram at the top left-hand corner. Crown and the word "BATH."

(Continued from previous page)

infancy, Mr. Ricketts had five sons:—William, the eldest, who went to Barisal and died early; George, the second, who was for many years Secretary to the River Steam Navigation Company at Calcutta; John Andrew, the third, who was posted as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy

Collector at several stations in Bengal; Henry, the fourth, who was an indigo planter at Ghazipore; and Thomas, the youngest, who was killed at Cawnpore during the Mutiny.

John William Ricketts departed this life on the 28th July, 1835, aged 43 years; and was buried in the Old Gaya Cemetery at the foot of the Ramsila Hill. Had his life been spared, length of years might have added much to the good he did and undertook to accomplish: His life is, indeed, examplary, and a great honour to his countrymen.

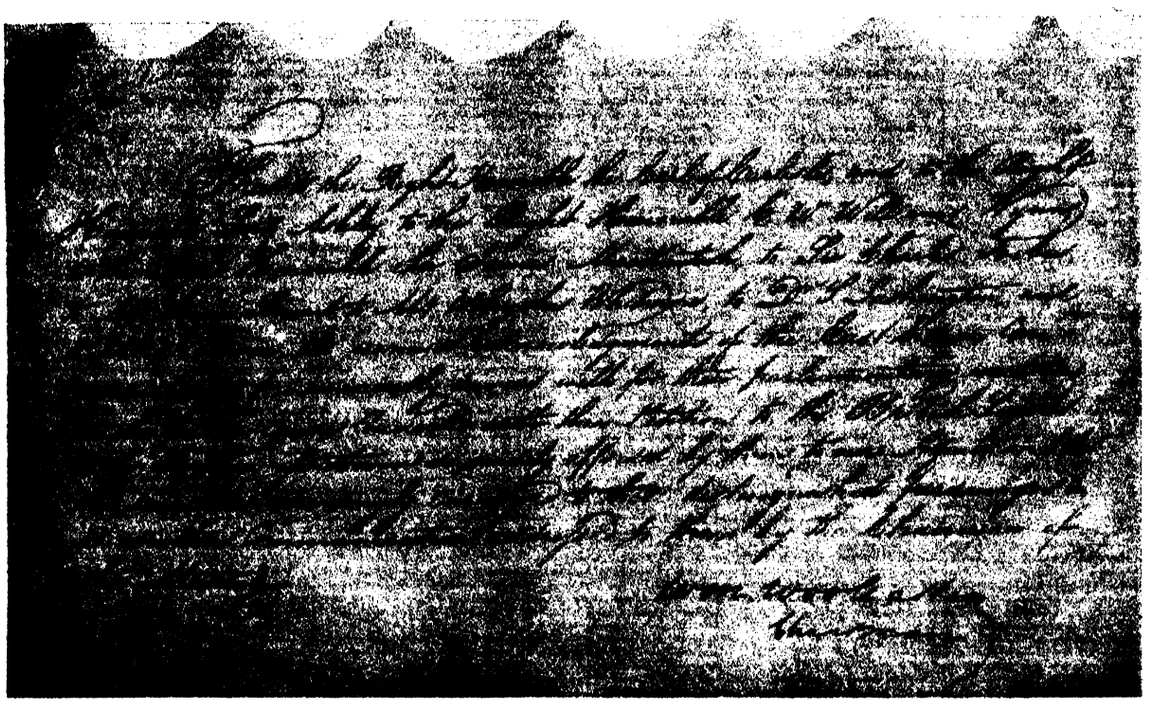
It will be interesting to note here that one of the leading points in Mr. Rickett's examination before the House of Commons was: "Rammohun Roy, a learned and respectable native in Calcutta, associates with us as he does with Europeans."

The East Indian Petition(5) to Parliament brought about the insertion of a clause, in the Charter Act of 1833, proclaiming that all persons, without reference to birth or colour, were eligible to the Civil and Military services of Government; and further the subsequent adoption of the Lex Loci Act of the Indian Law Commissioners.

Accidentally I discovered two papers with regard to the East India Petition in England, from the house of late The Right Honourable C. Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., who presented the Petition to the House of Commons. One is an address of thanks to Mr. Wynn from the Indian residents in London, and the other, a vote of thanks passed at a meeting at Calcutta.

(5) For the full text of the East Indian Petition see, Reports of E. I. C. Affairs Vol. I.

TEXT OF THE VOTE OF THANKS



FACSIMILE OF THE COPY OF THE VOTE OF THANKS.
Size 10½ in. by 6½ in., parchment paper.

TEXT OF THE VOTE OF THANKS

That to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle, and to the Right Honourable Lord Ashley, to the Right Honourable C. W. Williams Wynn, to the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh, to Sir Charles Forbes, to Mr. James Stewart, to Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, to Dr. S. Lushington, and to Mr. I. Hume, the warmest acknowledgements of the East Indian Community are pre-eminently due, as well for their parliamentary exertions, in the public cause connected with their Petition to the British Legislature, as for the kind assistance so readily afforded by them to our Agent; and that the same be accordingly conveyed to those distinguished personages in a written communication addressed to them by the Chairman of the Meeting.

Sd/ Wm. WOOLEASTON,
Chairman.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Treatment Of Rheumatic Disease

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

IN a recent survey of the problem of chronic arthritis, Dr. Robert B. Osgood analyzed some of the various new methods of treatment used for these conditions.

Most important is the concept that rheumatic disease is a disease of the whole body and not something just affecting the joints. First in treatment of this disease, as in any other medical condition, is rest of the body and mind. This does not mean complete inactivity. Sometimes tissues are better rested with moderate exercise than without exercise.

Dr. Osgood also approaches the subject from the point of view of the orthopedic surgeon. He is convinced that good body mechanics can do a great deal to lessen the symptoms of arthritis. Thus he feels that rheumatic patients should walk in such a a manner that the great systems of the body, including the apparatus concerned with the joints, digestion and motion, can function with the smallest amount of restriction. The person who walks erectly without disturbance, who holds his body firmly, is likely to feel better than the one who is slouching and bent.

Particularly important at this time also is the avoidance of the concept that vitamins will cure rheumatism. Now-a-days it is believed that a diet which is high in proteins, fats and vitamins, and low in sugars, is a better diet than any other for the rheumatic individual. It is also well established that regular, normal action of the bowels is helpful for the rheumatic, as for every other person. Certain it is, however, that excessive doses of vitamin D or any other vitamin will not cure rheumatism. Nevertheless, adequate amounts of vitamins A and C, and particularly of the vitamin B compounds which are so closely related to appetite and digestion, must be taken by the person with arthritis.

From time to time a variety of vaccines and serums has been used in these conditions, but the very latest reports indicate that none of these vaccines has yet been established as being really worthwhile in any considerable number of cases of rheumatic disease.

The drugs that have been used in rheumatic disease include every possible type of sedative, pain reliever, drugs which change the circulation; the most recent specific drugs which have been offered have been modifications of sulphur and gold. The most recent research on sulphur seems to show that there is no deficiency of sulphur or any abnormality in the use of sulphur by the body in arthritic disease, and therefore there would seem to be no specific reason for giving sulphur. Furthermore, carefully controlled investigations made on rheumatic patients using sulphur do not indicate that any considerable percentage has been cured.

With gold treatments, much study is going on. While some of the evidence seems highly suggestive of benefit, there is also a great deal of evidence of harm in the form of toxic reactions. Certainly the time is not ripe to say to anybody that they should take gold treatments for arthritis with any certainty of cure.

The doctor who treats arthritis also keeps in mind the fact that many feel better at a high altitude, in a climate that is dry and where there is plenty of sun. Some patients whose arthritis is regularly progressing find a slowing of the progress under such conditions.

Everyone knows that the use of physical treatments, including proper heat, water treatment and massage may benefit the patient with arthritis. In some instances a complete alteration of the nature of the body by a careful study of the glandular mechanism brings about changes that are associated with improvement.

In clinics and hospitals everywhere physicians are studying arthritis from these new points of view. The outlook seems far brighter today than it did in a previous generation.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

A RECENT issue of the *London Lancet* had an article describing the effects of anticipation in an area of England where there had been more than 50 air raid warnings in the previous five weeks. About 12 per cent of the population admitted that they had lost some sleep, and some of them admitted to the fear of being left alone, and in one case to the fear that the roof would fall in. Some people with high blood pressure shook and sweated when the sirens sounded.

It was found that twelve people with mental disease were affected—three depressives being aggravated and two getting better; four anxiety cases getting worse and one getting better; and

one mild paranoiac improving considerably, while another had to be put in the hospital.

The propaganda department in Berlin translated this scientific report by saying that "wraith-like figures walk the streets of London, screaming wildly at the mere sight of airplanes. People have frightful dreams and a continuous feeling of distress. Epilepsy and sleeplessness are on the increase. Stronger religious measures are being taken to combat the increasing immorality." Now the *London Lancet* quotes the German propaganda as a fine example of wishful thinking.

* * *

IN anaemias, iron is probably among the most important of all the drugs that can be used. Even though iron has been used for many years, the exact amount that ought to be taken in the diet is still a matter of careful scientific study. General opinion now is that every one must have from twelve to fifteen milligrams of iron per day to insure adequate iron absorption. Apparently not all of the iron that is in our foods is easily absorbed. If there is not enough acid in the stomach, the iron is absorbed with greater difficulty. Evidently the same amount of iron is not equally effective in all people and excessive iron is more effective.

* * *

AS a preventive of athlete's foot, recent recommendation calls for sponging shoes, slippers and other footwear each week with a 10 per cent. solution of formaldehyde or placing them together in a closed box with a solution of formaldehyde for 24 hours each week. After each sponging or exposure, the clothing cannot be worn without airing for at least another 24 hours. Some people have eruptions on the feet from the formaldehyde. Socks worn by people with ringworm of the feet must be boiled for 10 minutes to free them from the danger of reinfecting the feet.

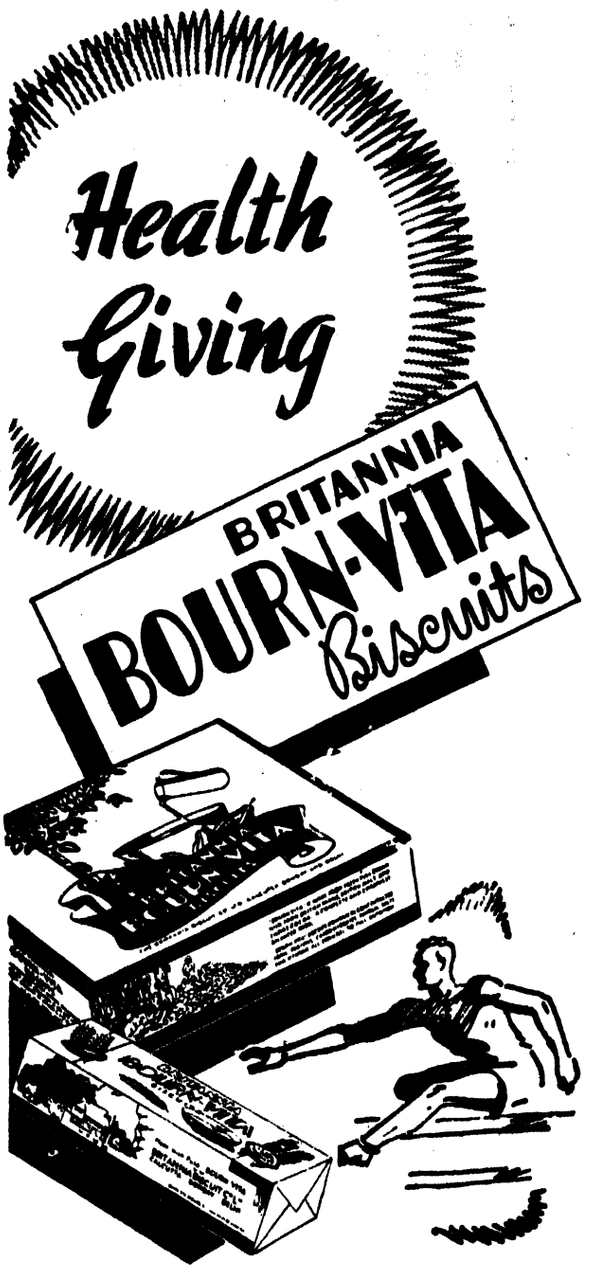
* * *

A RECENT survey of the hearing of aviators show that they get hard of hearing because the organs of hearing become fatigued by continuous noise, also because there are changes in the pressure in the internal ear associated with changes in altitude. Authorities suggest also that the decrease in available oxygen may be a factor in the easier production of fatigue in high altitudes. New designs in aircraft are being planned to help control the problem of loss of hearing in aviators.

* * *

NEW estimates indicate that at least one million children in the United States have speech defects. Ten per cent. are stammerers. Apparently the hearing of speech is to some extent associated with stammering, since stammering is very rare in cases of total deafness. Poor hearing causes distortion of words and uncertainty as to pronunciation. This helps to create hesitancy in speaking. Doctors Harms and Malone have found from 10 to 22 per cent. of deficiency of hearing in stammerers and believe there is a relationship between the loss of hearing and the development of stammering.

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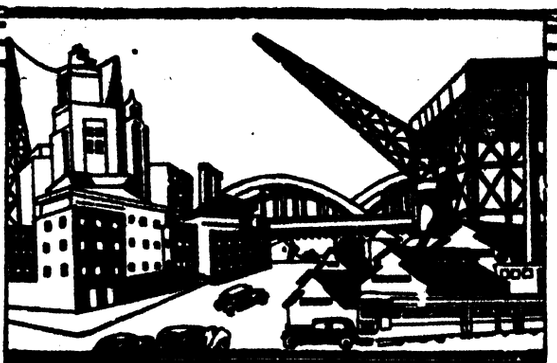
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Traffic Engineering

A New Profession For Modern Needs

[By K. S.]

A NEW kind of professional man and scientific expert is coming into his own today in response to the needs of a nation on wheels.

He is the traffic engineer, most recent addition to the fraternity of professional technical men without whom the twentieth century as we know it would be an impossibility.

Five hundred of his kind are at work right now, thinking not so much about building roads or repairing them, but about a new job imposed by millions of motor cars: speeding traffic safely and sanely on its way.

He and others are receiving their highly specialised training not only on the job, but in a number of special technical school courses, of which the most are offered by a thirteen-year-old institution first at Harvard and now at Yale, the Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

More than 1500 of his fellows should be at work for City, State and Federal Governments by 1950, in the opinion of Maxwell Halsey, Associate Director of the Bureau.

The traffic control engineer's concern is not with the structure of a road itself. It is with laying out the road so that traffic can move swiftly. It is with traffic signals, road markers and warning signs.

He is concerned with intersections—New Jersey's famous clover-leaf intersections on main highways leading out of New York City are typical of the traffic engineer's work. He is also very much concerned with designing curves such that automobiles can move around them safely at the prevailing speeds on that particular road. Control of parking is a special headache that it is his job to salve or solve. Street and highway lighting are in his province.

His field is indeed a pioneering one because it has been subjected to special scrutiny for a relatively few years. One of his jobs is to find out more about the flow of traffic: What kinds of vehicles go where, when and at what speed? Such knowledge is indispensable to proper planning. How do the vast majority of accidents occur, and what percentages fall into the different categories of accidents? Such information is not being gathered as yet on as wide a scab as topflight highway men would like.

All but 50 of the 500 traffic engineers now at work are employed by the Government, working either for the Federal Government, the state governments or about 35 cities with formalised traffic cantrol units as part of their municipal administrations.

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SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

Your traffic engineer is no policeman; in a certain sense, his job is to tell the policeman what to do about regulating traffic. With about 30,000,000 vehicles using the streets and highways of the United States, the traffic problem is entirely too complex to be solved incidentally to the general exercise of police power.

Emergence of the traffic engineer is one of the marks of the fourth stage of auto transport's history, Mr. Halsey declares.

Before it was realised that keeping autos on the move is a separate profession in itself, America passed through a stage of rapidly mounting traffic and an appalling climb in the number of automobile accidents: from 10,723 in 1918 to 27,996 in 1928 to 38,000 in 1937.

Only then did a large number of people begin to realise a fundamental truth which many far-sighted engineers and safety experts had been hammering home for years: America was driving millions of autos designed for comfortable travel at speeds of 60 miles an hour on highways whose basic characteristics go back to a slower age and which are safe for no more than 40 miles an hour.

This at least was a partial explanation of many of the mishaps which were taking (and still do take) a fatality and casualty toll reminiscent of a war.

Until this time highway engineering was concerned almost exclusively with finding out where roads ought to go and with their construction from the surface of the road down.

But this traffic problem indicated that specialised knowledge is needed to solve the problems above the surface of the road. The organisation of government street and highway agencies reflected this condition, Mr. Halsey points out; though they had many men expert in building and in repairing highways, they had almost no specialists in controlling the way the roads were used.

Your traffic engineer is called upon to command many specialised forms of knowledge, all of which are now taught in one or more universities. His training requirements are shown in Mr. Halsey's breakdown of what the traffic engineer does with his time:

For 70% of his time, he tackles problems of mechanical control and parking, involving signs and regulations, marking, signals, islands and intersections, illumination and terminal facilities.

For 10% he works on designing new roads and planning through traffic road, one-way streets, zones and major street systems.

For 5% he does traffic surveys, accident records, administration and the economics of the automobile. The rest of his time is devoted to problems of legislation, educating the public and enforcement.

Youngmen entering this new field should have an engineering degree before they take up the specialised traffic control work, Mr. Halsey thinks, because it is the best guarantee of ability to approach a problem factually and of a spirit of accuracy.

The man with engineering training is also more familiar with mathematics, useful in dealing with the statistical material that is becoming more and more common in the growing literature of traffic engineering.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

A report from Nairobi (Kenya) states:—

A Yellow Fever Conference called following an outbreak in Sudan last month in which 15,000 cases were involved of which 1,500 were fatal, has recommended that yellow-fever carrier mosquito (Stegomyia), which occurs throughout Africa should be completely eliminated from all the sea ports of Eastern Africa which have international or inter-colonial trade, all inland and urban centres, aerodromes, all steamships plying in East Africa or inland waters and along all lines of Railways and communications.

BENGAL T. B. ASSOCIATION

Appeal for Contributions by Vice-Patrons

The following appeal was issued in connection with the 'Flag Day' for the collection of funds in aid of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association which was held on the 21st December, 1940, under the gracious patronage of Her Excellency The Marchioness of Linlithgow and the Lady Mary Herbert:

Tuberculosis is, as is well-known, a terrible scourge. In Bengal, at present, on a rough estimate there are about a million people in the grip of this disease of whom quite a quarter may be said to be spreading the infection. The death rate is quite as terrible; one lakh of people die as victims of this malady. None can escape; it attacks men, women, and children of all ages, and all communities. No less than 35,000 children in Bengal are crippled on account of tuberculosis infection. Children and adults between the ages of 15 and 30 are, according to medical opinion, easy victims of this disease. In large cities like Calcutta four times more women than men die of Tuberculosis. The invasion of the disease is not confined to urban areas, it extends also to the numerous villages of Bengal, and the toll of death and disability is increasing year by year. In these circumstances, it is most necessary that the fight which the Bengal Tuberculosis Association is waging in an organised manner to control infection and death should be reinforced by the people of Bengal by substantial contributions to the Fund for which this appeal is issued. The need of money need not be over emphasised, for it must be plain that without funds the stupendous problem of making a successful assault upon this malady cannot be solved.

Rabindranath Tagore.
Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India.
H. H. Burn.
Bidhan Chandra Roy.
A. R. Siddiqi.
Harold Derbyshire.
Badridas Goenka.
A. K. Fazlul Huq.
Azizul Haque.

CASE AGAINST MR. SUBHAS BOSE

The case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who is being prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules, came up for hearing before Mr. E. G. Creek, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate of Alipur.

Mr. Bose is charged in connection with two speeches delivered by him on February 22 and February 24, at Deshapriya Park, Ballygunge and Rash Bagan Maidan, Belliaghata, respectively.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL PROTEST CONFERENCE

"The Secondary Education Bill is designed definitely to set back the clock of progress. Besides, it is calcuated to poison the fountain of knowledge at its very source. Indeed, I am fully convinced that, of all the misdeeds and misadventures of the present Ministry, this Bill is the most mischievous from the national standpoint," said Acharya Sir Profulla Chandra Ray in the course of his Presidential address at the Secondary Education Bill Protest Conference, which was held on Saturday, the 28th December, at Hazra Park.

"The Bill", urged Acharya Profulla Chandra, "should be dropped; otherwise there will be great discontent in the province. As a worker with some experience in the field of education I consider the Bill ill-conceived and mischievous. It will do no good to anybody, not even to the communalists, as education is a sensitive plant grown in the free atmosphere of mutual confidence. If you want to nurture and develop it, do not cut it off from its root of national unity".

Hoping that good sense will ultimately prevail with the Education Minister, Sir P. C. Ray uttered these words of advice to the Ministry. He further said:

"Bring all the resources available for the development of education, seek the co-operation of all the communities and combine all the forces in dispelling the dense darkness of ignorance still enveloping the country. But in the name of efficiency and better organisation do not uproot the tree which has withstood so many storms".

Over 10,000 people attended the Bengal Secondary Education Bill Protest Conference. 8,200 delegates representing the educational institutions and interests in all parts of the province attended the Conference. The number of Reception Committee members totalled nearly 1,200. Forgetting party differences and party complexities all attended the Conference to emphasise the united opposition of the people to this measure.

"Bengal will not tolerate this measure: she will rise as one man to resist its course. And if with a majority in the Cabinet and in the House, the Bill, amended or unamended, finds a place in the Statute-book, let me tell the Ministry in all seriousness that the consequences will be disastrous. A state of things will be brought about, for which all will have to repent," said Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Secondary Education Bill Protest Conference in welcoming the delegates.

"The entire structure of the Bill has been constructed upon a solid foundation of communal bias, which is seriously and sincerely to be deprecated, and which, if not demolished, will develop into a cancerous growth undermining national life of Bengal in its educational aspect much in the same way and perhaps in a more permanent manner as in other aspects."

Sounding a note of warning Sir Manmatha said:—

"To try to force this Bill down our throat in spite of our protest will be a dangerous game."

ALL-BENGAL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

At the special session of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association held on Tuesday, the 31st December, last, the Conference resolved that Government of Bengal be requested to drop the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1940, and appoint a representative Committee to formulate a plan for the improvement of national education.

The session was convened to consider the Secondary Education Bill and was held at the University Institute Hall under the presidency of Dr. H. C. Mookerjee. A large number of delegates attended the Conference.

"I am grieved" said Dr. Mookerjee giving his opinion on the Bill in his address, "when I see the educational system and policy of the whole Province built up at such expense thrown so lightly and carelessly into the melting pot".

POET TAGORE'S MESSAGE

Bengal's great inheritance is her culture which can only be threatened by our own weakness; no external power can deprive us of freedom in the sacred shrine of Learning or compel us to compromise our integrity by menace of fear or favour. We are proud of our Bengali language which must be preserved from harm and nourished by the devotion of our people; no sacrifice would be too great in the task of strengthening its foundation in the minds of our new generation at the Educational institutions and outside. Having devoted over seventy years of my life to the service of our mother-tongue and to the welfare of Bengal, I have earned the right to make this appeal. My age and health prevent me from taking part in public affairs but the danger which menaces the cultural existence of my own Province has touched me profoundly and I cannot help sending these few words even from my sick-bed.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

An emphatic demand for immediate announcement on the part of the British Government that India will be accorded the status and functions of a Dominion within meaning of the Statute of Westminster within a period not exceeding two years after the conclusion of the war was presented by the National Liberal Federation of India concluding their three-day session at Calcutta on the 30th December last.

Meanwhile, the Federation felt, the Central Government should be so reconstructed as to have by convention a fully national character. The Viceroy as the constitutional head should not ordinarily interfere with any policy commanding the support of such an executive and the Central Legislature; and the portfolios of Defence and Finance should be entrusted to non-official Indians enjoying the confidence of the country.

Registering their opposition to the existence of Communal Award and the suggested division of India into Pakistan and Hindusthan, the country, the Liberals held, should form one single unit of defence though it will have to be of a federal character.

While offering their whole-hearted sympathy in the prosecution of the war, the Liberal party, at the same time, acknowledged that requisite effort would not be forthcoming from the people of India unless sufficient enthusiasm was created among the people by a change in the policy of the Government towards India.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presided and over a dozen resolutions relating to the war, defence, constitution, separate electorates, Civil Disobedience, industrial development, Indians overseas and census were adopted in course of the day's sitting which lasted more than six hours.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

The Conference convened by Mr. M. N. Roy to consolidate present day efforts to build up a solid anti-fascist, anti-Nazi front in India, concluded its last sitting on Tuesday, the 31st December last.

An agreed statement issued suggested the formation of emergency ministries immediately to popularise and democratise the war efforts and prepare the country for the general election to be held in due course of time. It also proposed the inclusion of popular representatives in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The formation of a National Democratic Union for carrying out the common objects was recommended by the Conference.

The Conference of Indian leaders reassembled at 3 p.m. on Tuesday with the same attendance as on Monday.

The draft of the statement prepared by Mr. M. N. Roy was discussed at great length, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta making important contributions.

BENGAL SALES TAX BILL

The business community in Calcutta made a most effective demonstration against the proposed Bengal Sales Tax Bill, 1940, which is now before the Bengal Legislature by suspending their business, and closing their shops.

As a protest against the Bill there was no business at the Jute, Cotton, Linseed, Wheat and Bullion Future markets.

Shops in all important business centres of the city were closed. Piecegood shops in Cross Street, Nurmahal Lohia Lane, Pogeyapatti, hardware merchants' shops in Clive Street, Darmahatta, Oilman's stores in Jagannath Ghat, shops in Chinapatti, Dhurramtolla Street, Harrison Road, Grant Street, Murgihatta, Canning Street, Colootola, Ezra Street, Pollock Street, Radha Bazar, Chinabazar, Sonapati and Maidapati in Burra Bazar, shops in Khengrapati, Chandney Chalk, College Street, Shambazar, Bowbazar Street were closed.

It is understood that the lead for closing the shops on this day as a mark of protest against the Bill came from the Marwari Chambers of Commerce. The fact that at a short notice and without much propaganda work important business firms all over the city suspended their business bears testimony to the spontaneous character of the protest.

A "BABY SHOW"

A "Baby Show" organised under the auspices of the Health Publicity Section of Daridra Bandhab Bhandar was held on Saturday, the 28th December last at the Health Exhibition opened by them at the Scottish Church Collegiate School.

There was an unexpected attendance of babies, but as many could not turn up timely only 52 babies were admitted. Two groups were made of the babies, *viz.*, one below one year and the other between the age of one year and two years. The following won the prizes:—

Group—A. 1st—Asim Kumar Dutt (age 10 months) son of Mr. Anil K. Dutt of 86B, Grey Street: 2nd—Khuku (age 5 months) daughter of Mr. Himangsu Paul of 31B, Badridas Temple Street.

Group—B. 1st—Jhunu Bhattacharjee (1 year 3 months) daughter of Dr. Sailendra N. Bhattacharjee of 7, Star Lane: 2nd—Kamal (age 1 year 2 months) son of Barin Mitra of 175, Khurut Road, Howrah.

Dr. Sudhanshu Kumar Gupta, Dr. Amiya Kumar Bose, Dr. Subal Chandra Dey, Dr. Kanai Lal Das, Dr. Bikash Dutt and Mrs. A. C. Chatterjee, acted as Judges.

Lt-Col. A. C. Chatterjee presided over the function and in course of his speech urged upon the ladies to give more care and attention in building up the children who were the future hope and strength of the country.

Cups and medals were awarded to the winners and the rest were given consolation prizes. Mrs. Chatterjee gave away the prizes.

Lt.-Col. Chatterjee and Mrs. Chatterjee expressed great admiration at the large scale and methodical way in which Daridra Bandhab Bhandar was endeavouring to spread health consciousness among the people.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SHOW

An exhibition relating to the various problems concerning maternity and child welfare will be held at Calcutta in the middle of February next.

(*Continued on page* 211)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

Civic Reception At Karachi To The Turkish Mission

A civic address was presented by the Karachi Municipal Corporation on December 26 to the Turkish Mission.

The address referred to the historical and cultural link between India and Turkey and expressed pride in presenting the address to representatives of a "courageous people who have through centuries withstood the onslaughts of the nations of Europe whose lust for conquest and the pride of power knew no bounds". The address further expressed the hope that the bonds of friendship between the two nations renewed that evening would in the near future be strengthened by exchange of visits by missions of goodwill from both the countries and "with the combined efforts of those who claim to share the common heritage of Oriental civilization, it will be possible to rid the world of its madness, might giving place to right and Bedlam to sanity".

Replying in Persian, on behalf of the Mission, Col. Ziya Kayan, leader of the Turkish Mission, said that they had ample evidence of the very sincere friendship which the people of India felt towards them and their country, demonstrating in full the innate hospitality of the great British Empire and its people. Reaffirming the extremely friendly relations which existed between Turkey and the British Empire Col. Ziya Kayan reiterated that their visit to India had impressed them very much and none of them was likely to forget the hospitality and expressions of esteem which had greeted them on all sides.

His Excellency the Governor, who was on tour, in a message to the Mayor regretted his absence on the occasion.

Darbhanga Municipal Board's Free Gift

The Darbhanga Municipal Board at its meeting held during the last week in December, 1940, passed a resolution making a free gift of its lands lying unutilised to the north of the Dighi Tank and to the south of Harrahi Terrace for the purpose of establishing a "Home for Homeless" in commemoration of the late lamented junior Maharani Adhirani Sahiba of Darbhanga. The Board also resolved to give possession of the aforesaid lands to the sponsors of the scheme of "Home for Homeless" immediately.

New Municipal Charitable Hospital

Mr. K. A. L. Hill, District Magistrate, 24-Parganahs, opened the newly-constructed premises of the South Suburban Municipal Charitable Hospital on Saturday, the 21st December last.

In welcoming Mr. Hill and the guests, Mr. Biren Roy, Chairman of the Municipality, referred to the progress of medical relief in the South Suburban Municipal area and announced that Mrs. Roy has offered a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the completion of an annexe for the exclusive use of indigent women patients of this area.

Khulna Municipality

The District Congress Committee at a meeting adopted a resolution condemning the attitude of Mr. Mahendra Kumar Ghose (Congress), Chairman, Khulna Municipality and Messrs. Manindra Kumar Ray Chaudhury, Abinash Chandra Poi and Rajendra Nath Das Gupta (Congress) Commissioners over their signing a requision for presenting an address to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Khulna on the 28th November last and requesting them to resign from the Municipality. The Committee has also declared that they have ceased to be Congress members.

Tollygunge Municipality

A mass meeting of the residents of the villages Russa, Sibpur, Khanpur, Bajeraipur, Naktala, Baishnabghata, Garia and Jadavpur, included in the added area of the Tollygunge Municipality, was held on December 22, at Khanpur School and was largely attended by cultivators. It was unanimously resolved that objection be taken against the assessments on the ground among others that the assessments made were irregular, arbitrary, excessive, unfair and unjust.

It was further resolved that steps be taken to move the higher authorities in view of the fact that the law permits exclusion of the added area from the Tollygunge Municipality and for obtaining sanction for the formation of a new municipality or inclusion within the Calcutta Municipality in future when necessary.

Allahabad Municipal Budget

Presenting the budget estimates for the year 1940-41, Mr. R. N. Basu, Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board, said that the Board should strengthen its fire brigade by purchasing one or two more up-to-date engines. The estimates show certain unforeseen items of expenditure such as: Rs. 3,000 for census operations, Rs. 6,000 for power supply, Rs. 8,818 for buying alumina ferric, and Rs. 900 for buying animals.

According to the budget the water works capital expenditure would involve Rs. 20,990, wastage prevention scheme about Rs. 10,000, maintenance of water supply Rs. 18,192 and power supply Rs. 6,000. The drainage scheme would cost Rs. 3,01,841, sullage project Rs. 1,89,782, Katra-Colonelgunj drainage scheme Rs. 75,857 and the G. T. Road Rs. 96,685.

Howrah Municipal Commissioners

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following:—

"I am glad to be able to announce that, at my request, the Congress Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality, amongst whom differences had lately arisen, have resolved their differences, and the seven members who had submitted resignations from their membership of the Party have responded to my request to withdraw their resignations and to return to the Party.

"I thank them for all the spirit of accommodation which they have shown towards each other and I feel assured that they will be the same good old friends as they have been in the past. Whatever differences had arisen were, I am convinced, all honest differences of opinion, and I am sure that they will once again begin to show the same good team work which has characterised their actions in the past".

Municipalities In Assam

Certain changes are proposed to be made by the Government of Assam in regard to the rule governing the Municipal Boards concerning classification of transactions. According to the proposed rule the budget estimate of each Municipal Board shall be so framed as to provide for an adequate closing balance. Ten per cent. of the Municipal Board's income (excluding earmarked grants or grants made for specific purposes) shall be the minimum prescribed for such closing balance.

The Board at a meeting held at least two months before the close of the financial year shall prepare in detail estimates showing the probable receipts and expenditure during the ensuing year and the objects in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure.

Without the special sanction, previously obtained, of the Provincial Government (in the case of Municipal Boards in the Surma Valley and Hill Division) and the Commissioner of Division (in case of Municipal Boards in the Assam Valley), no Board shall undertake any work which would involve the reduction of the closing balance below the minimum prescribed.

The proposed amendment will be taken into consideration on the 15th February, 1941, and any objections or suggestions in connection therewith should be submitted so as to reach the Provincial Government before that date.

Dacca Municipality

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Dacca Municipality held last month after three previous postponements, it was suggested to postpone the general election of Dacca Municipality "to a date after the war".

Mr. Bimalananda Das Gupta (Congress) vehemently opposed such a move of extension of the life of the present Board and pointed out that the general election of the District Board of Dacca would be held in the next month (January, 1941), in spite of the war and the present census operations; so there was no reason why the municipal election could not be held during the war period. Moreover, the idea to postpone the municipal election to a date after the terminaton of the war was very vague as nobody knew when the war would end. Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das put forward another plea for postponement, viz., that the Municipal employees were very busy with the new assessment work that was going on and so the election should be postponed for a year. In reply to this, Bimalananda Babu said that as under the law such assessment would come every fifth year and as the Municipality was expected to be competent enough to manage both the election as well as the assessment whenever due, the move for postponement should be dropped. However, the Coalition Party of the Chairman and Mirza Abdul Kadir, by their combined votes, carried a resolution for one year's postponement of the general election.

Hyderabad And Sukkur Municipalities

To enable them to introduce joint electorates for the purpose of the next general elections, the Sind Government by a proclamation published in the Government *Gazette* announces that the terms of the Hyderabad and Sukkur Municipalities expiring in January, 1941, have been extended up to 30th June, 1941, and that of Shikarpur Municipality has been extended up to 18th April, 1941.

Ahmedabad Municipality

More applications were filed in the District Court on December 21 last, challenging the election of seven Congress candidates from two Wards of the Ahmedabad Municipality. In all the elections of 50 elected Congress candidates have thus been challenged.

The election of a woman Congress candidate has not been challenged as she was elected uncontested.

Rangpur Municipal Commissioner Acquitted

The Sessions Judge of Rangpur has set aside the conviction and sentence passed on Mr. Sachindra Mohon Ghosh, Municipal Commissioner, and seven others for, as alleged, having conducted unauthorised processions and meetings. They had been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Rangpur under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to be on good behaviour for one year or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

All-India Local Self-Government Conference

The third session of the All-India Local Self-Government Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. N. R. Sarker concluded its sitting recently after adopting nine resolutions.

By one resolution the Conference appealed to Governments of provinces and Indian States to help the Local Authorities Union with funds and allow local bodies in their jurisdictions to pay subscriptions and donations to the Union. The President was authorized to negotiate with the Governments in this connexion.

The executive body of the Union was asked by another resolution to take steps for the immediate establishment of a central bureau of statistics and information.

A committee was constituted by a third resolution to draw up development programmes for urban and rural local bodies. To this committee were referred several proposals which formed the subject-matter of other resolutions such as improvement of roads and sanitation, levy of terminal taxes, transfer of property and non-motor vehicle taxes, definition of functions and financial resources of local bodies, co-operative insurance scheme for local bodies, establishment of village *panchayats*, improvement of housing, establishment of clinical laboratories, undertaking of public utility concerns and a financial organization for local bodies on the lines of a co-operative society.

A resolution was also passed requesting Governments to make it their definite policy to extend the powers of local authorities and not to curtail their autonomy and suggested that sympathetic and constructive control would be more conducive to healthy development of local self-government.

Three other resolutions were passed, one requesting Governments to set apart certain sources of taxation specifically for local bodies and allow a share in the proceeds of certain taxes. The second requested Government of India to renew their grant of the crore of rupees for rural re-construction and the third wanted railway authorities to allow concessions in fares to delegates attending local self-government conferences.

HINDU-MOSLEM CULTURAL UNITY

Presiding over the 18th Session of the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan Mr. G. S. Dutt, retired I.C.S., declared:

"Bengal is lagging behind in every walk of life to-day. In the political, economic and in every other field she is faced with defeat. But in the midst of this dense darkness enveloping her, there is one silver lining. Her literature deposit everything is shining in all brilliance. Its growth and progress have kept pace with the best literatures of the world. Its vigour and opulence have evoked hope and admiration."

Mr. Dutt further added: "The liveliness and richness of our literature are amply borne out not only by the works of *Sahiya-Samrat* Rabindranath but also by the works of many modern writers. The vigorous and original creativeness that underlies the national life of Bengal is the fountain-source of this literature. Apart from its creative power and originality, Bengali literature possesses a unique harmonising and unifying power. That explains the current of deep and inseparable bond between Hindus and Moslems which flows through Bengali literature, which is unexampled. Both Hindus and Moslems are equally proud of this basic cultural unity. It is my firm belief that despite political dissensions, this cultural unity will endure. Through this unity in literature the unity that will be established in the national life of Bengal will at once inspire and benefit the whole of India."

Opening the Session, Mr. J. J. Ghandy, of Tata's, paid a remarkable tribute to Bengali literature. He said, whether you study the spiritual romanticism of Rabindranath Tagore and of his followers or the intellectualism of some of the younger poets of to-day you cannot but conclude that Bengali literature is not stagnant. Bathed in western springs it has enriched itself. He continued:

"It is unfortunate, however,—though I think it was unavoidable—that the rapidity with which your literature has developed should have brought in its train a certain degree of looseness in the structure of your language. In this age of science, no language can afford to remain a language of idealistic poetry or romance. It must be precise".

Referring to the backwardness of the Bengalis in the field of trade and commerce, Mr. Ghandy expressed confidence that in course of time, "the Bengali will develop a realistic sense which will enable him to achieve as much success in the field

—Calcutta News & Views

(*Continued from page* 208)

The Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, invited a group of experts and specialists in Gynaecology to form an Advisory Committee in this connection.

At the inaugural meeting the Chief Executive Officer explained the direct objects of the proposed Exhibition and considering the fact that Calcutta happens to suffer yet from high mortality of the infants as well as of the mothers, it was extremely desirable to organise a popular exhibition on Mother and Child. Lt-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal, was elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Dr. Syed Zaffar Ahmed, Chairman of the Public Health Standing Committee of the Corporation, Dr. Sundari Mohon Das and Dr. Bamandas Mukerjee, were elected as Vice-Chairmen.

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST

The reactionary provisions of the Second Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, 1940, now on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly, were thoroughly exposed by a number of speakers at a meeting of the rate-payers of Ward 21 held at Maddox Square, Ritchie Road, on the 30th December last, when Mr. J. C. Gupta occupied the Chair.

The object of the meeting, as explained by the speakers, was to elect delegates from that Ward to the big Conference that was going to be held at Town Hall on 9th and 10th January, and also to invite their whole-hearted support and co-operation for the Conference, so that it might be a complete success.

Mr. J. C. Gupta recalled how inspite of their vehement opposition in the Assembly the Bill was sent to the Select Committee. Mr. Gupta said that it was to be regretted that even the rate-payers, whose interests were vitally involved, were not given any chance to have their say in the matter. Mr. Gupta alluded to the deep discontent among the Hindu citizens because they were deprived of their legitimate share of seats proportionate to the amount of taxes they paid. He said that the present measure was still more detrimental to their interests and so it should be their firm resolve to oppose its enactment.

Mr. Benoyendra Bagchi, President of the Ward 21 Rate-payers' Association, discussed the provisions of the new Bill and said that if this Bill was passed into law, the Corporation would virtually go to the hands of the Government. The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor would be mere figureheads bereft of any power. He appealed to the rate-payers of that Ward to come forward and lend their hearty help and co-operation to the coming Conference at Town Hall.

* * *

An appeal to the citizens to muster strong at the forthcoming conference of rate-payers to protest against the enactment of the Second Calcutta Municipal Bill which takes place on January 9 was made by Councillor Bepin Behari Ganguly presiding over a public meeting held on Friday evening at St. James' Square in Bowbazar.

of trade and commerce as he has done in the realms of art and literature."

A resolution condemning unreservedly the proposed measure was adopted at the meeting.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The annual *Priti Sammilani* of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association was held on Tuesday, the 17th December, at 7 p.m. at the Minerva Theatre Board under the presidency of Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri. About four thousand employees and labourers attended the function. Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Barrister-at-Law Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, was the Chief Guest. Many other distinguished people were present.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the President, in course of his speech sounded a note of warning to the audience drawing their attention to Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill, which if enacted, would cripple the activities of the Association in the largest measure. Under the Act the Councillors would have no power to redress the grievances of the employees, and so the organisation of the employees would be faced with the greatest danger. It would be the duty of the Association, he said, to fight out the Black Bill on the lines to be suggested by him and for which he drew up a comprehensive programme. He also said that money would not be wanting to do away with this re-actionary Bill.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Annual Priti Smmilani

The Annual "Priti Sammilani" of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association was held on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1940, at 7 p.m., at the Minerva Theatre Board, Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri presiding. About four thousand employees and labourers attended the function. Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, was the Chief Guest.

Among the distinguished guests were Mr. Satya Priya Banerjee, M.L.A., Mr. Aswini Kumar Ganguly, Mr. Amar Basu, Mr. Purusottom Roy, Mr. Tarak Nath Das, Mrs. J. C. Mukerjea and Mr. B. C. Mullick.

After the National Song by Mr. Bankim Behari Ghorai, Miss Namita Roy Chowdhury delighted the audience with a Hindi song. Mr. Radharaman Roy Chowdhury then welcomed those present on behalf of the Association which, he said, had been doing laudable work for the last seventeen years in spite of many of its selfless workers having had to suffer for faithful service to the Association.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to a speech delivered by the Mayor to the Executive Council of the Association in which the Mayor had questioned whether the Association had thought of the Moslem Problem, Mr. Roy Chowdury said that in the Corporation the workers were actuated only by a lofty sense of nationalism and not by narrow communalism.

The speaker next related how stoppage of advance salaries caused great hardship to workers. He further strongly protested against the proposal to recruit to higher services by competitive examination. Voicing the opinion of the Association, he said that all posts in higher grades should be filled only by promotion. He deprecated the filling of Corporation posts, in the past, by raw outsiders most of whom were either related to Councillors or Heads of Departments. He maintained that the higher grade posts should be filled by promotion as it was the best method and would bring contentment among the staff and efficiency in its train. Concluding, the speaker thanked the Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the President of the Association, for the help they had rendered to the Association.

Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee, the Labour Secretary and Mr. Haranath Chakrabarty, the Social Secretary delivered impressive speeches and Mr. Subodh Chandra Mitter, the Assistant Secretary, narrated the hardships which the labourers of the Corporation had to suffer due to the unsympathetic attitude of the higher officials and also complained of their being exploited for selfish ends.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, spoke highly of the manifold activities of the Association. The Association, he said, had always been helpful to the administration, and though due to various circumstances it had not been possible for him to accede even to its reasonable demands, yet he would say that at no time the Association put the administration to any embarrasing position. He always bestowed serious consideration to any representation, made by the Association. He thanked the workers who organised such a function, year after year, in order to give recreation and pleasures to the employees and workers of the Corporation who had to perform arduous works. Rising amidst great ovation, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the President, praised the manifold activities of the Association but he also sounded a note of warning and drew attention to the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill which, if enacted, would cripple the activities of the Association in the largest measure. Under the Act the Councillors would have no power to redress the grievances of the employees, and so the organisation of the employees would be faced with the gravest danger. It would be the duty of the Association, he continued, to fight out the "Black Bill" on the lines suggested by him and for which he drew up a comprehensive programme. He also said that already a generous gentleman had promised to pay him Rs. 50,000 to fight out the "Black Bill" and, he assured, money would not be wanting to struggle against this re-actionary Bill.

After the presidential speech the Calcutta Corporation Dramatic Club successfully staged a Drama, named "Alamgir," wherein Messrs. Moni Ghose (Bustee Department), Jogesh Kamal Das Gupta (City Architect's Department), who appeared as 'Udipuri', and Kamakhya Chatterjee (Printing Department), played their respective roles to perfection and received great praise.

HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. S. N. Ghose, Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, is going out of Calcutta on leave and Dr. J. P. Chowdhury, District Health Officer, District No. I, will act in his place.

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14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 23rd November, 1940 :—

PRESENT : Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., *Chairman;* Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. J. N. Birch; and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

HOWRAH IMPROVEMENT

With reference to Resolution No. 12 of the Board Meeting, held on the 17th June, 1939, associating

(1) Mr. B. P. Pain, (Chairman), Howrah Municipality,

(2) Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Commissioner, Howrah Municipality,

(3) Mr. J. A. Murray (Howrah Jute Mills), and

(4) The Magistrate of Howrah,

with the Board, under Section 19 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act to an area in the Howrah Municipality, sanction was accorded to their continuing associated members for the 2nd and 3rd terms covering six monthly periods, from 17th December, 1939, to 16th June, 1940, and from 17th June, 1940, to 16th December, 1940, as is required under the rules for co-opted members.

Sanction was also *accorded* to their continuing as associated members for a further period of six months from 17th December, 1940, to 16th June, 1941.

With reference to Resolution No. 2 of the Board Meeting (Part 1), held on the 27th July, 1940, appointing a Committee to hear objections to Improvement Scheme No. I—Howrah (New Howrah Bridge to Dobson Road), it was *reported* that Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., had been included in the Committee with the approval of the members of the Board obtained by having the proposal circulated to them.

SOUTHERN AVENUE

The Board considered the Chairman's note of the 11th November, 1940, and *resolved*, by majority, Mr. Siddiqi and Mrs. Murshed dissenting, that the Resolution of the 29th June, 1940, be rescinded and that Scheme No. XLVII (Eastern portion of Southern Avenue) be adhered to, as sanctioned in respect of the Open Space.

ENTALLY IMPROVEMENT

With reference to Resolution No. 4 of the Board Meeting, held on the 3rd June, 1939, sanctioning a preliminary engineering estimate amounting to Rs. 7,39,000 for Scheme No. LII (South Road, Entally, to Middle Road, Entally), the Board *accorded* their sanction to the Chief Engineer's revised preliminary engineering estimate amounting to Rs. 8,36,000 necessitated for providing a central reservation for tramway tracks of 26 feet.

TENDER FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION

With reference to Resolution No. 12 of the Board Meeting, held on the 16th September, 1939, and No. 12 of the Board Meeting, held on the 4th March, 1940, accepting the tender of Messrs. Dutt and Company, amounting to Rs. 46,772-1-6, for road construction, sewerage, drainage works, etc., on the main road from Radhabazar Street to Lall Bazar Street with side roads, in Scheme No. XLV (Howrah Bridge Approach—Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), 3rd section, and sanctioning an increase in the contract amount by Rs. 3,120 (from Rs. 46,772-1-6 to Rs. 49,892-1-6), the Board considered the Chief Engineer's note of the 19th November, 1940, and *accorded* their sanction to an additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 6,600 for transporting surplus earth, etc., not provided for in the contract, and to the consequential increase in the contract amount by Rs. 6,600, *i.e.*, from Rs. 49,892-1-6 to Rs. 56,492-1-6.

The Board also *approved* of the rate for transporting surplus earth, etc., within a radius of 5 miles at Rs. 35 per 1,000 c.ft.

NEW ASSESSOR

It was *reported* that the Calcutta Corporation had appointed, under Section 72 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, Mr. Abdus Sattar, M.A., B.L., to be an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Tribunal, with effect from the 18th November, 1940.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 21st December, 1940.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 745 against 650 and 691 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 11. The general death-rate of the week was 34·1 per mille against 32.2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—25 *and* 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 21st December 1940, was 635 against 554 and 579 in the two preceding weeks. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 18 in the two preceding weeks. There were 36 deaths from small-pox during the week against 32 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 40 and 78 respectively against 23 and 65 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·9 per mille per annum.

There were 36 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 31·7.

There were 122 deaths from respiratory diseases against 113 in the previous week.

There were 54 deaths from tuberculosis against 66 in the previous week.

There were 117 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 113 against 106 and 112 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 12 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 7 from fevers, 17 from bowel-complaints and 32 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs or added areas was 41.3 per mille.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 36·6.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

There were 21 deaths of infants under one year.

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Sita Ram Shao ...	56-1, Bondel Road ...	Milk ...	24-8-40	15 0
Satish Ch. Routh & Rajen Ch. Ghose	21, Pran Nath Pandit Street	Mustard oil ...	24-8-40	25 0
Ramhrit Lal Bahadur (p.)	129, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road.	Unwholesome Atta	24-8-40	100 0
Prosad Das Mazumder, Badam Shaw & ors.	20, S. S. Hogg Market Front of Potato Range	Exposure ...	24-8-40	15 0
Ram Sing ...	233-6, Lower Circular Road	Milk ...	30-8-40	7 0
Bhutnath De ...	Jagubazar ...	Butter ...	30-8-40	15 0
Md. Basir ...	26, Elgin Road ...	Exposure ...	16-8-40	6 0
Baldeo Sing ...	69-1, Chowringhee Rd.	Mustard oil ...	30-8-40	12 0
Gunendra Nath Ghose ...	45-5-A, Chakrabere Rd. South	Do. ...	9-8-40	15 0
Md. Hossain ...	235-1, Lower Circular Road.	Exposure ...	9-8-40	5 0
Lokenath Shaw ...	4-B, Kundu Road ...	Do. ...	9 8-40	2 0
Anadi Nath Naskar ...	21, Mohim Halder St.	Ghee ...	2-8-40	25 0
Bejoy Krishna Ghose ...	46-2, Do. ...	Milk ...	2-8-40	15 0
Khudiram Majhi & others ...	2, Deb Narayan Banerji Lane.	Do ...	2-8-40	15 0
Purna Chandra Ghose ...	12-B, Sadananda Road	Do. ...	2-8 40	10 0
Sitaram & Saraju Shaw ...	6, Shymananda Road...	Mustard oil ...	16-8-40	15 0
Baloram Dewan ...	113-3, Hazra Road ...	Ghee ...	23-8-40	20 0
Sita Nath Jalia ...	Kalighat Market ...	Exposure ...	16-8-40	8 0
Abdul Guffar ...	161, Russa Road ...	Do. ...	16-8-40	6 0
Ghanashyam Shaw ...	152, Do. ...	Do ...	16-8-40	1 0
Hem Lal Panday ...	48, Ramesh Mitra Road	Do. ...	23-8-40	2 0
Atul & Benoy Krishna Ghose	49, Sadananda Road ...	Do. ...	23-8-40	10 0
Birendra Nath Charit ...	Alipore Judge Court Compound	Ghee ...	2-8-40	10 0
Biswanath Ghosh ...	Alipore Magistrate Court Compound	Do. ...	9-8-40	20 0
Sarju Prosad ...	53, Chetla Road ...	Butter ...	16-8-40	15 0
Shyamser ...	Chetla Bazar ...	Rotton fish ...	23-8-40	5 0
Narendra Nath Sen ...	13B, Pitambar Ghatak Lane	Ghee ...	23-8-40	15 0
Kesorilal Marwari ...	4, Gobinda Auddy Rd.	Mustard oil ...	30-8-40	10 0
Ganesh ...	Chetla Bazar ...	Incorrect weights	30-8-40	5 0
Suraj Mia ...	6, Kaylasarak Road ...	Exposure ...	2-8-40	7 0
Harsaimull & Banwarilal ...	23, Rajab Ali Lane ...	Ghee ...	16-8-40	25 0
P. Kunjamokuti ...	69, Pipe Road ...	Milk ...	16 8-40	10 0
Kartick Ch. Ghosh ...	106, Diamond Harbour Road.	Do. ...	16-8-40	5 0
Bhagwan Sha ...	51, Circular Garden Reach Road	Exposure ...	16-8-40	4 0
Abdul Sakur ...	41, Do. ...	Do. ...	16-8-40	8 0
Fanindra N. Paul & Pulin Behari Ghosh	33-H-4, Mominpore Rd.	Ghee ...	16-8-40	16 0
S. P. Sakoonji & S. P. Mainkulty	41, Circular Garden Reach Road	Milk ...	23-8-40	12 0
Mahabir Sha & Ram Chandra Sha	Orphangunge Market...	Mustard oil ...	23-8-40	25 0
Kanailal Protihar & Manick Lal Protihar	10-1, Kaylasarak Road	Do. ...	23-8-40	20 0
nidra N. Pal & Pulin Behari Ghosh	33-H-4, Mominpore Rd.	Jilapi ...	30-8-40	10 0

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Printing Stationery during 1941-42.
2. Supply of Office Stationery during 1941-42.
3. Supply of Typewriting and Duplicating materials during 1941-42.
4. Supply of Drawing materials during 1941-42.
5. Supply of Alum Cake during the year 1941-42.
6. Supply of Hard Coke No. 1 and Smithy Coal at the Entally Workshops during the year 1941-42.
7. Supply of Mild Steel, Chequered plate, etc., during the year 1941-42.
8. Supply of Indian Pig Iron during the year 1941-42.
9. Laying of High Tension Underground Cable from Topsia Pumping Station to the Press Sedimentation Tanks at Bantala.
10. Construction of shelter shed in Mansatala Park.
11. Supply of calves for the rest of the year 1940-41.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 7th January, for 3 and 4 on 8th January, for 5 and 6 on 14th January, for 7 and 8 on 15th January, for 9 on 16th January, and for 10 and 11 on 17th January, 1941. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd January, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

To All P. I. Contractors,
District II and Manicktolla.

Re: Repairs to Manicktolla Syphon P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 6th January, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 2nd January, 1941.

Auction Sale.

Notice is hereby given for public information that the following materials will be sold by public auction in the Corporation Entally Workshops at Convent Road on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1941, at 9 a.m. The whole of the bid money is to be deposited on the spot to the officer-in-charge and the materials to be removed within a fortnight from the date of sale, failing, the left out materials shall be confiscated to the Corporation.

List of materials.

1. ½-in. thick old teak wood planks (pieces)—800 sq. ft. (approximately).
2. Teak wood scantlings (in pieces, old) —12 c.ft. (approximately).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District III Eng'g Office.
The 23rd December, 1940.

License To Food Vendors

RE: GANGA SAGAR MELA

Notice is hereby given that only licensed vendors will be allowed to sell food-stuffs in the Embarkation Ground near Prinsep's Ghat to the pilgrims going to the Ganga Sagar Mela this year. Intending vendors must apply for and obtain license from the District Health Officer, District No. IV, before the 9th January, 1941.

License will be granted to those vendors only who undertake to keep food-stuffs under fly-proof screens and not to use vegetable products for preparing sweets.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 2nd January, 1941.

Quotations for Advertisement Kiosks

Offers in sealed covers superscribed "Kiosks on Telegraph and Tramway Poles" are invited for the utilisation of telegraph and tramway poles erected on Corporation land all over the City for advertisement purposes for a period of five years from the 1st April, 1941, subject to the following terms and conditions:—

(a) That no Corporation lamp-post shall be used for the purpose of putting up Kiosks, the agreement and the payment being for the right to put up Kiosks on Government telegraph posts and tramway poles only.

(b) That the party will have the right to display not only porcelain enamel advertisements, but of hand painted or printed paper posters.

(c) That there should be no advertisement of spirituous liquor on the Kiosks.

(d) That the type of Kiosks to be erected and the nature of the advertisements displayed are to be subject to the approval of the Chief Executive Officer.

(e) That the Corporation will have the right to dispose of complaints, if any, regarding selection of particular sites for advertisement posters.

(f) That a lump sum fee per annum should be quoted, it being understood that the fee should be payable in monthly instalments within a week from the receipt of the monthly bills.

The offer must reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 8th January, 1941.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office
The 13th December, 1940.

Drain Land Closed

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 4th September, 1940, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 252 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, the portion of the filled up drain land adjoining to the north of premises No. 32, Lansdowne Road in Ward 21, measuring 4 chittacks 20 sq. ft. sold to the owners of the said premises, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured red and marked D. E., has been permanently closed to the public with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution referred to above.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd December, 1940.

Cancellation of Alignment.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers, vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 4th December, 1940, cancelled the portion of the alignment of the 20 ft., projected public street, connecting Olai Chandi Road with a new C. I. T., Road, falling within the C. I. T. Scheme —Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space, (Section II) in Ward No. 30, which was previously sanctioned by the Corporation on 10th March, 1937.

A copy of the plan, showing the portion of the alignment, cancelled, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, any working day except Saturday, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m., on Saturdays only, on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th December, 1940.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Collection Department.

NOTICE

This is to notify that the office collection Receipt No. 76 of the Collection Department, Division VII of Form No. A.C.-8, having been lost from the book in the blank form, will not be recognized by the Corporation if at any time it is found to have been misused.

A. K BASAK,
Asst. Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 13th December, 1940.

Modification & Cancellation of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to cancel the portion (marked P Q R on the plan) and to modify the portion (marked R S on the plan), of the alignment of the 40 ft. projected public street off Alipore Park Road East (now Raja Santosh Road and running towards south and east to Alipore Bridge in Ward 24, which was originally sanctioned on 23rd November, 1922, by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 18th January, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed concellation and modification, of the portions of the alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office.
The 19th December, 1940.

Ward Maps for Sale

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that copies of Ward Maps of the City (drawn to a scale of 12 inches to the mile) are ready for sale at rates fixed by the Corporation in accordance with the provision of Section 551 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. Necessary details of information may be had from the Chief Estimator in the Chief Engineer's Office in the Central Municipal Office Buildings.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 7th December, 1940.

Special Notice

Health Officer's Advice.

With a view to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurance of epidemics of small-pox and cholera, an extra staff of Vaccinators and Inoculation Officers have been appointed for vaccinating against small-pox and inoculating against cholera.

The public are aware that vaccination and inoculation offer protection against an attack of the virulent diseases mentioned above.

It is, therefore, expected that the public would avail themselves of the services of this extra staff by getting themselves vaccinated and inoculated without delay, and thus co-operate with the Health Officer in attaining the object.

The public may apply to the District Health Officers of the Districts concerned at the undermentioned addresses as well as at the nearest Corporation Vaccination Stations for services of the extra staff mentioned above :—

District I Health Officer—79, Cornwallis Street.
District II Health Officer—22, Mirzapore Street.
District III Health Officer—1, Hogg Street.
District IV Health Officer—11, Belvedre Road.
Health Officer, Cossipore—10 and 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road.
Health Officer, Manicktala—109, Narkeldanga Main Road.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer,

Central Municipal Office.
The 7th December, 1940.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that Mr. Saroj Kumar Mukherjee has applied for registration of his name as the occupier of Stall No. 37, in the Flower Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Mr. Bepin Chandra Bhuiya, the recorded occupier of the above stall, who has by a registered deed transferred his rights and interests in the said stall to the former.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th December, 1940

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CANE FURNITURE
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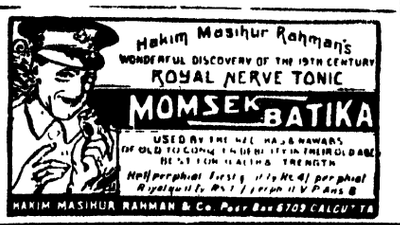
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Lexin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.
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Why do you look older than what you actually are?
Get a phial of "RAJVAID HAIR DYE" use it and begin to look years younger.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
140, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SPACE
RESERVED

INDIA'S BIGGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST.
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD.
Head Office—DACCA : : *Branches*—All over India.
First Manufacturers of
MRITASANJIBANI SUDHA
Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

ASOKA
The specially prepared Liq. Ext of Asoka. Contains all the active therapeutic principles valuable in the treatment of Menorrhegia, Leucorrhoea, Giddiness and all other diseases

SAPTAPARNIN
A purely vegetable product with excellent anti-malarial tonic and alternative properties. No bye-effects like Quinine. Enhance natural resistance of the body and tones up the whole system.
C. K. SEN & CO., LD.
Manufacturing Ayurvedic Chemists

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The best Ayurvedic remedy for high Blood pressure. Prepared from a two thousand year-old formula. A preparation well confirmed and properly tested

Phone No. 2467 Cal.
BENGAL WIRE NETTING FACTORY.
Government and Railway Contractors.
Manufacturers of :—
All kinds of wove wire, wire nettings
Office :—71, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Workshop :—16/B, Sitalatalla Lane, Narkeldanga, Calcutta.

Telegrams :—"TUBES" Post Box 423. Phone Cal. 3356.

KUMER BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

14 & 15, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta

HARDWARE AND TUBE MERCHANTS. BIGGEST IMPORTERS AND STOCKISTS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS, BLACK GAS, GALVANIZED AND STEAM, BRITISH CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN MAKE. G. M. FITTINGS AND TUBE-WELL REQUISITES.

Telegrams :—"Rakaju." Phone :—Cal. 3626.

R. D. HALDER & CO.

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HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS
Specialist in
Tea Garden, Colliery and Mill Stores, etc., etc.

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THE MILL STORES & BELTING CO.
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SKF & RIV Ball and Roller Bearings.
Manufacturers of Driving Pulleys.

GORA CHAND & CO.
38, Clive Street, Calcutta
Contractors and Suppliers to:
I. S. D., Army Head Quarters, P. W. D., P. H. D., Municipalities and Railways, Tea Gardens, Collieries, Mills, Factories, etc.

Grams: 'Dignified' Phone: Cal. 4765
THE BOMBAY MACHINERY AND METAL MART.
General Hardware and Machinery Merchants
Direct Importers of Tea Garden & Colliery Stores
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Phone : Cal. 3506. Gram.: "Ironplate."
Hardware, Metal, Paint, Cotton & Jute Waste.
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PROTECT crops with Wire Netting and Windows and Partitions with Expanded Metals.
Hardware, Metal and All Sorts of Miscellaneous Stores.
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Telegrams: 'Ilahimadad'. Phone : Cal. 1768
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Laxmi and Halmia Pumps
General Merchants & Government Contractors
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Code: CONVENIENT. Phone: Cal. 4140

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HARDWARE, MACHINERY & METAL MERCHANTS
28, Strand Road, (Off Canning Street) Calcutta
Specialists in Small Tools, Pipes, Fittings, Tube-Well requisites, etc.

Please Ring up Calcutta 1917
For
Hardware, Metal, Engineering Stores, etc.
THE CITY ENGINEERING CO.
77/3, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES
4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD
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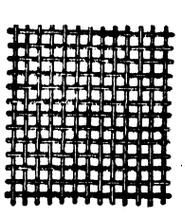
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4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

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23 & 24, Strand Road
Phone: Calcutta 5195
Sole Agents for "Brookbeat" Hydraulic Flax Packing in India and Importers and Stockist of Asbestos, Hemp, Rubber, Ebonite and Pipe and Pipe Fittings, etc.

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Importers of Hardware, Paints, Phenyle, Tea Garden and Mill Stores, etc.
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MANUFACTURERS OF WOVEN WIRE MESH BY PATENT LOOMS & DEALERS IN METAL, TOOLS, HARDWARE FOR ALL PURPOSE.

JIBON KRISHNA DEY & BROS.

77, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 3706. 'Gram: EMINENT'

Phone: Cal. 5538 Cable: "Notable"
E. H. TAHER & CO.
Government & Railway Contractors
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Tel. Ad.: 'Rattencane' Phone: Cal. 3559
N. S. KAVARANA & CO.
(Established 1884)
Premier Importers of:
Malacca and Singapore Canes
And
Cane Basket Manufacturers, etc., etc.
72/1, Clive Street, Calcutta

CALCUTTA WIRE-NETTING AND ENGINEERING STORES
Mill and Tea Garden Stores
Suppliers & Manufacturers of Fencing And Wire-netting of All Descriptions
18, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta

THE HERCULES ENGINEERING WORKS
MFTS:-
MACHINERIES, TOOLS & FITTINGS

INDO COMMERCIAL STORES
Hardware, Metal & Tools Merchants
Manufacturers of—
WIRE-NETTING & COLLAPSIBLE GATES, ETC.
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Factory :—72, Maniktolla Main Road
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Tele: "Ilahimadad" Phone: Cal. 5518
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Importers & Stockists of
Mill Stores, Machinery & General Hardware
28, Clive Street
CALCUTTA

ADVERTISE
IN THIS
MILL & TEA GARDEN STORES PAGE

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—

10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naburu, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,13,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Baroda in 1908, the Liability of Members being Limited)

Head Office :—BARODA.

Capital Authorised	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued & Subscribed	...	„ 1,20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	„ 48,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	„ 55,00,000

Calcutta Office :—11, CLIVE STREET,

ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. G. GROUNDWATER, *General Manager.* 3

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch :—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1914 Phone Cal. 6517

Head Office :—Dinajpur

Transacts all sorts of Banking business

Particulars on application

Calcutta Branch—5 & 6, Hare Street

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

SOME SELECTED BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE CITADEL BANK, LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD 1923.
CALCUTTA INSURANCE LIMITED
86, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Soundest Investment Progressive Life Office.
Paying Bonus from the 1st Valuation.
Bonus declared in 1937.

ON WHOLE LIFE POLICY Rs. 17/-	Per thousand per year. 2
ON ENDOWMENT POLICY Rs. 14/-	

THE JUBILEE DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.
Head Office:—22, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA
Phone: Cal 3905
Branches at ASANSOL, ISHURDI & SYLHET
Established in 1935 under Indian Company's Act VII 1913-36.
Undertakes all sorts of Banking transactions.
Sound Investment — — Attractive Interest
Apply for further details,—
R. S. SEN GUPTA, *Managing Director* A. R. BHATTACHARJEE, *Secretary.*

For all sorts of SHARES & SECURITIES—Consult—
UNITED TRADING CORPORATION
STOCK & SHARE DEPT
100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA
Tele: Buyers *Free Fortnightly Bulletin will be posted on request.* Phone: Cal. 4990 & 786

'PHONE: CAL. 6645
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India)
FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, RIOT, EARTHQUAKE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.
NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

'PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS
THE CONCORD *of* INDIA
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India)
TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS
HEAD OFFICE: 9, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA. LET US SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS TELEPHONE: CAL. 7060 7061

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Striolin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. — ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

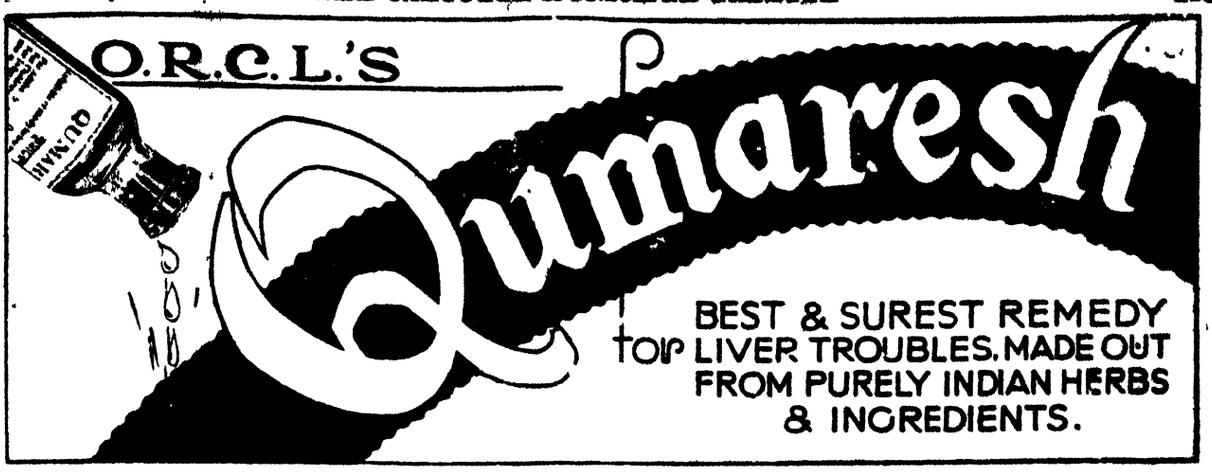

USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork —	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. —	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, —	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet —	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet —	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies


PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY CURING & MOUNTING
Dermis TANNERS & TAXIDERMISTS
HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS SUIT CASES SHOES, Etc.
73, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,,	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ..	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ..	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ..	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ..	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 12 0	4 6 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each —		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ..	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer —	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly per seer ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each .		
Lettuce per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 9	0 1 0
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		0 3 0
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		0 3 0
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Chukerdharpur ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle —	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each —	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ..		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 8 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt, ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ..		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain pe lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ... —		
Do. (Country) per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Muzaffar pur) —		
Do. (Country) —		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mask melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Musoomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. do. (California)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Sultana per seer		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		86B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
87	0 1 6 „				
84 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
82 Chandney	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals. Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 [illegible]	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 [illegible] 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 [illegible]
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	1 12 [illegible]
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	12 [illegible]
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 [illegible]
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 [illegible]
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	12
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12	1 4
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 [illegible]
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
California flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
California flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
California flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 0	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ..		
Do. per seer ..		
Patna 1st quality per md	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ..		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kanai rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Java Sugar per seer ...		
Do. do. (Crystal)	0 4 0	0 4 3
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE		
Soft Coke per md.	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONER.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (Engl. per do. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes lb. ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab		
CONFECTIONER —(Con		
Assorted Chocolates lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assor per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. t	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo ...	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (Engli. per lb ...	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (India per lb. ...	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per d.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin ...	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ..	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ..	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ..	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 4 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 2 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 6	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

15 % Rebate.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petif Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
		15 % price up. 5 5 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb. — ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" —		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard 1 ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	2 4 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	0 14 0
Zam-Buk	0 8 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 13 6	
Sloan's Liniment ...	1 11 0	
Kruschen Salt ...		
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 8 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E. 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ..	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Desi per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Hilly ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 12—14	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 10—20	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100	0 8 0	0 12 0
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. —		
Papaya Country —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Basra per lb. —		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 25—35	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...	4 0 0	
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana " ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) —	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasai per		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0 5 12 0	6 0 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		6 0 0
Chamormoni ...		6 0 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 0 0	
Kamini per maund ...		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata —	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Java " " ...		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil " ...	0 6 0	
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 1 3	
Flour " ...		0 2 6
Atta B per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Sujee " ...	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil " ...		23 0 0
Chandausi Attaper md. ...	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 0	
Arhar ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari ...		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (khari) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 6	
Do. " ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli	0 2 0	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		3 1 0
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		
Elephant Brand " —		3 12 0
" " Bulk —		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin ...		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolai (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini • (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Jhinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
" Debia Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur, ...	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...		1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	..	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 0 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15 Milk 1	0 3 0 each 0 3 0	Vegetables. Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse) ...	—	...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium) ...	..	..	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja) .	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora) ...	.		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ..	..		0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	.	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.) .	...	.	0 4 0	
Kolap Khas (Atap) ...	—	..		0 3 0
Dadkhani	.	..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled		—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	.	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	..	.	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	..	.		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	...	..		0 2 3
Do. (Atap) .	..	.	0 1 6	
Rupsal	..	...		0 2 3
Katari Bhog		.		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole) .	.			0 2 0
Gram (Dal) .	.		0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	...		0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) .	...		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	...	.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal ..	...	.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal .	...		0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	.	.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) .		—		
,, Khari ..	.		0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	..	.	0 2 6	
Salt — .			0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer .		..		
Aligarh	...	.	1 2 0	
Pabna	...		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ..	...	..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	...	..	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	...		1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	...		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil ...	...	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ..	...	...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil ...	...	...	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java) ...	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	...	...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata) ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country) ...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	...	...		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	...	...		0 3 0
,, Khejure —	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	-	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	...	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal ...	..	..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	.	...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas ..	.	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each —	..	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...	.	...		
Ginger	..	.	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion		..	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton		.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasht .	—	.	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	.	.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...		.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa		.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns		..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	.	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	.	..	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	.	...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	.	...	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ... —			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	...	...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	...	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small ...	—	...	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Do.
		Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 233)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...		
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ..		0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pulbul per seer ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ..		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ..	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ..		0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ..	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 9 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 7 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, .		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ..		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ..	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „	
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk
„ ½268—269		
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„
„ 259	„ 0-10 „	
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „	
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	} Mudikhana
„ 4	„ 1-0 „	
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	} Godown
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.
44 & 45	„ 0-8 „	
C. 15 & 16	„ 18-0 Per month	
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „	
„ 40	„ 37-8 „	
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „	
„ 52	„ 45-0 „	
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	
„ 3	„ 1-8 „	
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „	
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 32	„ 1-11 „	
„ 39	„ 1-8 „	
„ 35	„ 1-10 „	
„ 33	„ 1-4 „	
„ 48	„ 1-6 „	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Re. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes
„ 33	„ 1-3 „	Do.
„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 37, 38	„ 1-3 „	
„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0 4 „	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Ollman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „	Do.
W. R. 36	per month. 34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4, & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38, 77 to 84,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44-45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,,		0 2 6
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 6
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi)	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhara per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricot	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Grape ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. per box		
Goosberry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per score		
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kashia Bhog 16 to 30	1 0 0	
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 2 3
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk	2 15 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary	2 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	2 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22–25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4–5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

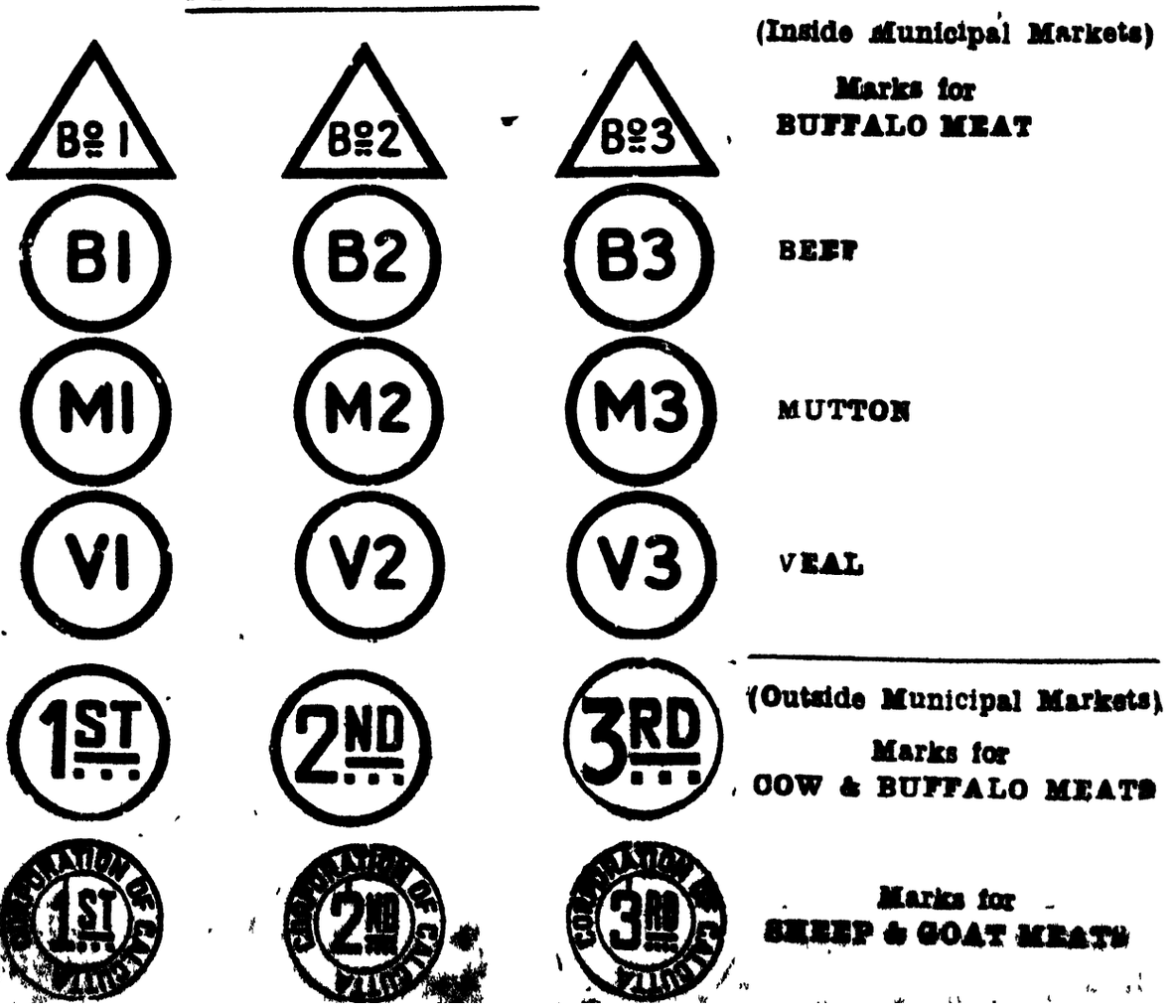
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Shanganr	0 8 0	0 10 0
Shetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,,		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,,		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
,, (New) per seer		
Mangoes (Langra)	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pulbul ,,		
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,,	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,,	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 2 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,,		
Khasaree ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 6	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,,	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
COW & BUFFALO MEAT

Marks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEAT

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

The Late Mr. L. M. Sen

We have to place on record our deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. L. M. Sen, a former Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta. He passed away last month, immediately before the Christmas holidays, after a prolonged period of painful illness, which he bore with fortitude. Alike by temperament and intellectual equipment, the late Mr. Sen was eminently fitted for civic service. This he rendered with an ability and devotion to which his colleagues in the Corporation from 1924-1930 must bear testimony. Later Mr. Sen joined the Howrah Municipality as its Chief Engineer and was responsible for many improvements. Ill health compelled him to seek early retirement and he lived the life of a recluse, away from the city. The loss of Mr. Sen will be deeply felt by all those who knew him, and great sympathy must be felt for his eldest brother, Mr. Nisith C. Sen, *ex*-Mayor of Calcutta, to whom we offer our sincerest condolence.

Councillor Khan Bahadur Md. Solaiman

We regret the omission of the name of Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman, M.L.A., the Councillor representing Mahomedan constituencies in Wards 1, 2, 3 and 5 in the Corporation, from the note on the New Year Honours in the last issue of the *Gazette*. Councillor Solaiman has been made a Khan Bahadur, and we hasten to offer him our sincerest congratulations, in which we are sure all his many friends in the Corporation will most heartily join.

Inspection Of Mosquito Control Work

Major Jaswant Singh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S., Assistant Director of the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, visited the Salt

Lake area on the eastern fringe of Calcutta on 31st December, 1940, and observed the conditions that have favoured the breeding of *Anopheles sundaicus* (*ludlowii*), a malaria-carrying species of mosquito.

The mosquito control operations by the staff of the Bengal Public Health Department and of the Calcutta Corporation were shown to Major Singh by Dr. S. N. Sur, Assistant Director of the Public Health, Bengal, Dr. H. P. Chowdhury, Entomologist and Dr. K. L. Chowdhury, Mosquito Control Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. Major Singh also observed the present system of sewage disposal of the city from two places,—one near the Palmer Bazar Pumping Station, and another at the end of Hughes Road, where he met Mr. P. C. Bose, Executive Engineer, Drainage, Calcutta Corporation, who explained to him Dr. B. N. Dey's new sewage disposal scheme that will come into operation very soon.

The enormous extent of breeding places of *Culex fatigans*, the spring nuisance mosquito of this city that breeds in the open *kutcha* drains and the sewage channels was pointed out by Dr. K. L. Chowdhury.

Major Singh visited the laboratory of the Calcutta Corporation Mosquito Control Department at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 4th of January, 1941, and saw some statistical records and charts.

Sanitary Improvement In Bengal

An increase of about a lakh of rupees in capital expenditure on waterworks and sewerage works was recorded in the year 1939 by the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, states a resolution of the Government of Bengal on the working of the department.

The increase indicates that in spite of the comparatively poor finances of local bodies, satisfactory progress was maintained towards undertaking sanitary improvement schemes. There was also a fairly large increase in the receipts of the department on account of fees for the preparation of schemes and supervision of construction—the total gross receipts during the year being Rs. 54,220 against Rs. 33,231 in the preceding year. The total estimated cost of the schemes was Rs. 43,01,006, against Rs. 99,26,000 during the previous year.

The total number of persons served by the waterworks was 1,418,967 and the total quantity of filtered water supplied amounted to 18,725,679 gallons. The quality of the water supplied from the various waterworks was reported to be satisfactory.

The chief event of the year was the completion of the main works of the Baranagar-Kamarhati joint water-supply scheme, the first of its kind in the province. The members of the joint water-supply scheme having failed to arrive at an agreement in regard to the management of the joint waterworks, the management was taken over by the Government and placed under the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department.

Public Health In Britain

Satisfaction is generally expressed at the reassuring statement by Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, concerning public health in Britain in war-time with special reference to the conditions in air raid shelters.

The Times commenting on the statement says :—"The welfare of the whole community is bound up with securing healthy conditions in shelters, and therefore, Sir W. Jameson's statement that no outbreak of infection has been reported in any of them is all the more welcome."

The paper adds, however, that the "one shadow in the figures was caused by the increase of cerebro-spinal fever—a disease closely associated with over-crowded war-time conditions."

Again, however, comfort can be gained from Sir W. Jameson's words :—"In the past, deaths among cases were about 60 per cent. Although we are still very much afraid of it, our great dread has gone and that is very largely a British achievement. In cases diagnosed sufficiently early and treated in a proper manner by means of special drugs, mortality in hospitals has fallen as low as five per cent. including those malignant cases which normally would die within 24 hours. That is an achievement of which this country has good reason to be proud."

WESTMINSTER CITY HALL DAMAGED

Westminster Cathedral and Westminster City Hall and Temple were among the buildings damaged in a recent air raid.

Several incendiaries and high explosive bombs fell on the City Hall and set the first floor of the council chamber on fire. The chamber was burnt out and the contents fell to the ground floor. A considerable amount of superficial damage was done to the building. The robing-room was badly damaged by water. The staff on duty tackled the fire bravely until fire-fighters arrived. The City records archives and the Mace were removed some time ago to various parts of the country as also portraits of past Mayors and pictures of historical scenes. There were no casualties.

The Week In The Corporation

(*Continued from page* 239)

Scientific And Technical Advisory Board

The Corporation meeting on the 7th January last expressed the opinion that it viewed with approval the proposal for the formation of a Scientific and Technical Advisory Board as outlined by the Mayor in his speech on the occasion of the opening of the Corporation Central Laboratory and with a view to ensuring co-operation between the Experts and the Corporation requested the Mayor to draw up a scheme in consultation with the Experts and the Chief Executive Officer for the consideration of the Corporation.

In moving the resolution Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that as they now had a Central Laboratory of their own it was in the fitness of things that they should have a Board as suggested.

In seconding Mr. Hamoodur Rahman congratulated the scientists who had generously come forward and offered their services and opined that there was no doubt that a good deal could be learnt to their benefit from these experts.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1941

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY, 1941.

Standing Committee Vacancies Filled Up

Vacancies in the following Standing Committees were filled up as below :—

(1) *Water-Supply Standing Committee*—Mr. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed was elected in place of Mr. Abdus Sattar resigned.

(2) *Public Health Standing Committee*—Mr. J. J. N. Birch was elected in place of Dr. Sadeque Hossain resigned.

Councillor Vernon Resigns

The meeting accepted with regret the resignation tendered by Mr. G. S. G. Vernon (Leader of the European Group) of his seat as a Councillor of the Corporation and recorded its appreciation of the services rendered by him in the cause of the Corporation.

The letter of resignation dated the 17th December, 1940, stated as follows :—

> "As I have taken up a part-time Government appointment in connection with war work, which, besides occupying a large proportion of my spare time, also entails frequent absences from Calcutta, I regret that I am compelled to submit herewith my resignation as a Councillor of the Corporation.
>
> "I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, the permanent officials and my fellow Councillors for the courtesy and good will they have always extended to me during the period I have been a member of the Corporation."

Tributes were paid to Mr. Vernon's work in the Corporation by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani representing the Muslim League and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee representing the Hindu Mahasabha groups in the House.

In appreciating Mr. Vernon's work in the Corporation, the Mayor said that he hoped that Mr. Vernon would be back in their midst as soon as the duties to which he had been called were finished.

Leave Of Absence To Alderman Subhas Bose

The meeting considered under Section 41(c) of the Act an application from Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation for six months from the 2nd July, 1940, and also for such further period as the Corporation may consider fit, and resolved :—"That the Corporation considers the absence of Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose from its meetings justifiable under Section 41(c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act."

In his letter Mr. Bose stated *inter alia* : "You are aware that I was arrested on the 2nd July, 1940 and was in detention from that date till the 5th December, 1940, when I was suddenly released. Since the latter date, I have been confined to bed.

"Thus owing to circumstances beyond my control and latterly owing to ill-health I have been unable to attend any meeting of the Corporation since the 2nd July, 1940. Owing to the prevailing uncertainty I am not sure either as to when I shall be able to attend the meetings of the Corporation."

On the matter coming up before the meeting, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani moved that leave might be granted to Mr. Bose for a total period of one year.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee drew the attention of the House to Section 41(c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act in which it was stated that if a person absented himself consecutively from the meetings of the Corporation for a period of six months, except from temporary illness or other causes which the Corporation considered to be sufficiently justifiable, such a person ceased to be a Councillor or Alderman.

Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that they were sorry to be temporarily deprived of Mr. Bose's services. Mr. Bose was certainly indispensable to the Corporation. Mr. Chatterjee said that he had referred to Section 41(c) of the Act not to oppose this motion but to safeguard the position of Mr. Bose, so that he might not be put in jeopardy in future. The Corporation could only record its opinion and condone the absence of Mr. Bose. It could not deal with the question of anticipatory leave of absence: that would be going beyond the Act.

Mr. Chatterjee, therefore, moved that the Corporation should consider Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose's absence from the meetings of the Corporation since July 2 last as sufficiently justifiable.

Mr. Chatterjee's amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Ispahani was carried.

Post of the Chief Executive Officer

By 25 to 24 votes, 2 not voting, the meeting decided, at the instance of Councillor Hamoodur Rahman, to postpone the issue of an advertisement inviting applications for the post of Chief Executive Officer, till the first week of March next.

It will be recalled that in view of the fact that the term of appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee as Chief

Executive Officer expires on March 31 next, the Services Standing Committee No. I, at its meeting on December 3 last, recommended that steps be taken to issue an advertisement inviting applications for the post. At the Corporation meeting held on December 11 last, confirmation of the recommendation of the Committee was moved and seconded. Consideration of the matter was, however, postponed till the first meeting of the Corporation in January, 1941.

When the item came up for consideration at last Tuesday's Special Meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved for postponement of the issue of advertisement inviting applications, as stated above.

Mr. Rahman said that the Municipal Amendment Bill was on the legislative anvil, and in all probability it would be passed into law. If the Bill was passed into law, it would not be necessary for the Corporation to issue any advertisement for the post at all. Under the circumstances he considered the issuing of an advertisement inviting applications for the post of Chief Executive Officer at this stage as a 'farce.' He further remarked that if any advertisement was necessary, the right time to issue such an advertisement was when the vacancy arose.

"There is no secret," Mr. Rahman observed, "that we are supporting the amending bill and certainly we should not complicate the matter any further."

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee in opposing the postponement motion, said that there was no knowing when the Bill would be passed into law. The Bill might be shelved for two or three years. There was no reason, therefore, for the Corporation to stop functioning and postpone issue of the advertisement simply because the Bill was on the legislative anvil. If they were really serious about the appointment they ought to have advertised all over the country long ago, so that they might have sufficient time to consider the applications.

Mr. B. N. Roy Choudhury thought that the reasons advanced by Mr. Rahman were very weighty. The Corporation had discussed the bill threadbare and had come to the decision that the amendment proposed in the bill was for the good of the Corporation so far as it related to appointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee objecting said: Quite the other way. The Corporation is definitely against the suggested amendment.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: Experience had taught us that the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer should be left in the hands of a third party instead of being left to this party or that inside the Corporation.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee opposing the amendment said that the Corporation in his opinion, would be stultifying itself if it acceeded to the suggestion of Mr. Rahman. The Government had sponsored a bill whereby it sought to provide that Corporation should not appoint its Chief Executive Officer, but that the provincial Government should do the same.

Continuing Mr. Chatterjee said that they had decided here that the appointment should be left entirely with the Corporation. The report of the Corporation on the bill was drafted by Mr. Chatterjee and was passed by a very clear majority.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: A section of this House had nothing to do with that report.

Mr. Chatterjee: The Calcutta Corporation accepted that report by a very clear majority. I am sorry Mr. Ispahani was in the minority.

Mr. Ispahani: But not a microscopic minority.

Mr. Chatterjee: The majority rules and the majority was definitely of the opinion that Section 51 of the Municipal Act of 1923 drafted by Sir Surendranath Banerjea should not be modified and the power of appointment of the Chief Executive Officer should not be taken away from the Corporation.

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said that the Corporation was committed to the policy that the Chief Executive Officer should be appointed by the Corporation itself and by no other extraneous authority, be that the provincial ministry or any other constituted authority. So long as the Act of 1923 was there under which the Corporation derived their present power of functioning it was incumbent on them to appoint the Chief Executive Officer when the latter retired. The term of the present incumbent would expire within a few weeks.

Mr. Ispahani interrupting said: No, the 31st of March.

Mr. Chatterjee: If the Corporation means business, if it is not going to be a party appointment to be made on the principle of log-rolling it was right and proper that the Corporation should advertise in the month of January for the post to be filled up.

"Why speak of the municipal second amendment bill," Mr. Chatterjee added, "It shall not be passed into law. We shall resist it both inside the Corporation and outside."

Mr. Ispahani: You will see for yourself if there is any truth in what you speak.

Mr. Chatterjee: If it is a question of challenge, we accept it.

Mr. Ispahani: You have.

Mr. Chatterjee: We have said more than once that if you take a referendum you will find that the clearest majority of the rate-payers of the city will stand up and oppose the making over of the power of appointment to the "popular ministry." It will be playing into the hands of bureaucracy and we shall not play into the hands of those who want to destroy the Corporation.

In any event of the matter, Mr. Chatterjee said, on the face of the present law it was their statutory duty to invite application for the post of the Chief Executive Officer immediately. There should be no dilly-dallying or shilly-shallying.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman replying said that there was some misapprehension in the mind of Mr. Chatterjee. What Mr. Rahman had said was that if the bill was not passed by the 31st March, the Corporation would be entitled to appoint the Chief Executive Officer under the existing Act. He moved that this matter be postponed till the first week of March.

The amendment of Mr. Rahman when put to vote was carried by 25 votes to 24. The result was received with acclamation by the Muslim League group. Only Mr. Burn of the European group voted against the amendment.

Road Repairing And Petty Improvement Contractors

The following recommendations of the Works Standing Committee were confirmed by the meeting :—

I. That the road repair contractors be divided into two groups, *viz.*, (i) contractors for road repair works and (ii) contractors for road restoration works.

II. That for a period of one year from the date of Corporation sanction to the present resolution :—

(*a*) The number of contractors for road repairs be fixed at 100.

(*b*) The number of contractors for road restoration works be fixed at 50.

(*c*) That as regards contractors for petty improvement works no number need be fixed.

Harijan Quarters

The Finance Standing Committee had recommended that certain works (including the construction of Harijan quarters at Tiljala at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh) which were included in the Loans Budget but for which no commitment had yet been made, should be kept in abeyance for the time being and the amounts of raised loans available under those heads should be diverted for works of a more urgent nature.

When this item came up for consideration, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman held that the construction of Harijan quarters at Tiljala should not be kept in abeyance.

Mr. J. H. Speller endorsed the views of Mr. Burman but added that money should be spent for the improvement of Harijan quarters in the city as a whole. During the last scavengers' strike they had found on enquiry that these strikes were largely due to insanitary conditions of living of the strikers. He thought that the improvement of the Harijan quarters was a great necessity.

Mr. W. A. Burns, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that the amount of raised loan available, taken together came roughly to a total of Rs. 4 lakhs. Out of this, half the amount was to be spent on the removal of refuse platform to Dhappa. As for the remainder, Mr. Burns said that there was a demand on this money in connection with the Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme. The Finance Committee was awaiting the recommendation of the Works Committee on this point. If this remaining amount was utilised on Dr. Dey's Scheme, they had no money left for the construction of the Harijan quarters.

An amendment by Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal that the amount of Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of Harijan quarters at Tiljala be kept separate from this motion of abeyance, was then put to vote and carried.

Recovery Of Corporation Dues

The Finance Standing Committee had given the direction to all Heads of Departments responsible for recovery of Corporation dues that any default on the part of a Councillor, Alderman or other influential citizen against whom summary action was not ordinarily taken, should be reported to the Finance Committee without delay for such action as the Committee might direct to be taken.

The matter coming up before the meeting, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee asked as to what was really behind the Finance Committee's mind whereupon, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. W. A. Burns, said that it had come to the Committee's knowledge that sometimes dues payable by influential citizens remained in arrears.

(*Continued on page* 236)

Matters Educational

The Psychological Upbringing Of Children

PRESIDING over the Psychology and Educational Science section of the Indian Science Congress Meeting at Benares, Dr. J. Latiff spoke on "Psychology and the Future of Mankind."

"Mankind has reached a critical point in its life history where two alternatives irrevocably confront it. It must either seriously set about the task of emotional re-education and mental re-orientation towards problems of human life and experience or it must face the alternative of self-extermination. The second alternative is not the product of morbid fear. It is based on scientific evidence from the authentic records of the fate of certain species within the animal kingdom," said Dr. Latiff.

Dr. Latiff proceeded : The history of the civilised world presents a sad record of the repeated failures of human society to ensure the sanity and stability of mankind. The future of mankind is seriously threatened by political and emotional conflicts. To take one instance, consider the ever-recurring international conflicts in Europe in spite of continuous efforts to ensure a peaceful settlement. The number of psychologenic disorders (such as neurasthenia, hysteria, anxiety, neurosis, etc., is definitely on the increase. Various types of maladjustments are progressively thriving in our modern society.

The most pathetic aspect of the situation is the profound ignorance of the leading intellectuals concerning the real causes of these manifold disorders. Their alleged explanations are futile because they ignore the influence of the mental determinants of human behaviour. Without the help of psychopathological insight the present situation will for ever remain a constant menace to the human race.

One of the most significant factors which have obscured the need for the application of psychological findings to the solution of human problems is the resistance of the civilized individual against self-knowledge. For, whatever his opinion on the subject, the mental structure of the civilised individual is fundamentally the same as that of his savage ancestors. Behind man's facade of rational

conduct there exists a primitive emotional structure which controls his individual and social life. Without recognizing the truth of this fact, one would be wholly at a loss to account for the inhuman atrocities, the hatreds, hostilities and wars, and savage superstitions which flourish to-day even in the most 'advanced' civilized societies. A psychological understanding of these primitive urge is the first step towards preventing international conflicts and wars which threaten humanity with catastrophic extinction.

A few of the specific ways in which scientific psychology can help human society to readjust itself are as follows :—

1. Psycho-analytic diagnosis and treatment must be made more generally available than it is at the present moment.

2. The psychological up-bringing of children from their very infancy is essential.

3. The emotional education of the child must receive the scientific attention it demands.

4. Actual and prospective teachers must receive a sound psychological training.

5. A large number of psychological clinics must be made available for 'problem-children.'

6. Psychological diagnosis and treatment of juvenile delinquents must replace the traditional penal methods.

7. There is an urgent need for parental education in terms of mental hygiene and child-psychology.

8. Parents, must, in particular, be enlightened about their obligation to their children in the field of sex education.

9. The basic task of psychological re-education involves a complete emancipation of the individual from all irrational fears including those of pseudo-religion.

10. Psycho-analysis must be pressed also into the service of vocational guidance and selection. The choice of a vocation is often determined by certain unconscious motives which may foster morbidity, inefficiency and unhappiness.

11. Needless deprivation of an instinctive urge, in itself, has no value to human health and sanity.

Secondary Education Policy

Allegations Denied By Government

THE allegation that the Government of Bengal plan to reduce the number of high schools in the Province is denied in a Bengal Press Note, which says :—

In many of the speeches made in connexion with the agitation against the Bengal Secondary Education Bill references have been made to a supposed Government plan for reducing the number of high schools to 400 and the obvious inference has been made that the government desire to destroy secondary educational facilities. The facts are as follows :—

Neither the present Government nor any previous Government approved or even considered any scheme for redistribution of schools or a reduction in their number. No Government officer has made any proposal to Government advocating any such reduction. The present Government considers that definite planning is necessary in connexion with secondary education but it has no intention of devising such plans unless the responsibility for direct administration of secondary education devolves upon it by decision of the Legislature.

The Government propose under the Secondary Education Bill to set up a board representative of varied educational interests and experience and to entrust to this board the responsibility of devising plans for future development.

The facts which have made possible a misrepresentation, deliberate or otherwise, of the Government's policy are as follows :—

1933 Conference

In November 1933 a conference was held at Government House in order to arrive, if possible, at an agreed solution of the secondary education problem. Then, as now, one of the most important problems was the financial one. In order to ascertain the minimum amount of money necessary to maintain efficient schools it was necessary to make certain assumptions concerning the salaries of the teachers, the cost of equipment, etc., and the income from fees. The scheme assumed reasonable salary scales for all teachers, provident fund, expenditure upon buildings including hostels, expenditure upon scientific equipment, games, etc., and the establishment of a scholarship scheme to ensure that no deserving boy was deprived by secondary education facilities by reason of poverty only. It conceived of a high school as providing high school education only *i.e.*, without primary and middle classes. The high schools were to have alternative courses as is possible elsewhere—a classics course and a modern scientific course. Classes of an economic size were assumed and the scheme provided facilities for all the boys and girls at that time reading in the high school classes.

It was shown that 400 well equipped high schools with hostels to provide residence for pupils coming from a distance could accommodate all the high school pupils then attending. Each school would have had duplicate classes—one classical and one modern—at all stages. Hostel scholarships were to be available to provide for pupils living at a distance. The remaining schools were to remain as feeder institutions. The plan was put forward as the most economic possible and a basis for financial calculations. If any other scheme were adopted the expenditure would be greater according to the number of similarly organized and equipped schools.

It was made perfectly clear at the conference that it was not a Government plan and should be regarded as a basis for discussion and as showing the financial requirements. No proposals were ever made to or considered by the Government based on that plan. Those present were aware of this and it is regretted that such unfounded attacks are being made upon the Government attributing to them a desire to destroy educational facilities. It is the Government's policy to provide the greatest possible facilities which will give sound education and to this end they propose to set up a board whose sole duty will be to consider the educational welfare of secondary institutions.

Calcutta—When Tagore Was A Boy

Poet's Earliest Reminiscences Of The City

[By Rabindranath Tagore]

WHEN I was a little boy, Calcutta city was not wakeful at night as it is now. Nowadays, as soon as the day of sunlight is over, the day of electric light begins. There is not much work done in it, but there is no rest. The fire of activity continues to smoulder in the charcoal after the blazing wood has burnt itself out. The oil mills are still, the steamer sirens are silent, the labourers have left the factories, the buffaloes which pull the drays of jute bales are stabled in the tin-roofed sheds. But the nerves of the city are throbbing still with the fever of thought which has burned all day in her brain. Buying and selling go on as by day in the shops that line the streets, though the fire is a little choked with ash. Motors continue to run in all directions, emitting all kinds of raucous grunts and groans, though they no longer run with the zest of the morning. But in those old times which we knew, when the day was over whatever business remained undone wrapped itself up in the black blanket of the night and went to sleep in the darkened ground-floor premises of city. Outside the house the evening sky rose dim and mysterious. It was so still that we could hear, even in our street, the shouts of the grooms from the carriages of those people of fashion who were returning after taking the air in Eden Gardens by the side of the Ganges.

In The Hot Season

In the hot season of *Chaitra* and *Baishakh* the hawkers would go about the streets shouting "I-i-i-ce.". In a big pot full of lumps of ice and salt water were little tin containers of what we called *kulpi* ice—nowadays ousted by the more fashionable *ice-cream*. No one but myself knows how my mind thrilled to that cry as I stood on the verandah facing the street. Then there was another cry, "*Bel*-flowers". Nowadays for some reason I hear little of the gardener's baskets of spring flowers—I do not know why. But in those days the air was full of the scent of the *bel*-flowers which the women and girls wore in their hairknots. Before they went to bathe the women would sit outside their rooms with a mirror set up before them, and dress their hair. The knot would be skilfully bound with the black hair braid into all sorts of different styles. They wore black-bordered Chandernagore saries, pleating them at the waist with a practised twist of the fingers. The barber's wife would come to massage their feet with pumice and paint them with red lac. She and her like were the gossip-mongers of the women's courts.

Children Of Those Times

The crowds returning from office or from college did not then, as they do now, rush to the football fields, clinging in swarms to the footboards of the trams. Nor did they crowd in front of cinema halls as they returned. There was some interest shown in drama, but we were only children at the time, so I can say little about it. Children of those times got no share in the pleasures of the grown-up; even from a distance. If we were bold enough to go near, we should be told, "Off with you, go and play". But if we boys made the amount of noise appropriate for proper play, it would then be, "Be quiet, do". Not that the grown-ups themselves conducted their pleasures and conversation in silence, by any means; and now and again we would stand on the fringe of their far-flung jubilations, as though sprinkled by the spray of a waterfall. We would hang over the verandah on our side of the courtyard, staring across at the brilliantly lit ball-room on the other side. Big coaches would roll up to the portico one after another. Some of our elder brothers conducted the guests upstairs from the front door, sprinkling them with rose-water from the sprinkler, and giving each one a small buttonhole or nosegay of flowers. As the dramatic entertainment proceeded, we could hear the sobs of the "high-caste girl" heroine, but we could make out nothing of their meaning, and our longing to know grew intense We discovered later that though the sobber was certainly highcaste, "she" was merely our own brother-in-law. But in those days grown-ups and children were kept apart as strictly as men and women with their separate apartments. The singing and dancing would go on in the blaze of the drawing-room chandeliers, the men would pull at the *hookah*, the women of family would take their betel boxes and sit in the subdued light behind their screen, the visiting ladies would gather in these retired nooks, and there would be much whispering of intimate domestic gossip. But we children had to be in bed by this time, and we lay listening as Piyari or Sankari told us stories—"The moonlight expanding like an opening flower . . . . . "

A Fashion Among The Wealthy

A little before our day it was the fashion among wealthy householders to run troupes of actors. There was a great demand for boys with good voices to join these troupes. One of my uncles was patron of such a company. He had a gift for writing plays and was very enthusiastic about training the boys. All over Bengal professional companies were the rage, just as the fancy companies were in aristocratic circles. Troupes of players sprang up like mushrooms on all sides, under the leadership of some well-known actor or other. Not that either patron or manager was necessarily of high family or good education. Their fame rested on their own merits. Dramatic and musical performances used to take place in our house from time to time. But we children had no part in them, and I managed to see only the beginning of the preparations. The verandah would be full of members of the company, the air full of tobacco smoke. There were the boys, long-haired, with dark rings of weariness under their eyes, and young as they were, with the faces of grown men. Their lips were stained black with constant betel chewing. Their costumes and other paraphernalia were in painted tin boxes. The entrance door was open, people swarmed like ants

into the courtyard which filled to the brim with the seething, buzzing mass, spilled over into the Chitpore Road. Then nine o'clock would strike, and Shyam would swoop down on me like a hawk on a dove, grip my elbow with his rough gnarled hand, and tell me that Mother was calling me to go to bed. I would hang my head in confusion at being thus publicly dragged away but would bow to superior force and go to my bedroom. Outside all was tumult and shouting, outside flared the lighted chandeliers, but in my room the echoes were faint and muffled, and a brass lamp burned low on its bracket. Even in sleep I was dimly conscious of the steady rhythm of the cymbals beating in the intervals of the dance.

The grown-ups usually forbade everything on principle, but on one occasion for some reason or other they decided to be indulgent, and the order went forth that the children also might come to the play. It was a drama about Nala and Damayanti. Before it began we were sent to bed till halfpast eleven. We were assured again and again that when the time came we should be roused. but from repeated experience we had no faith at all in these promises—they were grown-ups, and we were children!

"That Night"

That night, however, I did drag my unwilling body to bed. For one thing, Mother promised that she herself would come and wake me. For another thing, I always had to pinch myself to keep myself awake after nine o'clock. When the time came, I was awakened and brought outside, rubbing my eyes in the dazzling glare. Light streamed brightly from coloured lanterns on the first and second floors, and the white sheets spread in the courtyard made it seem much bigger than usual. On one side were seated the people of importance, members of the family, their invited guests. The remaining space was filled with a motley crowd of all who cared to come. The performing company was led by a famous actor wearing a gold chain round his waist, and old and young crowded together in the audience. The majority of the audience were what the respectable would call "riff-raff". The play itself had been written by men whose hands were accustomed only to the villager's reed pen, and who had never traced out the letters of an English copy book. Tunes, dances, and story had all sprung from the very heart of rural Bengal and no pundit had polished their style.

We went and sat by our older brothers in the audience, and they tied up small sums of money in kerchiefs and gave them to us. It was the custom to throw this money on to the stage at the points where applause was most deserved. By this means the actors gained some extra profit and the family a good reputation.

The night came to an end but the play was endless. I never knew whose arms gathered up my unconscious body and carried me off. I was far too much ashamed to try to find out. I, a fellow who had been sitting like an equal among the grown-ups and doling out baksheesh, to be disgraced in this way before a whole courtyard full of people! When I woke up I was lying on the divan in my mother's room, it was very late, and already blazing hot. The sun had risen, but I had not risen!—Such a thing had never happened before.

—*Visva-Bharati Quarterly.*

Indian Architecture And Dance

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Tribute To Sris Chatterjee And Uday Shankar

TO meet Professor Uday Shankar and his group an afternoon party was recently given by Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, the eminent architect and founder of the School of Indian Architecture, at the Outram Ghat Buffet, Calcutta. Fifty distinguished persons were present including Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Sinha Roy, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Bengal; Mr. Moolchand Agrawal; Seth Mohanlal Jalan, Mr. A. P. Dalmiya; Mr. A. K. Sarkar; Mr. K. M. Banerjee; Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mrs. Saudamini Mehta; Mrs Lila Pandya, Mrs. Sarojini Yodh, Mrs. Veena Dhruv, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Brown, Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar and Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta.

In according a hearty welcome to Uday Shankar and other guests, Mr. Prafulla Banerjee, the well-known director of dramatic arts, dwelt on the successful efforts of Professor Uday Shankar and Sthapatya-Visarad Sris Chatterjee to effect a renaissance of Indian Art and Culture. "Uday Shankar," he observed, "derived his first inspiration for cultivating the art of Dance from the dancing figure of *Nataraja* in a South Indian temple.

"In a like manner Sris Chandra got his first impulse for the study of Indian Architecture from the eloquent *Lingaraja* Temple in Bhuvaneswar, which is a metaphysical symbolism of of the *Nataraja* in *sama-bhanga* grace. In fact, the different members of the temple are mentioned in the Dictionary of Indian Architecture as *mastaka, skandha, jangha, pada,* etc. The *bhava* and *thata* of Hindu Music and Dance are frozen and embodied in the rythmic *sailac* of the temple architecture. But, whereas it has been possible of the single-handed effort of Uday Shankar to revive and develop the technique of the Hindu Indian Dance, for which no much outside co-operation and patronage was necessary in the initial stage", continued Mr. Banerjee, "it has not been possible of the creative genius of Sris Chatterjee to build as yet a strong foundation for the cultivation and renaissance of Indian architecture, inspite of the successful experiments made in his own modest School of Indian Architecture, the exhibitions of which have been enthusiastically appre-

ciated by the savants in India, Europe and America, because of the public ignorance and, in some cases, organised hostility of the peoples vested with professional interests. Following the example of the University of Calcutta, the Nagpur, Patna and Beneras (Hindu) Universities have requisitioned the services of Mr. Chatterjee for the preparation of schemes for the introduction of courses in Architecture. Difficulties after difficulties are being faced by the architect. Each of the items like Literature, Painting, Sculpture, Music and Dance can be managed by one individual from one single room. But Architecture demands a gigantic organisation and cannot live and thrive without the active co-operation and patronage of the masses and public institutions, particularly of the house-building public. Modern Indian artists and craftsmen have experienced the futility of their individual efforts by excluding the co-operation of Indian Architecture. They have realized that unless and until Indian Architecture is rescued there is absolutely no chance for the survival of the other allied arts. The Jaipur School of Arts is the only successful organisation whose services are commissioned in all parts of India There is no one cultured person, who does not know the Makrana craftsmen and Jaipur artists It is successful because it is essentially based on the building (architectural) arts and crafts Why did the Indian Society of Oriental Arts, the pride of modern India, fail? The reason is not far to seek

'A piece of noble Indian architecture, in two minutes time, can enable the onlooker to get a glimpse of the soul of Indian Culture, which otherwise may take years to do through the study of Indian Epic and Classical Literature and Histories. The repitition of the theories for expounding the merit of Indian Literature and Philosophy. Painting and Sculpture, is not enough for the resuscitation of Indian life and culture and India's constructive genius. Indian archaeological monuments still now draw thousands of foreigners from all quarters of the globe which stand as living symbols of the mature fruits of the tree of India's civilization. Our peoples should devote some energies to the sacred cause for the resuscitation of their much-neglected national architecture. Dance, Music, Sculpture and other Fine Arts can never be separated from the bosom of their Mother Architecture."

Paying tribute to the genius of Mr. Uday Shankar as a supreme exponent of the art of Indian Dance, Sir S. Radhakrishnan remarked that art should not be regarded as a mere luxury of life but as an essential of all real living. Politics and Economics were only means to the end of civilised life which consisted in the cultivation of final values.

He also paid a glowing tribute to the self-less, untiring devotion of Sris Chandra Chatterjee to the renaissance of Indian Architecture. The proposed All-India Institute of Indian Architecture, which the architect is persistently striving for, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, should be materialised with the co-operation and patronage of the nation.

At the request of Dr Radhakrishnan, Dr. D R Bhandarkar explained the different styles of Indian dancing prevalent at present in the country

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Calcutta Corporation Division Inspected

Mr A C Badenoch, C S I, C I E, I C S, Chief Commissioner of St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for the Empire of India, inspected the Bengal Sub District and the Bengal Police Sub District of St John Ambulance Brigade on Sunday the 5th January 1941 at 8 A M on the Maidan I I F Pavilion, Outram Road

The members of the Calcutta Corporation Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade, headed by Dr K. L. Chowdhury Divisional Superintendent attended the parade



DISTINGUISHED GATHERING AT THE PARTY GIVEN BY MR. SRIS CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, ARCHITECT, TO MEET MR. UDAY SHANKAR AND HIS GROUP

General Article

Irish Local Government

City-Manager System Extended

[By Arthur W. Bromage, *University of Michigan*]

FOR a few years after the establishment of the Irish Free State (now known as Eire) in 1921, English influence continued to dominate Irish local government. Large county-borough, county, and borough councils persisted, functioning as in the days of English rule. By means of large committees acting in conjunction with administrative and professional officers, over-all direction and surveillance was given to local activities and employees.

The first break with tradition came in the nineteen-twenties through the dissolution of certain local corporations (like those of the county-boroughs of Dublin and Cork) in favour of administration by a centrally-appointed commission as in Dublin, or by a single commissioner as in Cork. This action amounted to a negation of local self-government, although the centrally-selected commissioners were not necessarily adamant against local influences or bent upon house-cleaning local staffs.

Essentially, these commissioners supplanted the general control of administration previously wielded by the elected councils. In fact, they performed so well as supervisory agencies that Dublin and Cork were never to return completely to control by locally-elected, representative councils. Instead they were destined for a modified system of local self-government plus a high degree of centralized authority.

The second radical readjustment of Ireland's urban and rural administrations involved the method of appointing their executive, professional, and technical personnel. In the period from 1921 to 1926, appearance of a spoils system threatened the selection of personnel by county-borough, county, borough, urban district, and town councils. When influences of a political or personal nature were brought to bear, the national government decided to step into what might become an ugly situation.

William T. Cosgrave, as President of the Executive Council (cabinet), sponsored a new plan for the recruitment of certain local officers and employees. By the Local Authorities (officers and employees) Act of 1926, a centrally-appointed Local Appointments Commission was set in motion. This body of three commissioners, responsible to the Executive Council, was given power to recruit by examination for executive, professional and technical positions in local units. Local councils were required to appoint to such posts candidates selected by the LAC. Centralized recruitment became the source for such officers and employees as managers, secretaries, clerks, medical officers, engineers and surveyors, fire brigade officers, architects, rate inspectors, sanitary inspectors, etc.

In examining applicants, the LAC. which has been functioning ever since, has made wide use of what is called "interview board" procedure. The LAC sets up a panel of experts and laymen to hold oral interviews, and these panel boards rate the applicants as to training, experience, and personality. Their recommendations are reported to LAC which, in turn, certifies the leading candidate to the appropriate local authority for appointment. Except in certain cases of promotion from within the service, it is impossible for the local authorities to escape from the heavy but expert hand of the LAC in the choice of executive, professional, and technical officers and employees.

Manager Plan Established

The third major trend away from the English model came in certain Irish municipalities. This was the establishment of county-borough and borough management. The first community to be organized on the managerial principle was the county-borough of Cork in 1929. The county-borough of Dublin and the borough of Dun Laoghaire (in the Dublin metropolitan area) followed suit the next year. Two other county-boroughs—Limerick (1934) and Waterford (1939)—became managerial experiments.

Although these local units were reorganized by means of special acts passed by the Oireachtas (parliament), the same general organizational and administrative principles are in large measure common to all. The formula worked out for Cork by John J. Horgan, prominent solicitor of that city, General Richard Mulcahy, then Minister for Local Government and Public Health, and E. P. McCarron, then Secretary to that department, has stood the test of time and has been reworked in subsequent acts. Mr. Horgan had studied the American manager plan and had written an article for *Studies* on "City Management in America" as early as 1920.

In writing subsequently about the Cork city management act in an explanatory pamphlet in 1929, he remarked about his own earlier investigations: "I found that in this field (city management) America had been the world's chief laboratory for political experiment, and that though costly, and not always effective or satisfactory, these experiments had been most instructive, and had in the end led to real and notable improvements in the administration of municipal affairs."

The American system of council-manager government was greatly modified in its application to Ireland. At the core of the managerial idea in the United States is the power of the local council to appoint and to remove the manager and the power of the manager to appoint and remove administrative subordinates. Although some of the Irish acts named the original managers, the basic plan of selection which they all incorporate is that of recruitment by the LAC. Furthermore, removal of a manager may be made only by vote of the local council concerned and the approval of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, and thus far no removal has occurred. So both as to appointments and removals central control is of paramount influence. This means that

the supervision which Irish councils may exert over their managers is by no means as direct and compelling a force as is the case in American cities.

On the other hand, the experienced Irish manager consults and advises with the council in a reciprocal interchange which does little to remind one of the powers of central authorities as to his recruitment and removal. That is to say, while the managers need not brook any interference with their statutory powers, they are willing to discuss administrative policies and acts with their councils. There is an obvious line between consultation and dictation. In Ireland, I never heard the view expressed that any manager submitted to orders, thus becoming the clerk of the council in administrative matters.

A further radical difference is that the section (department) heads in Ireland are not appointed by nor removable by the manager. Here, too, the LAC plays its accustomed part in recruitment, while the Minister for Local Government and Public Health must approve removals.

Novertheless, the Irish manager is the Chief Executive of the city; his working relationship with department heads is close; and his power to suspend and to instigate removals gives him a firm grip on administration. For example, the first borough manager of Dun Laoghaire obtained the removal of some twenty officers and employees. Members of the council objected to no avail. The manager informed them that they were outside their province in attempting to interfere with the process of removal—a power vested in him subject to the action of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

Waterford Act

Clarifying the statutory plan of city management in Ireland is the most recent of these individual acts. The Waterford City Management Act of 1939 provides for a council of fifteen members elected by proportional representation. P. R. is the ruling favorite in Irish affairs, prescribed by the constitution for national elections and provided by statute for local elections. The council, which has power to elect one of its own number as Mayor, is vested with authority to exercise all and every power, function, and duty pertaining to a specified range of matters, including: the making of any rate or the borrowing of any money; the making, amending, or revoking of any by-law; the making of any order or resolution by which any enactment is brought into operation in the city, or the revoking of any such order or resolution; the nomination of a candidate for the office of President of Ireland; the appointment or election of members of any public body; parliamentary and local elections; subject to stringent limitations of central control, the appointment, suspension, and removal of the manager; determination of the salary and remuneration of the Mayor; disposition under the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Acts, 1840 to 1888, of lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the corporation. These and some other powers of a lesser nature of the council are known as "reserved functions." In addition the Waterford Council was given power, subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, to prescribe procedures to be followed in regard to the reception and examination of all or any class or classes of tenders for the supply of goods or the execution of works.

With reference to the appointment, suspension, and removal of the manager, the Waterford City Management Act parallels the other Irish managerial statutes. The office of manager is one to which the Local Authorities (officers and employees) Act, 1926, applies, which means that recruitment is under the LAC. The manager holds office until he dies, resigns, or is removed. He may not be removed without the sanction of the Minister. A resolution of the council to suspend or to remove the manager requires for passage an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of the council pursuant to seven days' notice of such resolution to every council member. The Minister from time to time determines the remuneration of the manager,

The manager is vested by the act with a wide range of power and saddled with various responsibilities. He has a duty; to furnish information at his disposal to the Mayor or council on request; to prepare and present to each councilman a monthly statement showing as nearly as may be the financial position of the corporation; to advise and assist the council in the performance of its reserved functions, and to carry out all lawful orders of the council in relation thereto; and, pursuant to resolution of the council, to submit plans and specifications for the execution of works, together with an estimate of probable costs. The manager has a right to attend meetings of the council and to take part in the discussion, but not to vote. Furthermore, he must attend any council or committee meeting when requested so to do.

The manager is given general control and full supervision of officers and servants of the corporation. Subject to regulations of the Minister, the manager considers and determines all questions in relation to the service, remuneration, privileges, and superannuation of officers and employees. He acts by signed order and he must keep a register of orders made by him. He may by signed order, countersigned by the treasurer, authorize the making of payments for expenses and accounts legally incurred by the council or manager. The council may by resolution direct that every such order must also be countersigned by the Mayor or a designated member of the council.

Unanimous Support

Bills of the Oireachtas dealing with management in Cork, Dublin, Dun Laoghaire, Limerick, and Waterford have all been sponsored by the Department of Local Government and Public Health, and they have had the sanction of the government majority. Whereas the Cork, Dublin, and Dun Laoghaire acts were passed by the Cosgrave Government, the Limerick and Waterford acts were passed by the De Valera administration. The inception of the earlier measures provoked long debate on general principles. By the time of the Waterford Bill in 1939, however, parliamentary discussion turned on details and technicalities.

The fact that both major parties have seen fit to support extension of the managerial idea is a good omen. The truth of the matter is that there has not been a great deal of faith in the use of

council and their committee system as instrumentalities for the supervision of administration. The need pressed for some chief executive to integrate administrative control, to deal *vis-a-vis* with the administration and the council, to focus central-local relationships, and the Irish city manager has been the result.

Managers At Work

How the manager plan works in practice varies among the different councils and managers. Mr. Philip Monahan was Commissioner of Cork before the manager plan was established in 1929. For four years he administered the city without benefit of council. This perhaps accounts for the fact that he is the example par excellence of the manager who forges ahead on his own initiative without as much consultation with members and committees as the council might like. Managers in the other cities are more apt to lean over backwards in consulting and informing their respective Councils in advance about administrative details over which the manager actually has full rein.*

Mr. P. J. Hernon was one of the commissioners in control of the Dublin Corporation during the twenties. When the Dun Laoghaire manager plan was set up in 1930, he became the executive for that borough. During 1937 he was advanced to the Dublin managership. In that position, which is the leading executive position in a local governmental unit in Ireland, carries on normally without utilizing general staff meetings of his department heads. He summons such staff meetings only when the corporation is getting out a report for some central authority. Then the staff is called together to hammer out a unitary policy which will be supported by the collateral reports from the individual departments. Various interstaff relationships serve him as occasion demands. For example, if the fire brigade chief requests new apparatus, the manager requires that the proposed equipment be approved by the city engineer before he as manager will include this as a budget item to go forward to the council. While general staff meetings are not the rule, individual consultations with department heads are frequent--and as the manager said, they can always get him on the phone.

Consultation with the department heads is only one facet of the manager's many-sided duties. It is his business to keep the council informed. While this is done at regular meetings by formal reports and informal statements, there is another avenue of approach no less vital. With the sectional committees of the council, which keep in general touch with the work of the different departments, Mr. Hernon maintains close communication. This committee set-up is unquestionably, in part, a vestige of the days when councils wielded complete power over administration, and committees were the means whereby this control ramified into departmental detail. The Dublin manager follows a policy of telling the committees fully and frankly what the administration is doing. They may not be amused, but they are kept informed. The managed figures that two days out of every week are devoted to consulting with department heads and with committees of the council.

To field trips, to viewing such projects as municipal housing schemes, road construction, the new water supply scheme the Dublin manager devotes as much time as he can spare. He generally goes alone and without advance notice, preferring that the men on the job do not recognize him.

Unpredictable but inevitably involving the manager are trade union disputes arising out of various construction projects. For such an agricultural country, labour is well organized in Ireland. In addition, there is a Labour party which polls in general elections anywhere from eight to twelve seats out of the 138 in the Dail or lower legislative house. City management inevitably responds to predominating factors in the public scene, and trade unionism in Ireland is one of them.

One of the interesting things is to observe how a trained manager shifts his sights from the problems of one city to those of another. In 1936, Mr. T. C. O'Mahony was the county-borough manager of Limerick. There he was engrossed in municipal housing projects and public works problems. He had visualized and studied important trends in the growth of the city and had foreseen the *probable* need for annexation of certain surrounding areas.

After Mr. Hernon moved up from the Dun Laoghaire post to Dublin, Mr. O'Mahony was recommended by the Local Appointments Commission to the Dun Laoghaire Council. Accordingly, in 1939, he engrossed himself in the managerial problems of that borough. This post, because of the pleasing location of the borough on Dublin Bay and the wealth of its residents, is regarded as a plum in Irish local administration.

Difficulties Encountered

The borough manager, as Mr. O'Mahony acknowledged, was not without his problems: the numerous retired pensioners residing in Dun Laoghaire have time to object if the garbage is not collected on time, for example. The commercial interests want to develop the resort aspects of the city along Blackpool lines, while old residents yearn to keep it as an exclusive residential city. Other problems spring from Dun Laoghaire's favoured-resort position in the metropolitan area of Dublin. Some Dubliners wanted Dun Laoghaire to erect sea baths for holiday and weekend crowds; the people of Dun Laoghaire did not desire sea baths even if some other source were to contribute 85 per cent. of the cost of the project. Shore traffic on the main streets of the borough was a serious problem. An interlocking issue was Dun Laoghaire's dependence on the Corporation of Dublin for its water supply, a matter, which raised issues as to amounts and prices.

Water And Sewage Problem

In Limerick, in 1939, the manager was faced with a very old problem, that of a palatable supply of water. Limerick draws its water supply from the Shannon and it has a peaty color. In the Limerick rapid-sand filtration plant they have been using alum for settling and chlorine for safety.

(*Continued on page* 248)

*How the plan actually works has been described to me by various City Managers with whom I have had interviews in 1936 and again in 1939.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

In Treatment Of High Blood Pressure

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

AMONG the newest of medical procedures is the employment of certain operations for severe cases of high blood pressure. Apparently, high blood pressure accounts for from one-half to three-fourths of all the diseases listed as cardiovascular—renal disease, which means the heart, the blood vessels and the kidneys.

Such diseases kill 500,000 people each year in the United States. Therefore, high blood pessure is from two to three times as deadly as cancer. Nevertheless, because its symptoms are not so easily detectable and because many a man and woman with a high blood pressure carries on a fairly normal existence, these conditions are not regarded with the same seriousness as is a malignant disease.

There are some people who believe that high blood pressure is a normal reaction of the body to physical conditions which exist, and that no attempt ought to be made to lower the blood pressure. Experts, however, insist that this is not the fact. The vital functions continue normally when the blood pressure is reduced, and there seems to be no good evidence that reduction of blood pressure when it is too high is ever harmful.

Many drugs have been developed in order to lower the blood pressure, but unfortunately no one of these drugs brings about anything resembling a permanent lowering of the pressure. The most recent remedy is potassium sulfocyanate, a drug which must be administered with the utmost caution and with a constant study of the blood pressure during administration. Certainly, there is evidence to indicate that in some cases the regular administration of a remedy of this type may be helpful in keeping the pressure at a comfortable and safe level.

Most important perhaps among other methods of treatment for patients with high blood pressure is rest and the reduction of nervous stresses and strains. In general, people with this condition are advised to obtain at least nine hours of rest in bed at night and to lie down for an hour or an hour and a half in the middle of each day. They ought to have frequent vacations. Especially must they avoid anger and emotional strains, cultivating instead a calm, philosophic outlook on life.

A recent review of the subject by competent authorities says there is little evidence that diet influence blood pressure. People who are over weight should reduce because overweight throws an additional strain on the heart by increasing the work that the heart needs to do. Alcohol and coffee are not restricted unless they overstimulate the patient. There is no evidence that they increase the blood pressure appreciably.

There are some patients in whom smoking definitely increases the blood pressure. If it is found that it has this effect, smoking should be sharply restricted or completely eliminated.

This medical methods have value but with extreme limitations. Some of the symptoms associated with high blood pressure are relieved by the methods of treatment that have been described. However, these methods of treatment have not saved many lives. As a result, physicians continue to search for some more definite procedures which would bring about more permanent results.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATION

The proposal of revising the syllabus of the diploma course in public health examination at the All-India Institute of Hygiene is, it is learnt, now being considered by the Government of India.

To begin with, it has been proposed to revise the first and second parts of the course. The proposal has been sent to the various universities for their opinion.

"ART IN INDUSTRY"

An exhibition of "Art in Industry" will take place at the Government School of Art, Calcutta, during the last week in February and the first week in March, with a first prize of Rs. 750.

Public Health In India

Planning Needed

THE Medical and Veterinary Research and the Zoology sections of the Indian Science Congress met at Benares on Monday, the 5th January, 1941.

Dr A. C. Ukil, president of the Medical and Veterinary Research Section dealt with "Some aspects of public health in India" in his presidential address. He pointed out how the knowledge gained from successive scientific discoveries, particularly since the industrial revolution in the West, opened up new vistas of possibilities for their application to the mental, moral and physical well-being of man and how persistent State action proceeded side by side with educational, social and economic reform to develop the environmental and medical services.

It has been realised, he said, that science was no longer to be taken as a luxury but as an essential part of the social fabric. It had been found that in most spheres the deviation from physiological health was related to problems connected with housing, clothing, physical cleanliness, drinking water supplies, disposal of sewage, household refuse and manure, and the contamination and poverty of foodstuff.

A Social Science

The result of all these studies had led to the development of medicine fundamentally as a social science, and practically every basic science was now directed towards a comprehensive programme of community service, including the maintenance of health and prevention of disease.

Types of health planning in various Western and Eastern countries had been compared and certain essential principles of sound public health administration laid down. It had been pointed out that, in the drive for human welfare, science must be completely integrated and that the problem should not be faced separately but as an inter-connected whole. Modern public health was a field for social activity, including applications of chemistry and bacteriology of engineering and statistics, of physiology and pathology, of epidemiology and socialogy.

Defects In India

The trend of public health progress in British India showed that, while persistent endeavours had been made in countries like England to apply the knowledge gained from scientific discoveries in developing the environmental and medical services, they had been relegated to the background in India owing to the absence of any national health policy, the violation of the essential principles of sound public health administration, the backwardness and lack of methodology in education, defects in the training and supply of technical personnel, inadequate scientific investigation of health problems, lack of supply of drugs and appropriate instruments, lack of institutional planning, lack of co-ordination between the inter-related departments for social welfare and various financial handicaps to progress, such as inadequate allocation of revenue to social welfare services and the maintenance of a top-heavy administration.

The essentials for the planning of public health in a province, with special reference to Bengal, had been discussed and the working principles defined, the speaker continued. The provincial Governments had been asked, as a first step, to set up a Planning Committee, the terms of reference being to define clearly the objective, to advise on the best way to develop and demonstrate the methodology of work proposed, to determine how best to apply the same in the wider fields around, to determine the method of training the required personnel and of proper supervision, control and maintenance of their level of efficiency and to suggest the best means to secure co-operation of the inter-related departments.

(*Continued from page* 246)

—Irish Local Government

During the summer of 1939, they were experimenting with lime treatment. Water supply was the most common source of popular complaint.

The city maintains its own trucks and employees for garbage collection. Like other local authorities, for street lighting the city rents standards and lamps from the Electricity Supply Board (a central Governmental authority) and buys its electric current from the same source. Limerick is not far from the hydro-electric development on the Shannon River at Ardnacrusha.

Sewage is discharged untreated into the Shannon west of Limerick. This river flows rapidly and the absence of any large community between Limerick and the Atalantic makes a sewage disposal plant unlikely. Limerick constructs and maintains its own streets, but like other local authorities, receives grants from the central government for the construction and maintenance of arterial streets.

Again following general practice, the city must purchase its supplies from the official list of contractors at established prices issued annually by the combined purchasing section of the Department of Local Government and Public Health.

When I talked with him, Mr. Berkery had been in Limerick for only four months, having moved up from a lesser post in Clonmel. He had found the county-borough council very co-operative. One of the basic problems in local government, he thought, was the tendency of people not to improve their property, because they were so afraid that their ratable valuation would be increased.

One of the most pragmatic tests of any system of local administration is whether it is or is not being extended to other units of government. In 1940, a general act of the Oireachtas provided for the application of the managerial plan to all counties. This, as well as many other factors, speaks well for the achievements of Irish city managers.

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The Burma Road

Wonders Of Its Construction

CONSIDERABLE public interest has been aroused during recent weeks in the Burma Road, and we are, by the courtesy of our contemporary *Highways and Bridges*, enabled to give some particulars of this great engineering feat.

What follows below is reproduced verbatim from the article:—

The Burma Road is probably the greatest engineering achievement of our times. Years ago we were throwing bouquets at the Reich autobahnen and the engineers responsible for making them. More recently we have been extolling the wonderful Baghdad and Haifa road and the clever engineers who made it. But look at the resources of those engineers; materials, plant, and labour were theirs without stint, and the combined brains of highly civilised, highly developed, and wealthy nations undistracted by a war on their own territory.

But the Burma Road was built by the Chinese Republic, a nation which knew not the technique of modern industrial "civilisation," a nation which, though it was civilised thousands of years ago, when the forbears of its oppressors were still in the Stone Age, had failed to acquire the arts and sciences of our industrial era. It was built by an army of 160,000 peasants, men, women, and children, supervised by a mere 200-odd engineers, many of them foreigners—Americans and British. First cost has been estimated at 6,000,000 Chinese dollars, with a further outlay of 10,000,000 for improvement and maintenance. In terms of pounds sterling that might be anything, but reliable estimates give the average first cost as the equivalent of £1000 per mile.

Considering that over 300 bridges and about 6000 culverts are included, with a live load capacity of from 5 to 10 tons, and that the road is carrying 2-ton lorries by the hundred every day throughout its length of 700-odd miles, the price represents a bargain in civil engineering in any language.

Contract, Not Direct Labour

The Burma Road was begun late in 1937, when the Chinese Central Government foresaw that their seaports would probably be closed by Japanese naval action and their armies in the field would be cut off from supplies of munitions latterly from U. S. A. and Russia, but also from Germany and Italy in the early days, which were necessary to repel the invader. The object was to bring these munitions from the port of Rangoon through Burma and then across high mountain ranges to China's war-time capital of Chungking, a total distance of nearly 2000 miles.

Not all of it was breaking new ground. The section from Shaknoan to Auting on the Sino-Burma border (350 miles) follows the Old Tribute Road, which goes back into the dim dawn of history and was used by Marco Polo. But a track suitable for mule caravans could not carry fast American lorries, and the whole route had to be realigned, rebridged, and generally conditioned for motor traffic. A minimum formation width of 18 ft., with

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24 ft. wherever conditions allowed. and a travelling surface of 10 ft., consisting of 4½ in. of packed soling stone carrying 3 in. of rolled gravel of broken stone, was the specification. A few steam rollers were available, but consolidation was often done by rollers shaped from local stone and hauled by mules or even by hand.

When one considers the millions of cubic yards of excavation without the aid of modern tools, the erection of steel truss bridges with comparatively unskilled labour and the comparatively short open season during which work could be carried on, the completion of this highway within two years was a feat little short of miraculous. It is significant, perhaps, that in a republican state which we are in the habit of regarding as rankly communistic, this job was done by contract, not direct labour.

Uprise Of The Motor

In other countries the motor vehicles era grew naturally out of the horse-and-cart age by the inexorable logic of the need for quicker distribution demanded by agglomerations of population, remote from the good earth which provided their food and material sustenance. There was, too, the need for artificially bottled-up mankind to refresh its spirit and maintain its sanity by periodical escapes from its man-made prisons of smoky towns with a brief visit to the nearest thing to real country he could find where he could at least attempt to feel once more the slower tempo of Mother Nature's pulse. Thus, with the growth of man's artificiality, came the parallel steady growth of faster, easier communications. We hardly noticed it while it was happening. We did not notice that within a generation had grown up a new craft, the motor driver. They just grew.

Imagine the difference in China. There a motor road was created suddenly, overnight, as it were, where previously nothing of the kind had ever been known. They imported motor vehicles by the thousand. They could not import driver, so drivers, too, must need be created from local material. That itself was a problem almost as big as the making of the road.

Mr. Hsiao Ch'ien, a brilliant young Chinese journalist, who wrote the story of the Burma Road for the current issue of the *Asiatic Review*, told how it was done at a recent luncheon in London. Mr. Ch'ien tells what he knows; he was there.

The Chinese Government appealed to overseas Chinese to come and help. Chinese graduates of foreign universities came to the rescue and a school was formed with 1500 young Chinese aspirants for the right to drive an American truck under apalling conditions, as enthusiatic students. Many of these were the sons of important people in the academic and business worlds. Mr. Ch'ien himself was one of the first 200 graduates to travel along the new artery. His story of the Burma Road in the *Asiatic Review* is well worth reading. Because of the vast toil involved, the human tragedies brought about through pestilence, blasting, accidents, and drowning, and the magnitude of achievement, he calls the Burma Road the "Great Wall of Modern China."

WIDENING OF GRAND TRUNK ROAD

Central Government's Plan

It is learnt that the Central Government have under consideration a plan which being materialised will increase the width of the Grand Trunk Road, from Calcutta to Peshawar, from 8 ft. to 12 ft. and make it coal-tarred throughout. The plan includes also the strengthening of bridges and the restoration of the Sone causeway at Dehri. The total cost for its operation has been estimated at Rs. 4,50,000, out of which Rs. 1,50,000 will be spent on the causeway alone. The plan further includes the cementing of G. T. Road from the edge of the River Sone up to 1 mile westward at Dehri, and the estimate amounting to Rs. 27,000 has, it is understood, already been sanctioned for this work.

It may be mentioned here that the Sone causeway being restored, the traffic bound for long distances along the G. T. Road will be saved from the hardship of crossing the river at Dehri by foot or rail, and they will find a continuous route from Calcutta to Peshawar.

PLUMBING EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Plumbing Examination for Drainage Works under Chapter XVIII of the Act, 1923, held during the month of December, 1940:—

	Names of candidates.	Address.
1.	H. R. Mitter	42, Dr. Jagabandhu Lane
2.	Rabindra K. Bose	30, Ram Mohan Dutt Row
3.	Panna Lal Ghose	8, Andul Raj Road
4.	Provakar Chatterjee	18-3, Nimtola Ghat St.
5.	Monmotho Nath Chatterjee	21B, Nepal Bhattacharji Street
6.	Nrishingha K. Chatterji	17, Kailash Kaviraj Lane
7.	Kanai Lal Chatterji	2A, Bholanath Pal Lane
8.	Biswanath Das	58, Iswar Ganguli Lane
9.	Bamapada Chakravarty	13, Raja Raj Ballav St.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

The 6th January, 1941.

TAURIL H. P. STEAM JOINTING

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

CULTURAL CONFERENCE

"By culture is not meant simply committing to memory text-books and notes. You should have high ideals before you. Nothing can be greater and nobler than to impart education to those who lack it." Thus observed Sir P. C. Ray when he inaugurated the third session of the Scottish Church College Cultural Conference in Calcutta last week-end.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S MESSAGE TO CULTURAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose sent the following message to the Secretary of the Cultural Conference held at the Scottish Church College last week-end :—

The culture of a nation is the product of its mind. And just as the individual has a mind, so does the nation have a collective mind. This collective mind evolves from age to age and from century to century.

A full-blown culture is possible only if the human mind is emancipated.

The world in general and India in particular are on the threshold of a new age. This new age will naturally strive to produce a new culture, but whether we shall succeed in doing so, will depend on our ability to emancipate our minds.

In order to emancipate our minds, it is not essential that we should deny the past altogether or that we should cut ourselves off from our moorings. On the contrary, we should perpetuate what is healthy and beneficial in our cultural heritage. But it is essential that we should be able to transcend all that cramps the soul and deny all that is false. Only then will the nation's culture break through the shackles of bondage and progress from decade to decade like a living stream that draws its sustenance from the people and enriches them in return.

Emancipate your minds and go back to nature and to the hearts of the dumb millions—if you want to create a new culture for New India. That is my message for to-day and to-morrow.

Let the Cultural Conference which you are holding at the dawn of this momentous year be a further mile-stone in our march towards our national goal. Remember that it is for you to win liberty and to create a New India with a new culture, richer and more glorious than the past.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

At the next Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University, which will be held on March 8, the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa*, will be conferred on Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University and President of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will deliver the Convocation Address.

THE VICEROY LEAVES CALCUTTA

After about three weeks' stay in Calcutta, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by their family and personal staff, left for Calcutta on Saturday last on a riverine tour through the Sunderbans by the *Miss Mary Anderson*.

At the end of the Sunderbans trip, Their Excellencies will leave for Kathiwar and after visiting Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porebunder, Junagadh and Bhavnagar will return to New Delhi on January 26.

Their Excellencies were seen off at the Outram Ghat Jetty by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, the Lady Mary Herbert and a number of distinguished officials and non-officials.

THE LATE MAULANA MUHAMMAD ALI

The anniversary of the death of Maulana Muhammad Ali was celebrated on Saturday evening at the office of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League in Calcutta under the auspices of the Bengali Moslem Literary Association.

The function opened with Sir Ziauddin Ahmed in the chair. Owing to a previous engagement Sir Ziauddin left the meeting and Mr. M. N. Roy was asked to preside. Mr. Roy in his speech said that under the leadership of the late Maulana, Hindus and Moslems had joined the Khilafat Movement, which became an integral part of India's struggle for freedom. To-day the Moslem countries of the Near East were threatened with the danger of Fascist aggression. The best manner of celebrating the Maulana's death anniversary, therefore, would be to organize joint action of the Hindus and Moslems against the new danger.

WORKERS' RALLY IN CALCUTTA

"The Nazi plan of invading England has been frustrated by the heroic resistance of the British working class people. Having received a check in that direction, the Nazi and Fascist hordes have been marching eastwards, threatening the countries of the Near East and coming within striking distance of India herself. The British working classes cannot be expected to resist them there also. The burden of meeting and defeating the Fascist hordes marching eastwards must be shouldered by the Indian people, and the Indian working classes will have to play a very important role in that decisive struggle.

The object of the campaign opened by this rally is to make the Indian workers conscious of their grave responsibility, so that they may discharge the role creditably, and having done that, win for themselves as well as for India as a whole a place of honour as a free and powerful nation".

Thus declared Mr. M. N. Roy, addressing a workers' rally that was held on the Calcutta Maidan, near the Ochterlony Monument, on Sunday to demonstrate the solidarity of Indian labour with the British working classes in the fight against Fascism.

The meeting—proceedings of which were considerably distributed—adopted a resolution expressing the Indian workers' determination to fight Fascism and to help in the war efforts of the British and Allied Governments.

From early afternoon, workers' processions from different parts of Calcutta and its suburbs began to converge on the meeting place. The processionists carried banners and posters bearing legends such as "Down with Fascism," "Workers of the world unite to defeat Fascist oppression." "Labour is anti-Fascist," "Road to India's Freedom lies through the defeat of Fascism." After the meeting the various processions merged into one which paraded the streets in different parts of the city, dispersing after nightfall.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK IN BUDGE BUDGE

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlinthgow on the 2nd January paid a visit to the Chest Clinic of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Budge Budge. So impressed was she by the work being done at the clinic that Her Excellency announced a personal donation of Rs. 500.

The clinic was opened only in August, 1939, but during this short period, it has dealth with a large number of tuberculosis cases. During 1940, 2,246 patients received attention. Of this number 267 were new cases, 1,414 were cases from rural areas and 832 from semi-rural areas.

Her Excellency was received by Mrs. D. Wilson, President of the Association, while a Bengali girl presented her with a bouquet.

IN EVENT OF AIR RAID

The question of providing for the safety of costly and important buildings in Calcutta and the neighbouring industrial areas against possible air raids is now engaging the attention of the Government of Bengal.

The Government propose to draw up a priority list of such buildings in order to facilitate the work of the Air Raid Precautions and Fire Brigade authorities who have, in the case of an air raid emergency, to fight a large number of fires starting simultaneously.

In a circular to the various trade associations and organisations, the Government point out that in order to determine which buildings should receive priority of attention in the event of numerous fires being started in Calcutta and the industrial areas of 24-Perganas, Howrah and Hooghly as a result of a possible air raid, the Government are considering the question of drawing up a list of buildings of public importance, the destruction of which would amount to a serious national calamity.

It is not unlikely, the Government state, that in the event of an air raid, large number of fires would be started simultaneously which would necessitate a decision being taken by the Air Raid Precautions and Fire Brigade authorities as to the order in which the fires should be dealt with.

They have, therefore, requested the organizations to furnish the Government with a list of buildings under their control, arranged in order of importance, which in their opinion should be considered as falling under the above category.

ANJUMAN MUFIDUL ISLAM

Premier's Appeal For Funds

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, has issued the following appeal :—

On the eve of *Idul-Azha* may I avail myself of the opportunity of making an earnest appeal to all Moslems of this metropolis to contribute the value of hide (or the hide ieself) of sacrificial animals to the Anjuman Mufidul Islam, Calcutta, an organization which deserves every encouragement from the Moslem public of this place? I have had an opportunity of knowing intimately the manifold activities of benevolent and humanitarian work which this Anjuman carries out and I cannot too adequately emphasize the need for help from all charitable quarters. I can say with absolute confidence that any contribution that may be sent to the Secretary of this Anjuman will not have been spent on a misplaced charity.

This Anjuman, in addition to doing philanthropic work, also conducts a free U. P. Maktab, a Free Girls' School, a Free Night School, a Free Reading Room and Library and a Charitable Dispensary. To enable it to conduct all these institutions in a satisfactory manner, funds are required. I trust and hope that all my Moslem brethren will make it a point to send in their quota to this institution to enable it to fulfil its very laudable objects, which it has in view. I once more make an earnest appeal in the confident hope that it will not have been made in vain.

Value of hide or the hide itself may kindly be sent to one of the following addresses :—

Haji Maulvi Tahrisuddin, 32, Aga Mehdi Street; Mr. Abdul Bari, 9, Convent Lane (Motijhil); Munshi Rahmatullah Khan, Battikal, Matiaburz; Mr. Syed Shamsul Huq, 12, Koylasarak Road; Anjuman's Charitable Dispensary, 1, Shambhu Chatterjee Street, (Kelabagan), Munshi Abdul Hasan, alias Kochi, 129-A, Baitakkhana Road.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

Reform After The War

Sweeping plans for education after the war were revealed by the President of the Board of Education at Oxford.

Mr. Harold Ramsobotham said that the mistakes made after the last war would not be repeated. There would be changes in British social and economic conditions which would have a profound effect upon the people specially on those between the ages of 14 and 18. Now was the time to make plans for great and far-reaching reforms in post-primary education covering the years, 11 to 18.

He and his advisers were giving deep and careful thought to this problem. As soon as possible after the war the 1936 Act raising the school leaving age to 15 would be enforced It was his personal ambition and ultimate goal to raise the minimum leaving age to 16, but before this was possible education to suit varying tastes and capacities of children must be devised.

He did not support the demand for secondary education for all because secondary education of sufficient variety and diversity did not exist.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY BENGAL

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

Burma Corporation's Gift

The Burma Corporation, Ltd., has given Rs. 50,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Air Raid Distress.

Civic Address For Science Congress Delegates

Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal, President of the Indian Science Congress, and delegates were presented with an address of welcome by the Municipal Board of Benares.

Joint Electorate In Sind Municipality

Two more municipalities, Jacobabad and Mirpurkhas, will have their general elections on a system of joint electorates, as they have been brought under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, as amended by the provincial legislature introducing joint electorates in Borough Municipalities in the province.

Silchar Municipal Elections

Forty-six candidates have filed nomination papers for 20 elective seats in the Silchar Municipal Board, the general election to which will take place on January 17. This is the first time the Congress has decided to contest the municipal elections. The party is running eleven candidates.

Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda, Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, is contesting in the elections.

Ghandhiji's Portrait In Madras Schools

The Government have advised the Madras Corporation, as they did recently in the case of District Boards and Municipal Councils not to insist upon keeping portraits of Mr. Gandhi in Moslem schools under the management of the Corporation, if it is opposed by the Moslem community represented by the elected Moslem members of the City Council.

The Government state that they have received representations from Moslems urging that the Corporation should be asked to arrange for the removal of Mr Gandhi's portraits from Moslem schools under the management of the Corporation.

Bihar Local Bodies On Satyagraha

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, has convened a meeting of representatives of the Congess Party in the local bodies of the province to discuss with them how the administration of these bodies could be carried out if the Congress members of the local bodies were permitted to offer Satyagraha.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has also invited those members of the Provincial Congress Executive who have not yet courted arrest to participate in the above conference.

Health Campaign In Darbhanga

The Darbhanga District Board has launched a vigorous campaign all over the district for the formation of Local Health Associations. The propaganda has taken the form of meetings and distribution of leaflets.

The object of forming these associations is to make the people "health-minded" and to secure their co-operation with the Public Health Department of the Board in eradicating diseases.

Bombay Municipal Budget

The Bombay municipal budget for the year 1941-42 presented to the Corporation by Mr Gordhandas Morarji, Chairman of the Standing Committee, shows a deficit of Rs. 15.43 lakhs No new taxation is, however, proposed.

Receipts are estimated at Rs. 352 lakhs and expenditure at Rs 368 lakhs. The deficit is proposed to be made good from the opening cash balance and also by appropriation of excess accumulation in the plants and machinery depreciation fund and from the net premia fund.

Patna District Board Affairs

The finance sub-committee of the Patna District Board at a recent meeting refused to frame the budget for the new year on the ground that the Chairman of the board does not command a "working majority" in the board.

Inquiries reveal that at an earlier meeting of the Congress party in the board the Chairman, with six others, declined to sign the *satyagraha* pledge and this has resulted in the Chairman losing confidence of the "working majority."

The matter will be considered at a meeting called at Siwan by Dr. Rajendra Prasad to consider the general question of Congressmen in local bodies and the *satyagraha* movement.

Public Health Administration In Assam

A scheme for the development of public health administration in the province of Assam has it is understood been submitted to the Government.

This scheme consists of proposals for the improvement and development of the work of the Public Health Department in all its branches. It is designed to provide for a public health organization, which would be a permanent and increasingly useful institution in the villages and rural areas which at present are more or less left unprovided.

The fundamentals on which this scheme is based are the necessity for the employment of qualified and trained staff in all grades of the department, the necessity to distribute the staff in such a manner that all parts of the province will benefit, the necessity of placing responsibility on divisional, district, and sub-divisional staffs, so that the higher supervising officers will have the opportunity to attend to the more important aspects of the work of prevention of disease.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up a District Public Health Department in every district, with a properly qualified District Health Officer in control and with real responsibility, relieving the Civil Surgeons of their public health functions, with a Health Officer of the second class in every sub-division and a Health Inspector in every Thana.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

NISHULKA SHIKSHA PRACHAR SAMITY

Education Officer And Assistant Education Officer Welcomed

A meeting of the Nishulka Shiksha Prachar Samity was held at the Central Municipal Office on 21st December, 1940 under the presidentship of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, and President of the Samity to accord a hearty welcome to Dr. Arabinda Barua, M.A., (Cal.) Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.C., and Mr. R. Ahsan M.A., on their appointment as Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, respectively. Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Secretary, explained the objects of the meeting and requested Mr. Mukerjea to take the presidential chair. After the election of the president and recitation of a welcome song by the students of Sahajanand Saraswati Vidyalaya, the welcomed guests were garlanded by the Secretary. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Messrs. Sambhu Narain Ray, S. N. Sharma, Sukhen Chatterjee, Rai Saheb Dhusia and others, reminding them of the duties and responsibilities of the high post to which they have been elevated and appealing to them to formulate such educational schemes which might be planned to sweep away the darkness of illiteracy from the face of this second city of the British Empire.

The President, Mr. Mukerjea, said that the Samity stood for the spread and advancement of free primary education among adults and backward classes. The Samity had 18 schools in this city run at its own cost. He added that he was welcoming the Education Officer and the Assistant Education Officer not as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation but as President of the Samity and hoped that the Samity would get every possible help from them in furthering the cause of education.

In reply to the congratulatory speeches, Dr. Arabinda Barua, Education Officer, said that he was fully alive to the duties and responsibilities of the post of the Education Officer of this great city and assured them that this reception would give him strength and encouragement in performing his duties towards well-directed efforts in respect of development of free education. He was inclined to give effect to a scheme for adult education and would propose to the Chief Executive Officer to lend some of the Corporation free primary school buildings in morning and evening to such societies and organisations which might impart education to working class adults. This would save them from financial worry on the score of house rent. In doing so he would seek the help of the Chief Executive Officer which he was sure to get.

Mr. R. Ahsan, Assistant Education Officer, assured the members of the Samity to go on with their scheme of educational works and he would always be available at their services. He wished every success to the Samity under the able presidentship of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, and painstaking Secretaries.

After thanks to the president and chief guests the function came to a close.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

TEACHERS' TRAINING FINAL (ORAL) EXAMINATION, 1940.

Junior Group

The following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination, held in the month of December, 1940 :—

(In Order Of Merit)

1. Sk. Wali Mohammad.
2. Qamruddin Ahmed.
3. Munni Rai Sharma.
4. Monorama Bose.

Central Municipal Office,
The [illegible] January, 1941.

A. BARUA,
Education Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 28th December, 1941.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 753 against 746 and 660 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 49. The general death rate of the week was 34·4 per mille against 35·0 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th December, 1941, was 628 against 633 and 554 in the two preceding weeks. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There were 49 deaths from small-pox during the week against 36 in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 32 and 65 respectively against 40 and 78 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·7 per mille per annum.

There were 37 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 30·8.

There were 135 deaths from respiratory diseases against 122 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 54 in the previous week.

There were 121 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 125 against 113 and 106 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 1 from influenza. 5 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 45·7 per mille.

There were 11 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 41·6.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 19 deaths of infants under one year.

MR. SUBHAS CH. BOSE

Abnormal Rise In Blood Pressure

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was examined on Wednesday last by Dr. M. N. De, First Physician and Professor of Medicine, Calcutta Medical College Hospital. In a bulletin issued on Wednesday night Dr. De says:—

"I have examined Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this evening. He has made some progress in his health since I last saw him.

There has been, however, no relief to the pain in the loins and the sciatic pain recurs off and on. Further, there has been observed to-day an abnormal rise in the blood pressure, specially the diastolic reading. The necessary treatment for the above complaint is being carried out. Absolute bodily and mental rest has got to be followed strictly in the future."

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p m Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for " For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a m and 3 p m on week days and 11 a m and 1 p m on Saturdays Price Rs 2 per set

1 Supply of Alum Cake during the year 1941 42

2 Supply of Hard Coke No 1 and Smithy Coal at the Entally Workshops during the year 1941 42

3 Supply of Mild Steel Chequered plate etc, during the year 1941 42

4 Supply of Indian Pig Iron during the year 1941 42

5 Laying of High Tension Under ground Cable from Topsia Pumping Station to the Press Sedimentation Tanks at Bantala

6 Construction of shelter shed in Minsatala Park

Supply of calves for the rest of the year 1940 41

8 Supply of Hair and Leather Belting during the year 1941 42

9 Supply of Harness Numdah and other goods during the year 1941 42

10 Supply of Planks spokes felloes hubs for wheel turn the year 41 42

11 Supply of Building Materials during year 1941 42

12 Supply of steel rail fish plates dog spiked spikes etc during the year 1941 42

13 Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1941 42

14 Supply of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1941 42

15 Supply of articles of clothing to the Corporation Employees during the year 1941 42

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 14th January for 3 and 4 on 15th January for 5 on 16th January for 6 and 7 on 17th January for 8 and 9 on 24th January for 10 and 11 on 28th January for 12 and 13 on 29th January for 14 on 30 January and for 15 on 31st January 1941 The rates quoted in tenders for all items are to hold good for three months

N B—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e g*, Treasurer's receipts tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M RAY,
Offg Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 8th January 1941

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No I Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed 'Tender for " on Friday the 17th January 1941 upto 2 p m

178 Repairs to stones ats of Sri Radha Kanto Deb 1st Lane (remaining portion) Ward 1 Rs 835 dated 8th January 1941 (1 months),

179 Repairs to the partns office etc of Foreman North Circle at 72 Grey Street Ward 3—Rs 641 dated 8th January 1941 (1 month)

180 Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Cornwallis Street (from the junction of Gour Mohon Mukherjee Street to Beadon Street) Ward 6—Rs 927 dated 8th May 1940 (1 month)

N B *Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice"*

S C GHOSH,
District Engineer I

District I Engg Office
The 8th January 1941

District No II Engineer Department (Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for in Tuesday the 14th January 1941 upto 2 p m

19 Repairs to Ultadinga Dispensary (portion) Ward 29—Rs 765 dated 23rd December 1940 (14 months)

N B *Please note that words in italics '7 days' notice in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days notice"*

D N DUTT
District Engineer II

District II Engg Office
The 4th January 1941

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

T III P I Contractors D tract II

P Construction of a Marble in Port Commissioners land at Maurhaung Road

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 13 h January 1941 at 12 noon

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully
P C BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office
The 8th January 1941

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B C) of 1923 that the Roads and Buster Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 20 ft projected public street in continuation of the one of same width running along eastern side of premises No 24 4 Lake Road, towards the south so as to meet the 40 ft road of the Calcutta Improvement Trust under construction under their Scheme XLVII in Ward 27

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday the 8th February 1941

A copy of the plan showing the proposed alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a m and 2 p m on all working days

I C MUKERJEA
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office
The 8th January 1941

Street Declaration.

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

I all whom it may concern the Corporation of Calcutta in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled hereby notifies and declares that the 20 ft private roads constructed at premises No 46 Tollygunge Road in Ward No 27 are public streets within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 99 of the said Act

I C MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office
The 11th January 1941

Auction Sale

The following articles will be put up for sale in the Public Auction to be held on Saturday the 18th January 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market New Buildings at 2 30 p m punctually –

1 One electric fan
2 Four electric jhars
3 One meat safe
4 Two wooden almirahs
5 Two wooden screens
6 One dinner Waggon
7 One Sandows jhar
8 One chair
9 One table
10 Three taktaposhes
11 Tricycle (in two pieces)
12 Two benches
13 One almirah (small)
14 Two chaukees (small)
15 Two small iron stools
16 One iron die
17 Seventeen pieces of iron
18 One scale with chain
19 One glass almirah
20 One wooden rack
21 One wooden small table
22 Two wooden taktaposhes
23 Five iron Istrees with two stands
24 Two wooden tubs
25 One iron drum

A K BASAK,
Assistant Collector

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th January, 1941

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

NOTICE

Quotations will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of the 14th instant for supplying a boat to carry a crane weighing 5 tons with a jib 50 ft. long from the Corporation jetty at Pulta to the site of the newly constructed storm water sluice at Kulti about 1000 ft. from the bank of the Kulti river. Quotation should include the cost of dismantling the crane at Pulta, loading the same into the boat and unloading on the Kulti sluice. A security of Rs. 50 is to be deposited by the successful tenderer.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 6th January, 1941.

Situation Vacant.

Applications are invited for the post of a Sanitary Officer in the grade of Rs. 200—300 both from outsiders as well as from the departmental candidates.

The candidate must be M.B. or L.M.S., but preference will be given to one having diploma in Public Health. The candidates should state their (i) Age, (ii) Qualifications, (iii) Experience and past services, if any, in the Corporation; (iv) Relationship, if any, either by blood or by marriage, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, any Alderman or Councillor or any Statutory Officer of the Corporation.

The selected candidate will be required to submit a declaration under Section 54-A of the Act stating that he was never convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more.

The selected candidate will be subject to the Leave and other Service Rules of the Corporation and will also be required to contribute to the Provident Fund.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Services Standing Committee No. I, and will be received by the undersigned upto Monday, the 20th January, 1941.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th January, 1941.

Re-naming Of Road.

It is proposed that the portion of Suri Lane, in Ward No. 11, starting from 16A, Suri Lane and running up to Circular Road, Lower, be renamed as "Sir Deba Prosad Row".

Any person having any objection to the renaming proposed above may state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 25th January, 1941.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th January, 1941.

Special Notice

Health Officer's Advice.

With a view to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurance of epidemics of small-pox and cholera, an extra staff of Vaccinators and Inoculation Officers have been appointed for vaccinating against small-pox and inoculating against cholera.

The public are aware that vaccination and inoculation offer protection against an attack of the virulent diseases mentioned above.

It is, therefore, expected that the public would avail themselves of the services of this extra staff by getting themselves vaccinated and inoculated without delay, and thus co-operate with the Health Officer in attaining the object.

The public may apply to the District Health Officers of the Districts concerned at the undermentioned addresses as well as at the nearest Corporation Vaccination Stations for services of the extra staff mentioned above :—

District I Health Officer—79, Cornwallis Street.
District II Health Officer—22, Mirzapore Street.
District III Health Officer—1, Hogg Street.
District IV Health Officer—11, Belvedre Road.
Health Officer, Cossipore—10 and 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road.
Health Officer, Manicktala—109, Narkeldanga Main Road.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer,

Central Municipal Office.
The 7th December, 1940.

College Street Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Jogesh Chandra Narayan Chaudhury for the registration of their name in place of Messrs. Shamsuddin Mowlabux in respect of Stall No. 84 in Block "E." College Street Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof

M. BHATTACHARJEE.
Superintendent.

College Street Market,
The 4th January, 1941.



HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 14th December, 1940.

District.	Premises No.	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
I	179-A & B, Keshab Sen St.	1	29-11-40
	P. 30-A & B, Sch. XLIV ...	1	2-12-40
	P. 3, 4 & 5, Sch. VII-J ...	2	2-12-40
	P. 51, Sch, VII-J ...	1	2-12-40
	9-1A, Bolai Singhee Lane...	1	3-12-40
	233-1, Maharsi Debendra Road	1	3-12-40
	P. 35, Scheme VII-H ...	1	11-12-40
	63A, Ahiritola Street ...	1	12-12-40
	8, Duff Lane ...	1	13-12-40
	96B, Beniatola Street ...	1	13-12-40
	1-1, Vidyasagore Street ...	1	13-12-40
	103E, Cornwallis Street ...	1	14-12-40
	6 & 7, Ghose Lane ...	1	14-12-40

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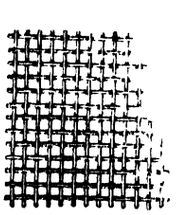
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1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Black numbers on a Red badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef, —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ..		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ..	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ..	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ..	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ..	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ..	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ..	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ..	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ..	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ..	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ..	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ..	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ..	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ..	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ..				
Hind-quarter ,, ..				
Saddle ..				
Leg per lb. — ..	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. — ..	0 12 0			

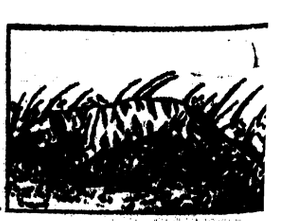
ARTICLES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.			
Chops per seer ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0 — 0 12 0
Breast ,, ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Curry Mutton per seer ..	0 14 0		0 12 0
Leg ,, ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0 — 0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0 — 0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ..	1 0 0		0 14 0 — 0 12 0
Kidneys, each ..	0 1 0	0 1 6	
Heart ,, ..	0 0 9	0 1 0	
Liver ,, ..	0 2 0	0 5 0	
Brain ,, ..	0 1 3	0 2 0	
Tongue ,, ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	
Trotters ,, ..	0 0 6	0 0 9	
Head (without tongue and brain) each ..	0 1 0	0 1 6	
Head (entire) each ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0		
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0	

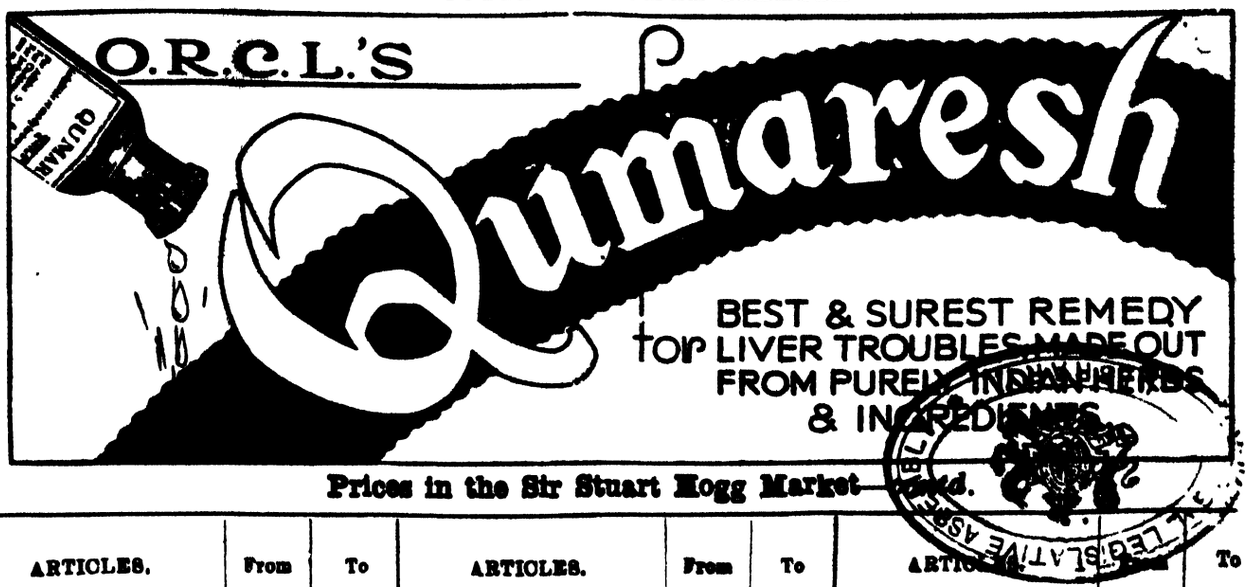

USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ..	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ..	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ..	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ..	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ..	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ..	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ..	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ..	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ..	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ..	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.


PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY CURING & MOUNTING
Dermis TANNERS & TAXIDERMISTS
HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS SUIT CASES SHOES, Etc.
73, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA




Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,,	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ..	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, .	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ..	3 0 0	4 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Teal (large) ,, ..	6 0	7 8
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Wild Duck each ...		
Sand Grouse each —	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Janary (Cock) each ..	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 3 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per dos. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 7 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score .	0 2 0	0 4 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 9	0 1 0
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		0 3 0
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		0 3 0
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Sibbi per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Country ,,	0 2 6	
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ,, —		
Do. (Country) per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffarpur) ...		
Do. (Country) —		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mask melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do, Bombay ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...	1 0 0	
Bombay 8—10 ...		
Oranges Sylhet ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...		
Do. Bombay ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling 20—30 ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Do. Kandahar ...		3 0 0
Do. Multan ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Fried ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Assam „		
Do. Singapore „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Tejpur each ...		
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S.W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. do. (California)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Sultana per seer		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Suava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 0	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,,		0 3 0
Mung sona ,,	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer —	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, —		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... / Milk Chocolates slab ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 6
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 13 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 12 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0 } 15 % price up.
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0 } 5 5 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereenke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Dorette" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard 1 ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls "	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling "	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Deshi	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "		0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Nasik "		
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Kari		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—50	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 "	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 6 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee "	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 4 0	5 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 0 0	5 8 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.	4 12 0	5 0 0
Jhingasal per "		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 12 0	6 0 0
Chamormoni		6 0 0
		6 0 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 0 0	5 4 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 0 0	
Kamini per maund		7 0 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhakri Chata	5 8 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Java " "		0 4 6
Cocoanut Oil "		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	
Salt per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Flour "	0 1 3	
Atta B per md.		0 3 6
Sujee "	6 0 0	6 4 0
Atta fresh per maund	6 4 0	
Til Oil "	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Attaper md.		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer	6 0 0	
	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 3 6	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari "		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (khari) "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	
Do. "	0 1 9	0 1 9
Biuli	0 2 0	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 1 0
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		3 12 0
Elephant Brand "		3 10 0
" " Bulk		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do.. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chintasakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay pe: lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	...	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb. ..	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	...	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	..		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	...	.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	...	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinishakkar (Do.)	...	.	0 4 0	
Gelap Khas (Atap)	—	.		0 3 0
Dadkhani ...	..	..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	...	-		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	-	-		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	..	..	---	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	...	...		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	...	...		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	..	..	0 1 6	
Rupsal ...	...	...		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	..	...		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	...	..		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	...		0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	...	..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	...		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	...	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	...	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	...	.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Moscor Dal (Split)	...	—		
,, Khari	...	..	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	...	...	0 2 6	
Salt ...	-	..	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	...	..		
Aligarh ...	...	...	1 2 0	
Pabna ...	...		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	...	...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	...	...	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore ...	...	-	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	..		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	...	...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	..	..	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	...	...	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	...	...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	...	...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	...	-	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	...	-		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	...	...		0 3 0
,, Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital)	-	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	...		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 8 0	0 2 0
Patal	...	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	...	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	...	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	...	—		
Ginger ...	...	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion ...	...	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton ...	..	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	..	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	...	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	...	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	..	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	...	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	...	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	...	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	...	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ...	—		0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	-	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	..	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box ...	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	...	0 4 0	0 12 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat. Business to be approved by the authority.	W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0		Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma. Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0		Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 278)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 2 0	
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 4! to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „	„
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk
„ ½268—269		
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„
„ 259	„ 0-10 „	
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „	
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana
„ 4	„ 1-0 „	
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „	
C. 15	„ 18-0 Per month	
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „	
„ 40	„ 37-8 „	
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „	
„ 52	„ 45-0 „	
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „	
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „	
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	
„ 32	„ 1-11 „	
„ 39	„ 1-8 „	
„ 35	„ 1-10 „	
„ 33	„ 1-4 „	
„ 48	„ 1-6 „	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Re. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 99	„ 1-0 „	
„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 37, 38	„ 1-3 „	
„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
369, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-0 „	Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
„ 29-1		
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Orab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,,		0 2 6
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi)	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 13 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 13 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,		
Roseberry per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Star apple ,,	0 2 0	0 5 0
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,		
Mangoes (Green) per hundred	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kashia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 5 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk	2 13 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	2 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 48	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
D —77	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 8 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

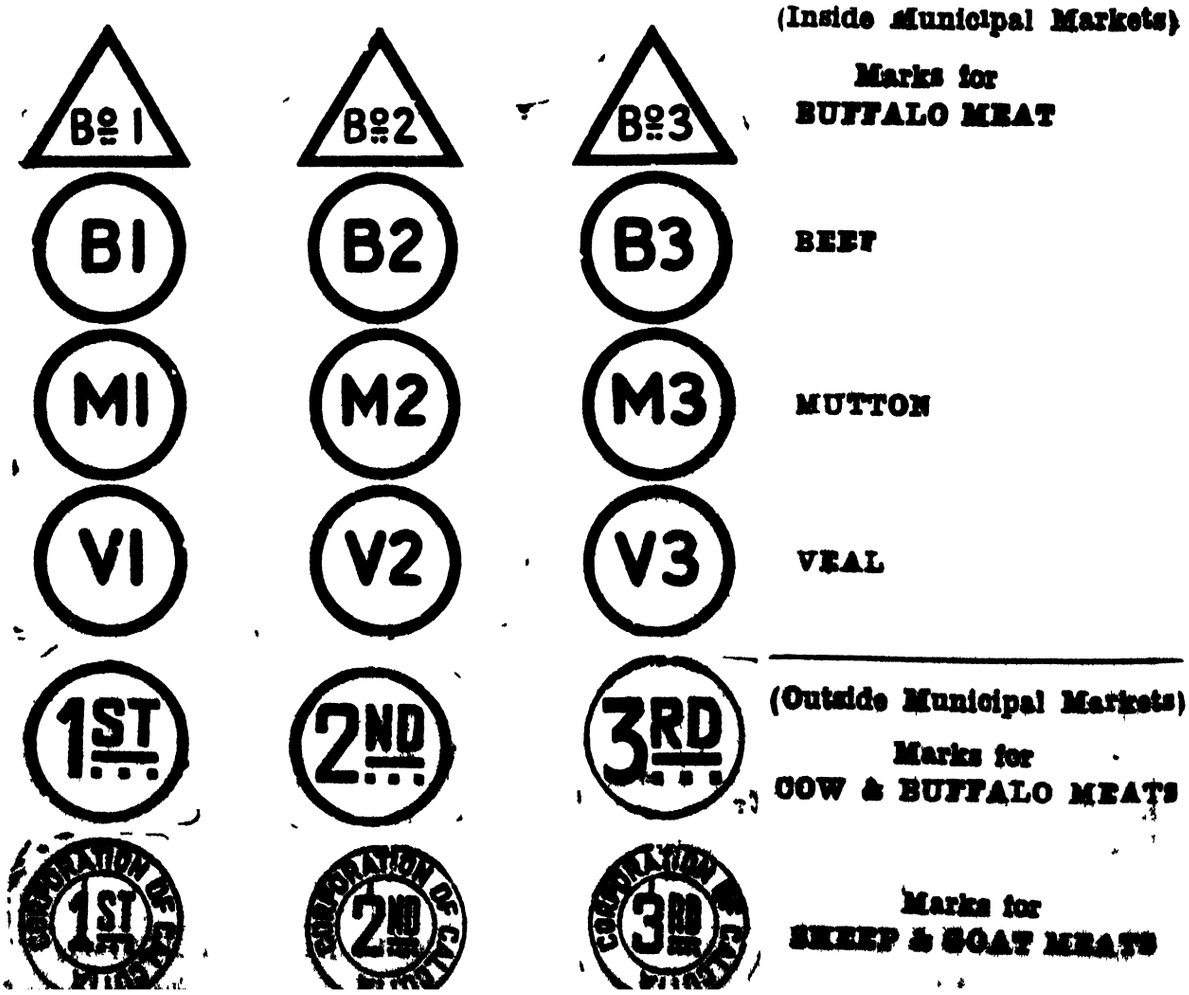
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangnar ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs " ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic " " ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Onion " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. " ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar " ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " " ...		
Khasaree " ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai " ...		0 2 6
Biuli " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt " ...		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal " ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder 1 lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle And Comment

THE RATE-PAYERS' PROTEST

THE Rate-payers' Conference that met at the Town Hall last week under the presidency of Mr. S. N. Banerjee is of more than usual significance in many respects. Our rate-payers, we must confess, are generally people who do not like to bother, or be bothered by, others. They prefer—almost to a fault—to be left alone to their own business and private life. They are slow to move even on questions which touch them immediately. The fact that they woke up to a protest of such representative character is in itself, therefore, a sign of the times, and we may, perhaps, be emboldened to hope, a promise of a more fruitful future that is to emerge out of the unhappy ferment of the moment. Not less noteworthy is the fact that the rate-payers, who had representatives from the different levels and spheres of the city's life, had for their spokesman so eminent a citizen as Mr. S. N. Banerjee, who is known to shun almost with diligence the lime-light of public life. Law is known to make its devotees great and scrupulous supporters of authority and its ways. When, therefore, such a man and lawyer comes to espouse a cause so different, the authorities should know that they are treading a perilous way. And the decisions of the rate-payers are a clear warning of that unhappy fact. Nothing but a grave sense of danger to their cherished ideals and principles could induce the rate-payers of Calcutta, as we maintain, to gather at the Town Hall in their hundreds, pursuade men of worth and wisdom like the President and other speakers at the assembly to champion their cause so strongly and, above all, could lead the Conference to call upon the rate-payers to resist the Bill that the Government were forcing through the Legislature, and to refuse to co-operate with the City Corporation "deprived of its autonomy and shorn of its mantle of freedom."

There is no denying that it is a disquieting situation that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, has created. The atmosphere is already charged with electricity. As time passes the tension grows from day to day and judicious and impartial consideration of the Bill becomes harder and harder. The changes in the Corporation administration contemplated by the Bill are too far-reaching; they raise not only vital issues but in certain respects they run counter to the fundamental conception of Local Self-Government as it has evolved in modern times. Principles which have been the corner-stone of the Act in operation now are not only denied obviously by the contemplated amendment but darker principles are sought to be

introduced and embodied into that administration by implication through the changes now advocated.

We had examined the proposed Bill thoroughly when these were at first published. The report of the Corporation Special Committee for examination of the proposed measure offered us again a valuable help in the review of the proposals. As the Bill has forced its way through provocative and unedifying debates in the Legislature it has been refused all modifications so far, and we have found no reason to modify our views on the Bill and reconsider it in any new light. That has, perhaps, to be reserved until the Bill emerges out of the Select Committee. Much as we note with regret, therefore, the ill will that is being created all around and the spirit of mutual distrust that is set loose by such an ill-conceived measure, we have to admit the validity of the criticism levelled against the Bill by the rate-payers of Calcutta and admit, more in sorrow than in anger, that such a Bill is a denial of the rights and liberties of the rate-payers of Calcutta.

The first Amendment Act, as we had pointed out when it was under way, was in itself an infringement on that right. Calcutta was compartmentalised into Hindu, Muslim, Scheduled Caste, Anglo-Indian, European, Women, Labour, etc., It had lost its homogeneous character to admit the principle of sectionalism and communalism of various hues and forms—cross-sections running into each other. The principle underlying it were neither sound nor sane. But the spirit of Calcutta appeared to survive even this onslaught. The hard facts of civic existence and the solid wisdom of the rate-payers' representatives circumvented the Amendment Act and the Corporation acted in important measures basically as one though the different voices were heard. Calcutta, therefore, still held together. It could not be won by bits and won to a different allegiance than to itself, to the citizens and the inalienable rights of the people and the country in general. So, Calcutta is now sought to be subordinated openly to a department of the Government in power, by doing away with some of the basic rights which it exercised through its elected representatives. The first Amendment Act sought to *compartmentalise* Calcutta; the present Amendment Bill seeks to *departmentalise* it.

The main provisions of the Bill for the purpose are :—

(*a*) The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer by the Government from among its officers with the ostensible object of enabling him to work "unhampered by any political or extraneous considerations."

(*b*) A Service Commission consisting of three members to be appointed by the Government with the ostensible object of "effectively eliminating all extraneous influence which has so long operated to the prejudice of the legitimate interests of rate-payers and secure the appointment of suitable candidates to posts and services under the Corporation solely in the interests of the efficiency of the administration."

(*c*) Certain other provisions such as the supersession of a department of the Corporation in case of proved incompetency or failure to perform or default in the performance of duties etc., and dissolution of the Corporation itself for incompetency and failure to perform duties etc., which have been framed to vest drastic powers of control in the hands of the Government.

It will be useless for us to go into the reasons which the Government advocates for each of the above changes, and more useless to repeat once over the facts that disprove the contention of the Government. Inspite of possessing the authority for approving or disapproving the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, the Government of Bengal did not, during the last 15 years, find a single occasion to disagree with the Corporation in this matter And if it were the intention of the Bill to give the Chief Executive Officer a freedom and assurance against interference in the day to day discharge of his duties, which is essential for all executive heads in the Corporation or in the Government, the Bill could have made provisions along the line as the Model City Charter in America, to which Mr. N. R. Sarker thus very reasonably drew the attention of the Rate-payers' Conference :—

> The Model City Charter in America, therefore, specifies that the Chief Executive Officer would be chosen by the local authorities themselves, but lays down the qualifications and other terms on the basis of which he is to be appointed. If the Government really wanted to have an independent Chief Executive Officer, they could very well have secured that objective by prescribing certain conditions regarding this appointment instead of altogether taking to themselves the authority for making the appointment. For example, the Government may prescribe the requisite qualifications as well as the pay and other conditions of service of the Executive Officer, provided that the post would always be advertised and that an impartial body like the Public Service Commission would select a panel from amongst the applicants and the Corporation recruit the incumbent from that panel. The Government might also ensure him a reasonable tenure of office, say, from 5 to 8 years, so that the right type of candidate may be attracted and also lay down the conditions under which he may be removed from office and to ensure the security of his position; one of the conditions laid down may be that he can only be removed by a prescribed majority on grounds of incompetence or dishonesty and may always demand written charges and a public hearing.

Equally without foundation are the reasons advanced for advocating an official Services Commission of three for Corporation appointments. If the Ministry contemplates anything other than a mere "distribution of dividends" to the Party in power, it could certainly devise a better plan, as Mr. S. N. Banerjee pointed out in his address :—

> The provisions of the Bill may certainly be so framed that even though the Corporation would be allowed to make the appointments, the independence of the Commission would be sufficiently safe-guarded. The Corporation might for this purpose draw upon talents available in the educational sphere, in the business world and in the administrative services. If the qualifications for membership of the Commission be prescribed and if independent bodies like the University and the Chambers of Commerce were each to nominate

a panal from which two of the members are to be selected and if it be further so provided that the third member must be selected from amongst capable and experienced officers of the administrative services, I believe one could be reasonably sure that the members of the Commission would be persons not susceptible to political pressure or personal manipulation. To make this doubly sure it might also be provided that a member of the Commission shall not be a member of the Corporation, nor an office-bearer or member of any partisan political organisation.

The provision for the supersession of a department of the Corporation or of itself becomes in the Bill only as the last resource in the hands of the Government. If the Corporation is not undermined by the officialised Service Commission or torpedoed with the officialised Executive head, let us take to incendiary bombing—destroy it, burn it to ashes, burn to nothing the Calcutta which should know no freedom.

It is less in anger, as we said, than in sorrow that we criticise the Bill, which has roused the rate-payers of Calcutta to indignation and even goads them to non-co-operation. For, it is not a foreign bureaucracy, British Imperialism or European Nazism, that launches this onslaught against freedom. It is our own people, our own brothers, who have been perverted through prejudice to deny the little freedom to Calcutta for which in the broader provincial sphere they clamour and in the still broader international sphere they propose even to fight. It is a matter of sorrow for all who love Bengal, a matter of shame for all Bengalees. For, though we know, it is not true to say that communalism has not fathered the measure, we must know that communalism cannot kill it. We have heard at the Rater-payers' Conference rumblings of the communal passion, which is no longer distant and indistinct. We have noted in dismay the dark mutual recrimination that is gathering into a thundercloud; we know each day adds to the communal complex a bitterness unknown before; each morning adds to the complexity of our national scene a deeper discord. As the Bill sails out of the horizon it will add to the darkness of an already too dark world, it will not be taken even for what it is,—but for something more insidious, more vicious, more dismal than it is by one community, and as their only hope and salvation, guide and gospel by the other. It will have the most tragic effect, be it accepted or rejected. Mischief is afoot; mischief will rule as the communal bickerings become the rule when the Bill again comes before the House. Let our Ministry realize that and withdraw the measure now, withdraw it gracefully. For, if communalism of one brand, as we say cannot kill it, communalism of the other brand would not keep it alive. Communalism will only kill our freedom, civic and national. And what a travesty, and what a tragedy it would be for our national life!

—The Week In The Corporation

(Continued from page 279)

The Mayor: The House twice shouted out "time, time".

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri: I wanted the whole recommendation to be put to vote.

The Mayor: I cannot put the whole recommendation to vote because there is another amendment, an amendment of Mr. Cohen. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, you are using the language of the Chair. I have tried to the best of my ability, to carry out the wishes of the House, and to also decide the issue before the House to the best of my capacity and understanding. The House shouted out "Time", "Time" without knowing the contents of the paper, without knowing that there is another amendment to be voted upon."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee asked the Mayor to consider whether it would be fair to close the meeting at this stage.

The Mayor stated that the amendment which were not disposed of would be taken up at the next meeting and said that he had already stated the meeting stood closed.

C. E. O.'s Post

On a motion tabled by Councillors Naresh Nath Mookerjee, N. C. Chatterjee, S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, M. M. Burman, Indra Bhusan Beed, Debabrata Mukherjee, Harihar Das Chowdhury, Fakir Chandra Ghose, Gokulas Mohata, J. C. Ghose, Prafulla Kumar Dutt, N. N. Dalal, J. N. Kolay and Dr. S. K. Sarkar, the meeting, by majority of votes, rescinded its resolution passed on January 7, postponing consideration of the question of inviting applications for the post of the Chief Executive Officer till the first week of March, and decided to reconsider the matter.

After the motion was declared carried, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury asked: What will be the effect of this motion being carried?

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: The effect will be that Corporation will not be committing political suicide.

The Mayor: The effect will be that we have rescinded the decision taken by the Corporation on January 7. The matter will be brought up again before the House.

EDITOR ILL

Goes On Leave

The Services Standing Committee No. I at their meeting on Saturday morning (January 18) granted Privilege Leave for one month to Mr. Amal Home, Editor of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Mr. Home has been ill since the re-opening of the Office after the Christmas holidays and carrying on his editorial duties from his sick bed.

Small-pox Epidemic

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee drew the Mayor's attention to the prevalence of small-pox in the City and suggested that vaccinators should be immediately appointed.

The Mayor said that the Health Officer would take the necessary steps in the matter.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION, HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY, 1941

Public Health Standing Committee

In modification of the resolution of the Corporation dated the 7th January, 1941, appointing Mr. J. J. N. Birch as a member of the Public Health Standing Committee in place of Dr. Sadeque Hossain resigned, Mr. Sorfuddin Ahmed was elected to fill up the vacacy.

Mr. Birch being already a member of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee and the Services Standing Committee No. I could not be a member of a third Standing Committee as well under Section 71 (2) of the Act. He was elected under a misapprehension.

Mr. Sorfuddin Ahmed

Mr. Sorfuddin Ahmed was appointed to represent the Corporation for the year 1940-41 on the Governing Bodies of the following Institutions in place of Mr. Abdus Sattar who ceased to be a member of the Corporation :—

(1) Governing Body of Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College, 20, Ramkanta Bose Street, (Ward I).

(2) Viswanath Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital, 94, Grey Street, (Ward I).

(3) Swimming Sub-Committee, Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, (Ward XIII).

Agreement with the Collector

The question of agreement to be entered into between the Collector (to be appointed) and the Corporation came up for consideration for the fourth time at the meeting on Wednesday.

It will be remembered that the Corporation meeting on the 11th December last was asked to confirm a recommendation of a joint meeting of the Services Standing Committee No. I and the Finance Standing Committee, which proposed to add two new clauses to the agreement. One of the clauses of that agreement was :—

"The Corporation shall allow an adequate establishment to the Collector for the efficient and proper discharge of his duties as Collector and the duties of the Collection Department, all appointments in connection with the said establishment being made by the proper authority for the time being without delay provided that appointments in the case of bailiffs shall always be made from the panel of persons to be nominated by the Collector. The persons to be thus employed shall be subject to the Provident Fund and Leave Rules of the said Corporation and shall have to furnish such security to the Corporation as may be fixed by the Corporation from time to time."

When the clause came up before the Corporation on December 11 for the first time Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani moved by way of amendment that in the matter of appointments of bailiffs to be nominated by the Collector the number of Muslims Scheduled castes and other minorites should not fall below the percentages allotted to them by the Corporation.

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved an amendment asking the Collector to conform to the percentages fixed by the Corporation for the different communities in the matter of appointment of bailiffs to be nominated by him.

The Corporation postponed the consideration of the clause at its meeting held on December 18 and January 7.

When the recommendation came up for consideration before the meeting on Wednesday Mr. W. A. Burns (Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee) said that in his opinion so far as the appointments under discussion were concerned, application of the rule relating to the percentages fixed for different communities was not suitable. They were going to ask the Collector to meet a definite liability; a great responsibility was going to be imposed upon the Collector. So it was fair that the Collector should have the power to choose men on whom he could count. In financial matters the only consideration that should weigh with them was that of efficiency.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman pointed out that the amendment of Mr. Ispahani made good any lacuna, if there was any, in the agreement. What Mr. Ispahani wanted was that percentages fixed by the Corporation for Muslims in Municipal services should also be given effect to in the matter of appointment of bailiffs. He thought the Corporation resolution fixing percentages for the different communities applied to the case under discussion.

Mr. Rahman was sorry that Mr. Burns had said that Muslims were inefficient.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee : Mr. Burns had never said that.

Mr. Rahman : If he had not said it in so many words he had said it by implication.

Continuing Mr. Rahman said that Mr. Ispahani's amendment was quite legitimate. Everywhere in the world there were such reservations.

Were not certain percentages of the posts in Mr. Burns's own Port Trust reserved for the Muslims?

Mr. Burns: The fact it quite different from what had been said.

It was quite possible, proceeded Mr. Rahman, to find out suitable Muslims even from among the men who would be recommended by the Collector for appointment as bailiffs. They did not want inefficient Muslims to be taken in.

"Any opposition to the amendment of Mr. Ispahani will be malicious", concluded Mr. Rahman.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: I strongly object to the word "malicious." This is most unparliamentary. That is most improper.

Mr. Ispahani: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Mayor, Sir, first, I want to know whether the word "malicious" is parliamentary or not. Secondly, I want to know whether the tone and temper of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee is parliamentary.

The Mayor: The word "malicious" is parliamentary.

Mr. N. C. Chatterji: It is provoked by deliberate imputation of malice. Cannot any member speak without imputing any malice to other members? Cannot there be any honest difference of opinion. It is most improper.

The Mayor: This problem is a sore point with the Muslim members of this House. Mr Burn's point of view may, on idealistic grounds, be correct; but for four years the Muslims had remained out of the Corporation on the question of the percentage of Muslims in its service.

Several voices—That is not correct.

The Mayor: If the House does not allow this thing to be decided without any excitement of any kind whatsoever I feel that the old sentiment is likely to revive. Therefore, I appeal to the House to judge this question keeping in mind that background.

The Mayor then proceeded to put the item to the vote. First, Mr. Ispahani's amendment was voted upon by a show of hands and declared lost. On a poll being demanded the amendment was rejected by the House by 31 to 24 votes, 9 not voting.

Following the declaration of the result of voting, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury rose on a point of order, when Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri observed that the time limit for the meeting had been reached.

Some Councillors also pointed out to the Mayor that no point of order could be raised at the stage when votes were being taken on an item.

The Mayor, however, maintained that the point of order could be raised.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury then said that his point of order was this that the recommendation before them overlapped the resolution of the Corporation which fixed the percentages for Muslims so far as appointments in the Municipal services were concerned. The recommendation was defective in that it did not say like that "in modification of the Corporation resolution fixing percentages for different communities, etc., etc."

The Mayor: Mr. Roy Chowdhury's point of order was whether this decision of the Corporation upsets Corporation resolution fixing the percentages for different communities so far as appointment in Municipal services were concerned. His ruling was this that their decision to the extent they have arrived at to-night does interfere with the permanent resolution of the Corporation fixing the percentages.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that in his view the recommendation before them did not interfere with the resolution of the Corporation fixing the communal ratio in the matter of appointments. That resolution of the Corporation gave only a general direction. The resolution did not say that it would apply in every department of the Corporation.

The Mayor said that his reading of the resolution was not such. He maintained that the recommendation interferred with the permanent resolution of the Corporation fixing the communal ratio in the matter of appointments.

The Mayor declared the meeting closed and hardly had he left the Chair when Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri rose in his seat and addressing the Mayor said: That is absolutely irregular.

The Mayor: Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, I shall have to ask you to walk out of the House.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri: Mr. Mayor I must protest against your action; you cannot close the meeting in the midst of voting.

(Continued on page 277)

CHIEF MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"The voting in the Calcutta Corporation on Mr Ispahani's amendment to have a communal ratio fixed for Muslims in some of the Corporation Services, should be taken as a complete answer to the Hindu agitation that by our amendment to the Calcutta Municipal Act, we have reduced the Hindus to a position of political inferiority and helplessness in the Corporation. Thousands of Hindu voices have complained that by our amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act we not only reduced the Hindus to a minority in the Corporation but have rendered it impossible for the Hindus to assert themselves in the Corporation affairs.

"Recent votings have shown that the Hindus have been able to combine themselves and defeat the Muslim League completely Those who accuse us of having acted prejudicially to the Hindu interests now owe an explanation to us for having misrepresented matters. It is idle to expect a reasonable attitude from our political enemies in Bengal, but all fair-minded people must see that the agitation against the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act has been based on lies, misrepresentations and untruths, as is generally the case with agitations against all measures undertaken by the present Government."

Indian Architectural Conference

Duty Of The Calcutta Corporation

FOLLOWING a tea-party organised by Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, Architect, an Indian Architectural Conference was held at the residence of Mr. N. C. Chunder, M.L.A., (Central), Calcutta, on the 11th inst. in the presence of a distinguished and representative gathering, including among others :—

The Hon'ble Mr. S. C. Mitra, President, Bengal Legislative Council; Mr. Percy Brown, formerly Principal Government School of Art, Calcutta; Mrs. Muriel Percy Brown; Dr. A. H. Pandya, Principal, Bengal Engineering College; Mrs. Lily Pandya; Mr. Rajaram, formerly Principal, Roorkee College of Engineering; Mr. A. P. Dalmiya; Mr. J. K. Mitter (Bengal Stone), Mr. K. M. Banerjee; Mr. N. C. Bhattacharya (India Fan); Mr. N. Guin, Architect; Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Architect; Dr. S. K. Bose; Mr. Basantlal Murarka; Dr. Lalbehari Banerjee (Reliance Firebricks and Potteries Ltd.); Mr M. M. Mukherji; General Manager, Martin's Collieries; Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar; Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation; Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, First Deputy Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation; Dr. J. M. Das Gupta; Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee and Mr. N. C. Chunder.

Those who were unable to attend but sent messages of sympathy included Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Manmatharath Mukherji, Sir Badridas Goenka, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrisnan.

Messages

Sir P. C. Ray wrote regretting his inability to attend owing to a previous engagement :—

"Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, by his indefatigable labour has succeeded in bringing home to us the necessity of studying Indian Architecture from at least a cultural point of view. India has something to give in this field too. The Secretariat buildings, as pointed out by Mr. Havell, are not only ungainly but offensive to our aesthetic taste. Of late years many stupendous structures, six, seven or eight stories high are being constructed in Bombay and following in its wake in Calcutta. They represent on a miniature scale the much-talked of sky-scrapers of America and with their steel-frame and reinforced concrete filling they are jerry-built on the whole.

"Designs based on Indian architecture could have been all the more beautiful and soothing to every body's taste. We have to come back to our home architecture if only our taste changes for the better, and Mr. Chatterjee has undertaken this herculian task

"I hope Mr. Chatterjee's honest efforts will be crowned with success and the School of Indian Architecture will grow up from day to day."

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrisnan wrote (prior to his departure for Trivandrum) :—

"I am sorry I will not be present for the function but I hope that those who attend it will be impressed by the work that is being done by Mr. Sris Chatterjee with unusual zeal and enthusiasm. He is devoting all his time and energy to the resuscitation of Indian Architecture. It is my sincere hope and desire that those in Municipalities and District Boards and Universities who are in a position to assist him and utilise his great talents will do so in larger numbers in years to come."

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee wrote :—

"I regret my inability to attend your function of the 11th instant, as I shall be out of Calcutta that afternoon.

"I have every sympathy for the object of the organisers and am of opinion that Indian Municipalities should take up the cause of Indian Architecture and actively encourage constructions in Indian styles from which our student engineers and architects can obtain practical training for Indian Architectural Constructions."

Mr. Chatterjee's Plea

In welcoming the guests, Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee put forward an eloquent plea for the establishment of an Indian Architecture Section in the City Architect's Department of the Corporation of Calcutta. Extracts from Mr. Chatterjee's speech are given below :—

"The University of Calcutta having adopted a Degree Course in Architecture, in which all the branches of Indian architectural arts and crafts will be given their proper place, the Universities of Nagpur, Bombay and Patna have been considering the adoption of Indian architectural training under their auspices. Recently my services were commissioned for the preparation of Schemes and Regulations for the Nagpur Engineering School and Patna University. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrisnan is also trying to incorporate a course of Indian Architecture in the curriculum of the Hindu University, on which subject I had the privilege of holding a discussion with the venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Benares. It was at his instance and in his presence that I delivered a series of lantern lectures on Indian Architecture in connection with *Malaviya Jayanti* ceremony at Benares.

The National Planning Committee have accepted, and included in their scheme, my suggestions (1) to safeguard the interest of Indian building arts, crafts and industry for cultural as well as economic regeneration in India, (2) to organise a laboratory for testing building materials and specifications and (3) to take necessary measures to find out, as far as possible, and develop, Indian indigenous specifications for buildings which made old Indian structures so very strong and durable. Dr. A. H. Pandya, Principal of the Bengal Engineering College, who was also a Member of the N. P. Committee with myself, put forward a strong plea for the resuscitation of Indian Architecture, which had its desired effect.

While I was in Bombay, I set on foot a movement for the establishment of an Academy of Indian Architecture. In spite of there being an Indian Institute of Architects ninety nine per cent. of the newly built houses of the city and cent per cent. of the structures erected along the Back Bay and Marine Lines have followed foreign styles totally unsuitable to Indian outlook and back ground. Certain aspects of Indian Architecture, of course, have been included in the curriculum of the Bombay School of Architecture but in the later part of their educational

career, the students have to undergo apprenticeship concerning designing and drawing of structures in the offices of local practising architects, who, unfortunately, always patronise exotic styles. Therefore I felt the necessity for organising an All-India Institute of Indian Architecture with provincial branches like the Institution of Engineers (India), with a view to fostering actual constructions in Indian styles apart from imparting theoretical class-room-training to students and apprentices. I prepared a Scheme for the purpose, which was strongly approved among other experts, by Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself. Since then the number of supporters is steadily increasing. Mr. Percy Brown, formerly Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, and the worthy successor of the late E. B. Havell, has appreciated, and even improved the scheme. Attempt is being made to organise the Institute on a strong foundation.

But University training, or the objects of the proposed Institute, will never be fruitful unless and until Indian Municipalities and District Boards encourage building constructions in Indian styles, providing scope for practical training of the students or any professional or amateur engineer-architect thereby. Cannot the Corporation of Calcutta give a lead in this matter?"

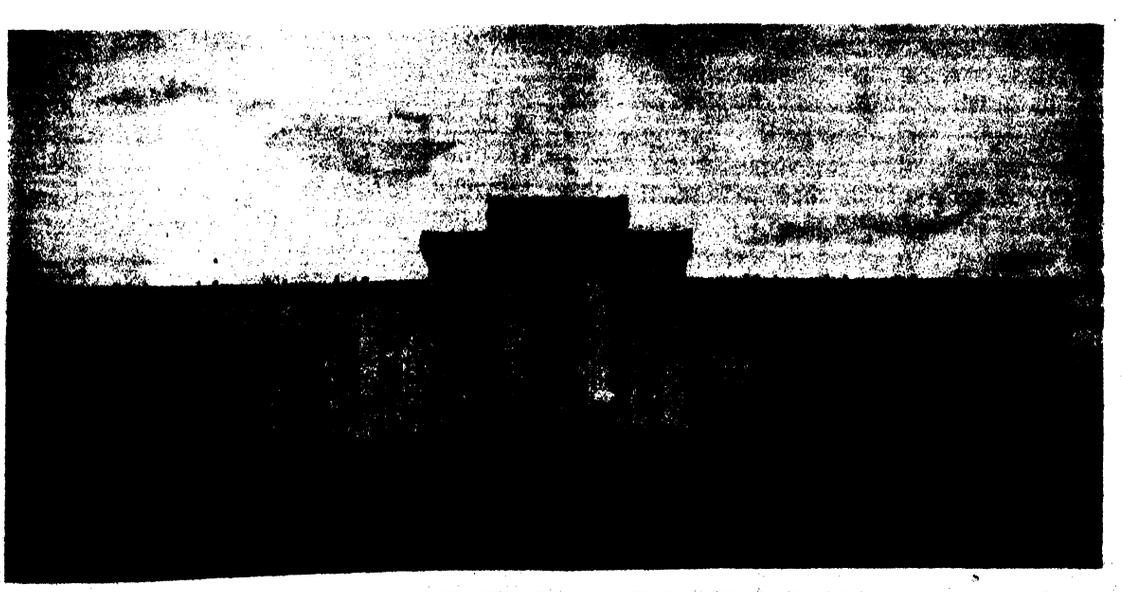
"In spite of the incessant championing of the cause of Indian Architecture by the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, the official organ of the Corporation, which from the very beginning of the movement for Indian Architectural renaissance, has been, in all possible ways, encouraging and aiding and guiding the movement to its present popularity, I regret to say, the City Fathers have so far practically done nothing for the solution of this most vital problem affecting the nation's cultural and economic regeneration. In every part of Europe and America there are Municipal Schools of Architecture. The premier Municipality of India ought to have organised and maintained a Municipal School of Indian Architecture as well as a new branch of Indian Architecture under its Building Department, years ago.

"The speaker will be ungrateful if he does not mention in this connection the genuine sympathy and unstinted co-operation of his esteemed friend, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, bestowed on various occasions. It was the Government of the Hon. Premier that promptly approved the recommendation of the University of Calcutta then under the most able Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. Syama Prosad Mookerjee, for the introduction of the Degree Course in Architecture.

"I also look forward to the support and guidance of my revered friend Sir Akbar Hydari, the Prime Minister of H. E. H. the Nizam Bahadur, whose generosity in placing at my disposal wagon-loads of exhibits illustrating the marvels of Ajanta, Ellora and Nizamabad, was mainly responsible for the unprecedented success of the All-India Exhibition of Indian Architectural Arts and Crafts which I organised in 1937 at the University of Calcutta. The Nizam's Section in the said exhibition stirred the art-lovers of Calcutta, and the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar spent thousands of rupees on freights and costs of deputing the Curator of Ajanta Museum to Calcutta. The Exhibition opened by the then Vice-Chancellor Dr. S. P. Mookerjee stimulated the formation of the Ashutosh Museum of Fine Arts at Calcutta University as much as it pleaded the necessity for the establishment of a School of Indian Architecture as had been predicted by Sir Akbar's message.

"The Osmania University is an embodiment of Sir Akbar Hyder's dream and vision—an abiding monument of his wise statesmanship and spirit of catholicity. The architecture of the great University can be viewed as a delightful harmony generating Hindu-Moslem solidarity, thoughtfully designed and built in a beautiful, composite style of mainly Hindu and Moslem and partly Christian cultural significance,—restrained, dignified and elegant. I wish our University and the Corporation of Calcutta could follow the noble example perpetuated by that illustrious son of India.

"Architecture is the Mother and repository of other fine arts like Sculpture and Painting and



OSMANIA UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AT HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

Crafts. Unless the architecture of India is rescued, developed and propagated, there is absolutely no chance for the growth and thriving of the other items. The truth of my statement must have been realised by the present generation of painters and other artists who are languishing for want of support. All our academies of fine arts engaged in the production of sculptors and painter-artists have either ceased to exist or are carrying a precarious existence anyhow. Why has the Indian Society of Oriental Arts collapsed inspite of the decent grants of the Government of Bengal at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per year? And why has the Jaipur School of Arts (Makrana Establishment) been making excellent headway all over India without any contribution from the State? Because the former was not rooted on architectural enterprise and the latter has inseparably been connected with architectural industry.

"Fergusson and Havell, the two great saviours of Indian Architectural Arts were practical architects, acquainted with the architectural and cultural history of the world. Their ambition was to water the tree of Indian architecture so that it could branch forth into generous and abundant flowers and foliage of sculpture and painting. But, after the retirement of the latter from India, in the last twenty-five years, Indian professors, lawyers, journalists and others have continuously pleaded for the revival of sculpture and painting only, although with the very best of intention. Unfortunately by this unconscious neglect of architecture they have not done adequate justice to the cause of Indian fine arts in general.

"We appeal to our Educational Ministers and City Fathers to strive hard and combine for the rehabilitation of India's architecture from its threatened extinction. Indian Architecture, the cream of Indian culture, must not be allowed to die of starvation.

A lively discussion followed Mr. Chatterjee's speech.

Dr. Bhandarkar

Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar said: "Like the Department of Sanitation which protects the citizens from unhygienic contamination the Corporation of Calcutta should open a Department of Indian Architecture in order to protect the citizens from their aesthetic sense being contaminated with uncouth, inconsistent structures. It is a pity that the movement for national architectural renaissance in India that has attracted the enthusiastic appreciation of Europe and America has failed to evoke sympathy of the City Fathers in Calcutta. Prophets are seldom adored in their own country. This proverb appears quite true when we think of Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee whose creative talent and wide scholarship have been adored in the West but not by his own Bengalee brethren. Recently I had to go to Bombay and Poona. Many of my distinguished friends spoke to me very highly about Mr. Chatterjee's achievement and enquired whether I knew him. The rate-payers should hammer on the insensibility of their elected Councillors and compel them to encourage India's Architecture through Corporation".

Mr. Rajaram

Mr. Rajaram, lately Principal, Roorkee Engineering College, observed:—

"In the first place I should mention that Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee is undoubtedly the pioneer of the renaissance of Indian Architecture. About ten years of my life I have spent on works, projects and constructions, a few years on research, engineering and the rest in education. Of architecture, I can say that I have not practised it, but have got some ideas or views.

"In the first place architecture of a country and a period reflects the culture of the people of the time. It would be true to say that whatever architecture we have had in India, before Mr. Chatterjee took up the work, was a true reflection of the state of the country and the people. But things are changing. We have to ask our sociologists, reformers and politicians and others what are their ideals as to the present and the future. Then our master architects, who may have been properly trained in the art, can sit at a round table conference with the sociologists and others and arrive at or evolve a suitable type of architecture for the present, and project it for the future with the back ground of our own indigenous, ancient and mediaeval architecture, and modern Western architecture also. In India it is not one type of architecture that will be evolved. Each province or part of the country should develop its own style according to its climatic conditions, traditions, culture, etc.

"An ideal thing will be to replan the rural and urban areas in India as a whole, taking into account drainage, water supply, flood prevention, military requirements, economic and industrial development, etc., etc., and then draw up a programme for say 100 years.

Mr. Percy Brown

In closing the Conference Mr. Percy Brown began his remarks by stating that all those interested in the subject of Architecture, and these should comprise the entire community, should express their gratitude to Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee for the selfless manner in which he had applied himself to the encouragement of the building art all over the country for a very considerable number of years.

The speaker then went on to outline the scheme that was required to train students in a knowledge of architecture, not only to produce masters in this art, but also to give those who are associated with this subject, such as engineers, builders and others, some acquaintance with the principles of architectural design. A graded course of training somewhat on the line that put into such excellent effect in England was indicated, but of course adapted to conform with the educational systems that obtained in this country. Something of the kind had already been working with considerable success in Bombay. A similar scheme was, in the course of initiation in Calcutta. But a practical beginning was necessary. Before long a school would be opened with the above object in view. What was wanted was direct support on the part of influential bodies on this side of India either provided by the Calcutta Corporation, the Public Works or Educational Departments of Bengal, or the University of Calcutta.

Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940

Protest Conference At Town Hall

PROTEST against the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, and strong criticisms against its various provisions were made at the Calcutta Rate-payers' Conference held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 9th and 10th January, 1941.

The Conference was presided over by Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker acted as Chairman, Reception Committee. On both the days the Conference was largely attended, a number of Councillors of the Corporation being present.

The President said that the object of the measure was clearly to obtain complete domination over the Calcutta Corporation by the Government, which meant the party in power in the Legislature.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, thought that the Bill had been designed not for the benefit of the Corporation but for the political advantage of the Coalition Party, the party in power and also as a means for "curbing the influence of the Hindus."

FIRST DAY

In proposing Mr. Banerjee to the Chair, Rai Harendra Nath Chowdhury, M.L.A., pointed out that the rate-payers of the city were faced with a grave crisis to-day. The new Municipal Bill contained such proposals that if the Bill was passed into law, it would put back the hand of the clock of progress in civic administration by fifty years.

Seconding, Mr. Satis Chandra Bose (Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta) characterised the Bill as a most reactionary and retrograde measure.

Supporting, Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta emphasised that they would have to carry on such an agitation that it became impossible for the Ministry to enact this measure.

Supporting, Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., said that if this Bill was passed into law, it would adversly affect the interests of the rate-payers.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose also supported the proposal, which was carried.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

After explaining that local self-government in Calcutta had been the result of a constant struggle, Mr. Banerjee in his speech referred to the different improvements made in the amenities of the town, in respect of primary education and other social services since the passing of the Municipal Act of 1923. While he did not claim that the administration of the Corporation since 1923, had been perfect he said that it could not be disputed that the activities of the Corporation had been for the betterment and welfare of the rate-payers in almost every direction.

Improvements in lighting, widening of streets, removal of filthy railway which was a standing nuisance and menace to public health, had been effected. The face of the city had been changed almost out of recognition and stately and impressive buildings with very modern conveniences had been built between 1923, and 1940, under the supervision of the Corporation. Bustee improvement and improvement of the conditions of living of the poorer classes had not been lost sight of. On the other hand, there had been a large accumulation of rates and taxes and irregularities.

It was also true that one political party had been in power almost throughout the period 1923-1940. A strong criticism that could be made against the administration of the Corporation was that preference had been given to the supporters of that party in the case of certain appointments. Barring all the alleged acts of commission and omission by this party, it was remarkable that notwithstanding the wide and drastic powers contained in certain sections of the Act no governmental action had been taken.

One had to look deeper to ascertain the real cause for such an ill-considered and stringent piece of legislation.

Extra Weightage

The cause was the recent system of government that had come into force as a result of the reform brought about by the Government of India Act of 1935. The basis of that Act was that the majority should be given the power to rule. According to this theory, embodied in the Communal Award, the power of legislation had been put in the hands of the majority community. On this theory, the majority population in Calcutta, namely the Hindu population, who formed 74 per cent. of the population, and who provided the greater portion of consolidated rates and revenue of the Corporation to the extent of 80 per cent. should have the power to rule. This did not suit the majority in power—the Government of Fazlul Huq. Therefore, there came the amendment of 1939, by which the Moslems were given extra weightage at the expense of the general constituency.

Mr. Banerjee next alluded to the general object of the Bill "which will result in the Corporation being a subordinate Government department at the mercy of the Chief Executive Officer who will not only be a Government servant but at the beck and call of the Minister-in-Charge of Local Self-Government." It could not but be the desire of all that efficiency of the administration in the Corpora-

tion should be secured. Was it not possible to secure this efficiency without any drastic change in the law and without reducing the Corporation to the status of a subordinate department of Writers' Buildings?

A Suggestion

Mr. Banerjee had one suggestion to make in regard to the provision for the appointment of a Service Commission. Such a Commission, he said, had never been appointed in any Corporation in the world. It was sought by the proposed section to vest authority in Government nominees. His suggestion was that this Commission should consist of persons who would be directly under the control of the Corporation and who would be appointed by the Corporation. The personnel might consist of three to be selected from a panel of six persons chosen by representatives nominated by the different associations and organisations like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Moslem Chamber of Commerce, and Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, the Moslem League, the Anglo-Indian Association and the European Association. The members of such Commission should be appointed on a scale of salary to be fixed by the Corporation with the approval of the Government. The successful candidates selected by the Commission on the test of efficiency would be appointed to the vacancies by the Corporation.

Mr. Banerjee maintained that this retrogressive measure would deprive the Corporation of real power and autonomy. Mr. Banerjee observed: "we should not take this planned onslaught on the rights of citizens and the powers of autonomous institutions with philosophical indifference.

"We owe it not only in the interest of the Hindu community, but also in the interests of democracy and good administration, and for the purpose of preserving the political atmosphere of this city from being polluted by the virus of ugly communalism, to offer resistance at every stage and with all the strength that we may command against the passage of this reactionary Bill into law."

MR. N. R. SARKER

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Chairman of the Reception Committee and *ex*-Finance Minister, Bengal Government, observed: "Ever since the introduction of Provincial autonomy since 1937, the Calcutta Corporation has loomed large before the eyes of the Bengal Government and the inevitable result is the progressive curtailment of its autonomous powers so as to make it more and more amenable to the whims of the party and its government."

"The main and real object of the Bill," Mr Sarker continued, "is to capture the levers of control over the Corporation. The first Amendment Act sought, through the familar device of creating hedged-in constituencies and through nominations, turn the Hindus into a minority, though by strength of their number and contributions they have a right to retain control over the Corporation. And it succeeded. The Hindus have been reduced to a virtual minority and if the elected Muslims, nominated members and the Europeans join to form an alliance, the enfeebled Hindu opposition cannot shake it. But not satisfied with this *de facto* sovereignty they are out now to officialise their rule over a hitherto autonomous and democratic institution, which is the biggest of its kind in India. For rich are the rewards to be earned in the Corporation and the prospect of acquiring so much power and patronage which they can turn to personal and party advantage is a temptation too strong to resist."

SECOND DAY

At the Second day's sitting the Government was urged to withdraw the Bill. But if they persisted with it, the Conference called upon rate-payers of the city to resist the Bill. If the Bill was passed into law the Conference called upon the rate-payers to refuse to co-operate with the City Corporation and called upon Councillors who represented the rate-payers to withdraw forthwith from Corporation.

The Conference concluded its sitting appointing a Working Committee, representative of all shades of opinion, for the purpose of carrying on agitation against the Bill.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE CRITICISES THE BILL

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved:—

A. This Conference of the rate-payers of Calcutta has given its careful consideration to the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, and is of opinion:—

(i) That by divesting the Calcutta Corporation of some of the most fundamental powers of self-government, the Bill strikes at the very root of the autonomy of the Corporation and virtually destroys its self-governing character.

(ii) That the claim that the Bill is intended solely to improve the efficiency and tone of the Corporation administration and would effectively eliminate all extraneous influences on the administration prejudicial to the interests of rate-payers is entirely unfounded; and that, on the contrary, there is great apprehension that by transferring control of the Corporation into the hands of the government, the Bill would serve to make the Corporation's administration subservient to extraneous influences of a pernicious character.

(iii) That in utter disregard of all principles of the autonomy of local bodies, the Bill proposes to transfer power from the city's rate-payers to a party, the majority of whose members represent rural areas and, as such, have but little stake in the city and on whom the city's rate-payers would have no influence or control.

(iv) That the Bill has behind it an unmistakably communal motive. The first Municipal Amendment Act sponsored by the present Ministry, disproportionately increased the Muslim strength, destroyed the system of joint electorates and through various other devices virtually reduced the Hindus to the position of a minority even though they form the preponderant majority of the city's papulation and are by far the largest contributors to the city's coffers: the present amendment Bill has as its dominant object the final consolidation of the strength of a communal party over the administration of the Corporation.

(v) That such provisions of the Bill as empower the Government to appoint the Chief Executive Officer and to set up a Service Commission whose personnel is to be selected and tenure determined by the Government themselves, to control all appointments under the Corporation are not at all calculated to serve the interests of the rate-payers but are simply devices for obtaining communal control over the Corporation for the Coalition Party and also to impose a heavy burden on the rate-payers of the city.

(vi) That the provisions of the Bill relating to the supersession of particular departments of the Corporation and the entire dissolution of the Corporation itself practically at the sweet will of the Government are most dangerous and highly objectionable.

(vii) That if the Bill were really intended for the benefit of the Corporation of Calcutta and the rate-payers, then the Government of Bengal ought to have furnished particulars in support of their allegations against the civic administration and ought to have afforded the Corporation the chance of meeting the allegations and the Bengal Government ought not to have rushed through the Bill without circulating the same for public opinion throughout the Province.

(viii) That the Bill as it stands is being proceeded with against the declared views of the Corporation and a strong body of popular representatives in the Assembly and would certainly have been rejected in toto if submitted to the test of a referendum of the rate-payers of Calcutta.

B. This Conference accordingly records its strong condemnation of, and emphatic protest against the Bill and urges upon the Government to withdraw the Bill forthwith.

C. This Conference calls upon the rate-payers of this City to resist the Bill, and if the Bengal Ministry persists in proceeding with the retrograde measure, then this Conference calls upon the rate-payers to refuse to co-operate with the City Corporation deprived of its autonomy and shorn of its mantle of freedom and, in the event of the Bill being passed into law, in spite of the clear expression of public opinion of the citizens of this City, this Conference calls upon all Councillors who represent the rate-payers of the City to withdraw forthwith from the Corporation.

Forty years ago, observed Mr. N. C. Chatterjee in moving the resolution, in this historic hall was sounded the clarion call of Sir Surendranath Banerjea against the pernicious Mackenzie Bill which was manufactured by the bureaucracy for destruction of self-government in this city. They all knew how Bengal rallied round the banner of Surendranath. Thereafter from the days of the Mackenzie Bill down to the days of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan the greatest and foremost nationalists of this province had steadily sought for the restoration of self-government in this great city of Calcutta. Ultimately, Surendranath as the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government introduced the Bill which culminated in the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923.

From his practical experience of the day-to-day administration of the Calcutta Corporation Mr. Chatterjee could say that isolation of the Muslim community into a water-tight compartment and into separate electorate had led to the return of representatives to the City Corporation who were insensitive to the general well-being. They thought in terms of purely communalism and nothing else.

The Plea And Pretext

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee urged his audience not for one moment to believe what the Ministers did say in justification of this Bill. They must have noticed what they had stated in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill. Their plea was inefficiency, their pretext was purification. Did they honestly believe that the Bengal Ministry wanted to purify the civic administration of Calcutta? Did they believe they really wanted to do that? In support of reckless charges they had not furnished one instance, a single particular one to establish the charges they had levelled against the Corporation.

Not that as a matter of fact the Municipal Act did not require amendment. It required amendment in another fashion. It required amendment for the purpose of drastically amending the Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Under that section the Government had got power to depute officers to make inspection and examination and report the working of any department. Since Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das took upon the Mayoralty of the city, the Bengal Government had been saying that there had been systematic maladministration, and practically that was the charge against the Congress administration of the City of Calcutta. They had the temerity to repeat it in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill. They had said that experience of the working of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 during the last 16 years had demonstrated that the political views of the party in power in Corporation had largely influenced the day-to-day administration of the Corporation.

Complaint Of Maladministration

Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that the Bengal Government had power to depute officers to hold inspection and examination of the work of the Corporation. During the 16 years since the assumption of the Swaraj Party or the Congress Party of the affairs of the Corporation, the Bengal Government had never deputed one single officer to make any single inspection of the administration. During this period the Bengal Government had never on

any single occasion exercised this power conferred on them by Section 16 of the Act. Under Section 18, the local Government had got power to take drastic action against the Corporation. Now the Government of Bengal in the statement of objects and reasons had the effrontery to say that "complaint of maladministration in the various departments of the Corporation which was deliberate infringement of the provisions of the law had been persistently brought to their notice."

If it was so, Mr. Chatterjee held, surely the Government of Bengal was guilty of the gross dereliction of duty. They had power under the Act to take drastic action against the Corporation, but not on a single occasion they sought to exercise that power to rectify "the deliberate infringement of the provisions of the law."

Mere Camouflage

Mr. Chatterjee was convinced that the Muslim League did not want an Act for purification of the Calcutta Corporation. They wanted absolute control and domination of the civic body. They wanted power to place the civic administration and its financial resources absolutely under the domination of the Muslim League. All this talk of purification and of efficiency was mere camouflage, mere pretext.

In the case Bill were passed the Councillors would be deprived of their power and the Calcutta Corporation would be reduced to the position of a seventh rate municipality. There was no provision for appointment of a Hindu in the proposed Service Commission. People who knew how the recommendations of the Public Service Commission were twisted and turned down had no faith in such bodies. It would mean a coterie of the henchmen of the communal Ministry who would be controlling the key positions in the Corporation. The Corporation would have little power over its servants. It was not only retrograde but would seriously affect the efficiency of the administration.

An Appeal To Chief Minister

On behalf of the rate-payers of Calcutta Mr. N. C. Chatterjee would address an appeal—the final appeal—to Mr. Fazlul Huq. When the world was passing through a crisis might he not ask Mr. Huq and his colleagues: Was this the time to press such a controversial measure? Was this the time to disrupt the city and the province by the introduction of such a reactionary piece of legislation? Indians were being told day after day that Britain was fighting for freedom and democracy but the so-called popular Ministry was trying to crush democracy and freedom of the greatest Corporation of this country. It was time they cried halt.

If the Bill were placed on the Statute Book it would be impossible for any self-respecting Corporation to function if it was divested of its elementary rights and the Government do not want that a self-respecting civic body should continue to function in this province.

If, Mr. Chatterjee concluded, all the nationalist forces rallied round a common banner they would be able to resist the bill successfully.

"If all sections of the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha, Nationalist Hindus and Nationalist Muslims combined together and if they were determined not to allow the commission of the sacrilege, the destruction of the life work of Surendranath and Chittaranjan, Mr. Chatterjee was sure that the Government would find out at once that they would have no other alternative but to withdraw the pernicious measure.

Mr. M. K. Bose

Supporting the resolution Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose said that writ large on the Bill in the statement of objects and reasons are the words that this Bill was purely communal and a party measure. It had got nothing civic and municipal in it.

Begum Sakina

Begum Sakina Furrukh Sultana Muayyidzada felt that this bill would be opposed by all sections of citizens to whom the principle of autonomy and self-government was dear irrespective of religion, caste or creed. This bill according to the Begum was to be resisted, not because it was a communal measure but because it was a pernicious measure opposed to the interest of all rate-payers. The poor and middle class Muslim rate-payers found it very difficult to approach the Muslim Councillors for the redress of their grievances who had been returned on the system of the newly-introduced separate electorate.

Begum Sakina suggested that the organisers of this Conference should also approach the Muslim rate-payers and explain to them the real character of the measure. This, she hoped, would make the Muslim community join hands with them.

Mr. R. N. Banerjee

Mr. Rajendra Narayan Banerjee said that the real object of the bill was to deprive the Corporation of its powers and usurp them by the party in power. Since the new Act came into force there had been appointment of the Chief Executive Officer twice. They were Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. J. C. Mukerjea. So far as Mr. Bose was concerned, whatever difference one might have with his political views, nobody could deny that his work as Chief Executive Officer drew praise from everybody. Even the Europeans praised his work. So far as Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was concerned, he had three terms. Government had never any objection to his appointment and re-appointments. The nominated Councillors who acted under the dictation of the Bengal Secretariat always voted for Mr. Mukerjea. Then why should Government take away the power of appointment of Chief Executive Officer from the Corporation.

Mr. J. C. Gupta

Mr. J. C. Gupta said that by providing for the disposal of contracts up to Rs. 10,000 by Chief Executive Officer, there would be great scope for distribution of patronage among "brilliant" nephews and supporters of the Muslim League. The reason why the Government were so emboldened was that the non-Muslims were apathetic.

Mr. S. N. Majumdar

Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar said that the citizens and rate-payers should combine and create a strong public opinion to awaken the ministry to the necessity of withdrawing the bill. It was a matter of regret that when the world was passing

through a crisis, such a measure should be brought forward.

Messrs. Benoyendra Nath Bagchi, Srish Chandra Chakrabarty, Biman Chandra Bose, Nalin Ch. Paul and Rajani Mukherji also supported the resolution which was supported unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Satinath Roy and seconded by Mr. Bepin Behary Ganguly and supported by Mr. Sachindra Prosad Bose, the following resolution was passed unanimously :—

The Conference appreciates the strong opposition to the Bill already voiced in the Assembly by the nationalist members and congratulates them on the bold stand they have taken, and the Conference requests all nationalist members of the legislature and in particular, the representatives of the citizens of Calcutta there to carry on the resistance against the Bill and to strive their best to see that the Bill is not passed into law.

DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee moved the following resolution :—

That a general committee with power to add to their numbers and to appoint a working committee and such sub-committee or sub-committees as may be deemed necessary, be formed for the purpose of carrying on the agitation against the Bill and for the purpose of setting up an organization to federate the different ratepayers' association of Calcutta and for taking all other steps necessary to attain the objects outlined in the foregoing resolutions.

During the last one year, observed Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, they had recorded their protest against the manner in which the administration of the province had been carried on by the present ministry. This conference would be useless if it merely met for the purpose of recording its protests. It would end by repeating something which had been said *ad nauseum*.

This conference was really intended to rouse public opinion in this city to such an extent that it would be impossible for the Government to carry the bill through the legislature. And even, if the bill was passed into law, to bring forward a state of affairs in this city and in this province that the Act might become a dead letter. This, however, could not be done by their meeting within the precincts of the Town Hall. They knew the forces against which they had got to fight. If they were prepared to take upon themselves the serious responsibility, if they were determined to follow up by action what they had declared here by means of the resolution then only there would be some effect on the authorities that were in power to-day.

"My own feeling is," Dr. Mookerjee stated, "I will not commit any other member, that the time has now come for us to declare here and now that if constitutional agitation fail, Bengal must take up unconstitutional agitation that may be necessary for asserting her rights."

Let them not forget, Dr. Mookerjee proceeded, that this was not an isolated instance merely for the purpose of grasping the powers of the Calcutta Corporation; this was but a part of the deep-rooted policy which was nothing more or nothing less than to destroy the fundamental basis of nationalism in this province and to instil in every sphere of public activity a communal urge, which would not benefit the Moslems as a community but was going to benefit simply a coterie of men who were due to destroy the vital interests of the province.

Dr. Mookerjee was glad to find that a suggestion in the resolution had been made that members of the Corporation should resign if this bill was passed into law. But if a certain batch of Councillors resigned, there would be other Councillors who would come forward and take charge of the Corporation and do things in a manner which would go against the vital interests of the rate-payers of the City. They would have to carry forward their agitation in such a way that the Corporation itself would remain unadministrated and no Hindu or no nationalist Muslim or anybody who cared for the vital interests of the city would venture to offer himself as a candidate for election to the Corporation. Let them create public opinion to that extent. It was no use asking the Councillors to get out and allow the Corporation to be filled up by men inferior to them. Could they create a situation in the city which would make it impossible for any one to enter the Corporation provided this bill was passed into law? It should not be left alone to a Committee like this to carry on this work. Every ratepayer in the city must regard it as an attack on his own cherished rights. Let them prepare public opinion in their own Wards and in other parts of the city.

Dr. Mookerjee hoped that after this resolution had been passed immediately public meetings would be called in every part of the city, public opinion would be formed in an effective manner. Then they will be able to guide public opinion in this province, so that their goal should be reached without fear or favour.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, President of the Conference, said that their work had not finished but only had just begun. They should henceforward continue zealously and ceaselessly carrying on agitation against the pernicious measure, so that the ministry might find it impossible to put it on the Statute Book.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker thanked all those who had responded to the invitation of the organisers of the Conference.

With a vote of thanks moved by Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee the Conference concluded.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The following General Committee was appointed :—

President—Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Vice-Presidents—Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Messrs. Phanindra Nath Brahma, N. R. Sarker, J. N. Basu. Secretaries—Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Prof. Debendra Nath Mookerjee. Members—Messrs. J. C. Gupta, N. C. Sen, Nirmal Chandra Chunder, Jogendra Nath Mandal, Srish Chandra Chakrabarty, Sachindra Narayan Sanyal, N. C. Chatterjee, H. P. Poddar, R. N. Banerjee, P. D. Himatsingka, Prof. Tinkari De, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, Begum

(Continued on page 288)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

Stammering: Its Cause And Remedy

[By S. N. Sen, M.Sc.]

THE story goes that the great Greek orator Demosthenes was a stammerer in his early days. This defect which often made him a laughing stock of all weighed so heavily on him that he determined some how or other to get rid of this ludicrous habit. By putting pebbles in his mouth the great would-be orator used to roam about the lonely shore and harangue forth to the vast expanse of sea. This story is often cited as an example of patience and perseverance in our school books. But the fact that it contains an indirect suggestion as to existence of some method of correcting habit of stammering even in those good old days, is often lost sight of. The method which the Greek orator of our story used to practise may be questionable; but there it was.

However, this question of stammering habit has received more attention and critical examination in recent times. Researches in speech therapy have now unfolded the reasons of stammering habit. The failure of normal speech, to state our conclusions in advance, is now attributed in the first place to some anatomical defect in the vocal chord and in the second place to the want of balance between the flow of vocal tone and the movement of lips, tongue, jaws etc., which produce vowels and consonants. This latter defect is not always anatomical but develops from defective training, association and some other physical factors. That is why we often call it a habit, and as such it makes us look forward to a consequent correction. The idea which most of us generally hold that this habit will automatically disappear with years is generally wrong. And when the results of investigations have brought before us some suggestion of getting out of this unpleasant trouble it is worth while that public attention should be drawn to it.

Before we examine the causes of stammering it is necessary that we should appreciate the mechanism involved in the production of voice and speech in a normal human being. Most of us are familiar with the reeded musical instrument like organ pipe. The reed organ pipe is, we think, the most exact analogy we can pick up to explain the production of vocal tone. In the simplest form it consists of the mouth or entrance through which air is blasted inside, the narrow orifice with an intervening lip like arrangement called the reed whose vibrations actually produce the sound, and finally the remaining body of the pipe in which the whole air column is thrown into resonant vibrations. The shape and size of the reed determines the quality and pitch of the note emitted.

Our vocal instrument is exactly of similar description. So far as anatomy is concerned, we know that the pipe which begins at the mouth and extends deep down into the system is mainly divided into three portions *e.g.*, the pharynx, the larynx and the trachea. In the region where the pharynx blends with the larynx two pairs of folds of mucous membrane project from the sides dividing the region into three parts. The folds, however, do not form air tight partitions but each has a fissure in the centre, the size of which is controlled by muscular arrangement. The folds are called the vocal chords which closely resemble the reed of the organ pipe we were just talking of. The fissure in the vocal chords is technically called the glottis. During tranquil breathing, the opening of the glottis is triangular. It is most widely dilated in deep respiration. In the act of producing a note the chink is narrowed down and the vocal chords are stretched nearer and almost parallel by the muscle action. The wind pressure released from the chest makes the vocal chord vibrate like the reed of the organ pipe producing the note. The volutary motion of the muscles produce different chinks and tensions in the vocal chords with the consequent variety of quality and pitch in the note emitted. The vocal tone so produced as a result of the vibration of the vocal chord is hardly audible but for the resonance of the air column in the cavities of nose, mouth etc.

So much for the vocal tone production. How the vowels and consonants *i.e.*, words are produced? We have talked of the vibration of the vocal chord. There are of course various modes of this vibration simultaneously existent, or technically what we call the over-tones and harmonies. By modifying the size and shape of the pharynx, mouth and the nose and by the different dispositions of the tongue the air column is made to resound to certain harmonies to the exclusion of others. And so certain characteristic notes or vowels are produced. Consonants are produced by almost complete interruptions of the outflow of air in different positions of the tongue. For instance, to sound ā as in father, our mouth assumes the form of something like a funnel with a wide front and with the tongue lying on the floor of the mouth.

With this rudimentary idea of the physics and physiology of our sound box we can follow the thread of our problem in hand. We have said that in the act of the production of the vocal tone the vocal chords almost approach each other owing to muscular tension. This resistance is offered to the outflow of air, vibrations of the chords set in, and the vocal tone is produced. But if, as it happens with the defective organ, the approximation of the vocal chords is not enough resulting in an insufficient resistance to the outflow of air much of the vocal tone is lost. We must have noticed the absence of sharpness and clearness in the tone of a stammerer whose voice is more or less "breathy" as it is technically called. He finds difficulty in completing his words and sentences as if his breath supply has run short. But what actually takes place is not the shortage of breath supply, but the incapability of the vocal chords owing to its insufficient resistance offered to the outflow of air to make the most of breath supply. In a normal speaker, however, with perfect vocal chord resistance minimum supply of breath is required. From this it obviously follows that the remedy lies in the increase of vocal chord resistance. But how can it be achieved? One suggestion is to relax the muscle of the neck and throat. Really speaking these muscles do not directly play any part in the production of vocal tone. But the relaxation of these muscles helps in the resonance and consequently improves the depth of the tone. This is automatically adjusted in a normal speaker but an artificial effort is required of a stammerer wishing to improve his tone. Besides the stammerer should try to concentrate more to the production of tone than to that of vowels and consonants. Consistent attempt of this type may ultimately remove the breathy character so characteristic of the stammerer.

We next come to the most important cause of stammering namely the want of balance between the vocal tone and the movement of the lips, tongue and the jaws. We have said in the previous paragraphs that the movement of the lips, tongue etc., is responsible for vowels and consonants, in fact, words and sentences. They shape and mould the vocal tone into words. So any want of balance or correct adjustment will, it is easily understood, lead to disastrous results of stammering. We must have noticed the desparate movement of lips, tongue and jaws on the part of the stammerer without succeeding in giving vent to his feelings. A speech therapist has adequately described this as the habit of pronouncing too much and phonating too little'. Evidences in favour of the view that stammering is the outcome of such a want of balance are many. Thus it has been found that the stammerer can sing well if they happen to posses musical attainments. The stammerers have also been observed to speak fluently when they are called upon to address a gathering. The reason is not far to seek. In both the cases the mouth movements are of secondary importance; the speaker has got to pay more attention to the vocal tone in order to maintain the tune in music and the intensity in the address so that it will be audible to the man sitting on the last row of chairs. The speaker is thus given a chance to adjust his mouth movements comparatively slowly with less possibility of discordance.



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BRITANNIA
Biscuits

In the majority of cases stammering seems to be more a habit developed through false and careless training than a serious physiological defect. From the physiological stand point a man may be normally a slow speaker speaking at a rate much slower than the average speakers. If that man tries to speak as fast as a normal man he is sure to lose balance between his mouth movements and the vocal tone and fail over words just as a naturally slow writer will write an extremely bad hand in trying to write quickly. And this thing actually happens in stammerer. But why should a naturally slow speaker attempt at a quick speech and run the risk of developing a stammerer? We generally learn to speak by imitation in our childhood when we all begin by stammering. Gradually we learn to make proper adjustment of lips, tongue etc.. to articulate the required words and phrases. If a child who is a naturally slow speaker happens to belong to a family whose members usually speak fast the child is very much liable to develop a stammer. As a matter of fact statistical edivences corroborate this statement. Special care and attention taken at that time to prevent any attempt on the part of the child at speaking quickly by constant watch and advice may largely succeed in avoiding the development of the stammering habit.

Thus stammering being more or less a habit developed through careless training it stands no reason that much can be done to get rid of it. The stammerer should always try to speak with a firm tone thereby giving more attention to the vocal tone. In that way he can increase the vocal chord resistance as explained before. Secondly he must avoid speaking quickly and jerkily as far as possible.

Some may feel like asking whether so simple a method as this is all that is required to get rid of a stammer. The method is undoubtedly very simple. But for the assurance of success some other factors need be considered. If the stammering habit has continued for many years the process should naturally be a prolonged one requiring considerable patience and perseverance. This speech re-education also suffers considerably in the case of an unmusical stammerer who fails to differentiate between the various gradation of pitch and intensity. Last but not the least is the fact that the patient very often suffers from a psychological set back. When answering a querry he is constantly under the fear that he would stumble over words. In order to avoid being exposed to his questioner he tries to speak correctly and feels nervous at his inability and stammers more. It is of paramount importance that this element of fear must be first of all got rid of by careful and sympathetic handling of the patient so that he may completely feel at ease. By taking into account all these factors a systematic and continued speech re-education may be of great service to those who want to get rid of their stammering habit and become agreeable social beings.

"ART IN INDUSTRY" EXHIBITION

New Concession For Students

It is now generally known that an exhibition of "Art In Industry" will take place at the Government School of Art, Calcutta, during the last week in February and the first week in March, with a first prize of Rs 750. This is one of the largest prizes ever offered for an Art Exhibition in this country and it has now been decided, in order to give Indian students all possible assistance, that there will be no entrance fee for all entries which are accompanied by a certificate from the Principal of any recognised School of Art that the entrant is still an art student.

The reduced entrance fee for all other entrants is Re. 1 for one entry or more, limited to six entries from any one individual. There are six sections in the Exhibition, of which one is Juvenile, one limited to a design for the Textile Industry and one for Package Design There is also one section in which entries will take the form of Letter ing this work being particularly weak in Indian Commercial Art. The remaining sections cover Decorative Art, which is confined to designs suitable for reproduction by any recognised printing process, and an Outdoor section which deals with hoardings, posters and similar media. Entries can be for any publicity purpose, such as a cover for a programme, a label for a chocolate box, a picture to show the strength of steel, the beauty of Indian textiles, etc. Entries will be received at the Government School of Art, Chowringhee, Calcutta, between the 1st and 15th February, and full particulars of the Exhibition can be obtained from the Principal, or from any donors of prizes who are as follows :—

The Metal Box Co., of India Ltd.
The *Ananda Bazar Patrika.*
The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.
The Dunlop Rubber Co., of India Ltd.
The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd
The Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.
and Burmah Shell (who are sponsoring the Exhibition.)

— Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940

(*Continued from page* 285)

Sakina, Messrs. Hriday Krishna Ghosh, Tulsi Charan Roy, Satish Chandra Bose, Narendra Nath Dalal, Bijoy Kumar Banerjee, Profulla Kumar Dutt, Bepin Behary Ganguly, Kishori Mohan Banerjee, Dr. Charu Chatterjee, Messrs. Makhan Banerjee, Sailendra Nath Dutt, Lakshmi Kanta Mallik, Biman Chandra Bose, Asutosh Banerjee, K. C. Roy Choudhury, Bhagat Singh, Rajani Mukherji, Sachindra Prasad Bose, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Kaviraj Jugal Kishore Sen, Mr. Durga Charan Mitra and Mr. Kanjilal Sarkar.

The Committee have power to co-opt. The Presidents and Secretaries of Ward Associations will be *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

BIMAL KRISTO PAUL MEMORIAL

10-Mile Walking Competition

The Fourth Annual 10-Mile Walking Competition will be held on Sunday the 9th February, 1941, from Kharda Police Station to Messrs. Butto Kristo Paul's Dispensary, 92, Sovabazar Street, Hatkhola, Calcutta.

Entry closes on :—Monday the 3rd February, 1941.

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Salvage From Household Refuse In England

War Work By Local Authorities

[By W. B. Strain, *Inspector of Cleansing, Ayr.*]

DURING the Great War, 1914—18 a serious shortage of raw materials resulted from U-boat activities, and Government set up the machinery during 1917, to salvage as much so-called waste material as possible from household refuse in an effort to counter-act the effects of shortage. This scheme was so successful that the economics of permanent salvage from refuse schemes were closely studied and a new type of refuse disposal plant developed. This was the separation and incineration type, and each succeeding plant has been improved until a highly successful means of separating household refuse has been devised, and the latest types built in Edinburgh and Aberdeen are a great credit to the combined efforts of the Engineers and Cleansing Superintendents of the country, not forgetting the Cleansing Committees who have accepted the advice and guidance so freely given them by the Institute of Public Cleansing.

The number of these plants, it will suffice to say, are many in the country to-day, and the towns which have installed these plants find themselves, at this time, in the happy position of being able to put forth a very special war effort in the matter of salvage from household refuse.

The Royal Burgh of Ayr has a plant of this description, and, although six years old, is able at this juncture to be among the leading towns in salvage output per 1000 of the population. Since the commencement of the war we have been amongst the top ten of the list for the whole country, and for the month of March topped the list.

The country is fortunate in having at the head of the cleansing services of England and Wales Mr. J. C. Dawes, and for Scotland Mr. T. B. Crookes. These gentlemen operated salvage schemes during 1914—18 war, and thus their services were immediately available at the outbreak of this war. Their experiences during the Great War and in the twenty-one years subsequent thereto are proving invaluable to the country.

A scheme was set up by the Government under the Ministry of Supply and a Salvage Department under the leadership of Mr. H. E. Judd is responsible for civil salvage.

This time, however, the scheme was put into operation soon after the outbreak of war. Twenty-two district advisers were appointed to carry out the organisation and to advise Local Authorities throughout the country on the best means of securing salvage material from household and other refuse.

In pre-war days we were allowed to do as we liked, and, indeed, we did as we liked to some considerable tune.

Waste prevailed and held full sway and no one seemed to care a job. That day has gone, at least for the present, and it behoves each person to con-

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serve our waste materials to the utmost for the following reasons:—

(1) We are an island nation and dependent on imports for most of our raw materials.

(2) The import of raw materials in war time imposes a heavy burden on shipping and on the Navy which must convoy the imports.

(3) Every ton of waste material which can be converted to raw material saves valuable shipping space which can be used for conveying essential materials, arms and food.

(4) We know that thousands of tons of so-called waste materials exist in the country to-day, and the Government are resolved to secure it for industries.

The materials required to meet the wants of indutries are wood, wool, paper, rags, carpets and bagging, metals (ferrous and non-ferrous), bones, bottles, cinders, screened dust, household fats, and vegetable pig feeding. Markets can be found for all of these commodities to a greater or lesser degree, but this does not exhaust the commodities which can be utilised from households by any means.

Many towns and villages have wastes peculiar to the district. For example, hundreds of pairs of boots can be salvaged from mining areas and a market has been found for the uppers. Another form of salvage can be developed in seaside resorts by conserving seaweed. Any town can collect horse droppings on the streets, soft garden refuse, autumn leaves, waste fruit, waste fish, &c. If this is mixed together it forms a good manure.

Therefore, the paper, textile, metal, bottle, and fertiliser industries can be assisted by providing them with raw materials and agriculture and horticulture benefit in mineral and organic manures and fuel. Pig feeders in many towns make use of separately collected garbage in the form of potato peelings, vegetable trimmings, &c., laid out by housewives in their districts.

Having accepted the post of Honorary District Adviser of Salvage for Ayrshire, Wigtownshire, and now, in addition, Kirkcudbrightshire, I felt that some special system would require to be set up to deal with the smaller towns and villages, &c. I am anxious to recover salvage from all towns, villages, and estates throughout the three counties. Unfortunately, the Ministry provide no funds for experiments or development of ideas. It is one thing to say we know there are hundreds of tons of salvable material in the three counties, but it is quite another matter to bring that material forth on anything like economic lines. The Government cannot afford to pay fantastic prices for scrap materials because of the effect this would have on the finished article, of which the scrap forms the basic or raw material. Thus many considerations had to be taken into account, and not the least among them being the fact that this work in county areas and the smaller towns had never been undertaken before.

Where a town, village, or group of estates, or an institution or camp, has collected 1 ton of paper or 2 tons of tins, enamel, galvanised and other metal, 5 gross of bottles, ½ ton of rags, carpets or bagging, &c., notification is sent to the merchant concerned. If the Authority has been unable to provide a paper-bailing machine for its own use, a portable baler is sent to the site and the paper is baled at a charge of 30s. per ton. The baled paper is later uplifted by heavy motor or despatched by rail. This scheme, which was introduced by me, is working very well, but then a reasonable price is procurable for paper.

The question of metals is a more difficult problem, as tins, enamel ware, and galvanised metals form the greatest part of the metal content; but the price paid for these is very small indeed. It is a controlled price, and about 48s. per ton baled and delivered at the blast-furnace works. They must be either baled or rolled before they will be accepted, and this price is payable in either town or rural areas alike. This operates most unfairly against the rural areas, where transport of such bulky material is all against reasonable working costs

(*Continued on page* 292)

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EXHIBITION

The Sponsors of this Exhibition are confident that Indian art is eminently suitable to bring the messages of Indian industry to the vast public of this country.

Entries of original work are invited from all artists at present in India, and Burmah-Shell, the Sponsors will award a prize of Rs. 500 for the best exhibit. Rules and details can be obtained from Burmah-Shell or from any of the donors of prizes. The Exhibition is divided into six sections. The first five each carry prizes of Rs. 250, Rs. 100, and Rs. 50, while scholarships at approved art schools are offered in the Juvenile Section.

All entries received at Government School of Art, Chowringhee, Calcutta, from 1st to 15th February.

SPECIAL CONCESSION
REGARDING ENTRANCE FEES.

In order to encourage Indian students, there will be no entrance fee for any section for entries which are accompanied by a certificate from the Principal of any recognised School of Art that the entrant is still an Art student. The entry fee in all other cases has been reduced to Re. 1/- for one or more entries up to a limit of six entries from any one individual.

SECTIONS AND DONORS OF PRIZES

1. OUTDOOR
The Dunlop Rubber Co (India) Ltd

2. LETTERING
"Ananda Bazar Patrika"
& "Hindustan Standard"

3. DECORATIVE ART
The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.

4. TEXTILE INDUSTRY DESIGN
The Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.

5. PACKAGE DESIGN
The Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.

6. JUVENILE
The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

FEBRUARY 2nd — [illegible]

(*Continued from page* 290)

yet there are several thousands of tons of these metals wasted annually in Ayrshire alone. I am working on a scheme to recover these metals, and the working cost, haulage, railway charges, etc., are being carefully kept against each consignment.

We have sought and are securing a good deal of voluntary assistance in the matter of collecting metals, and we hope to arrive at a reasonable cost per ton handled. It seems to me that where the material exists and is required, that the question of costs should be of secondary importance, provided every effort is made to handle the metal economically.

With regard to bones, my scheme received a nasty setback. It was suggested that these should be collected by school children after cooking and placed in properly covered receptacles at the schools. From here the bones would be uplifted twice weekly. The Scottish Department of Education gave the scheme its blessing and the various Education Authorities were circularised. Unfortuately, the Ayrshire Education Authority turned the scheme down on the ground that children would soil their clothes. In some counties the scheme is operating well, but I find myself with no suitable acceptable alternative to the scheme, and we are thus losing many tons of valuable raw material in Ayrshire.

After all, this is war time, and it is hopelessly uneconomic to institute a seperate house-to-house collection for bones. There are difficulties in the way of separating every required commodity at the house, and it may be argued that if this is the most irksome or revolting experience of war time which will befall our youngsters, surely it is not a lot to ask them.

I do hope the County Education Authority will reconsider this scheme at a very early date, as there is no substitute for bone. It is the raw material with many uses, and it is shameful to think that many tons of bones are being wasted. It rather goes against the grain to observe the waste being permitted on the grounds that youngsters might soil their clothing, or that it is not nice to have them carry bones to school. What is wrong with a good clean bone which has been through the soup pot or roast pan, and what are our youngsters of to-day coming to, when they would object to carrying bones to school? It is going to help forward our war efforts, and I can assure you such a scheme would, then I say let them carry all the bones they can lay hands on—their own household bones and that of the neighbours. Also, I am sure the youngsters would be thrilled to know that they were helping forward the cause of their country. Rags, carpets, and old bagging in sufficient quantity present little difficulty in handling and transport. The prices paid for these textiles give a reasonable return for the trouble of the work involved.

The market for bottles is not too good, but a firm near Glasgow has promised to handle most of the recovered bottles in Ayrshire and Wigtownshire.

In the meantime, the recovery of household cinders is only carried out in Ayr, and a vast tonnage of partburned coal in the form of cinders is being dumped in coups in all parts of the county. Good coal has a calorific value of 12,000 B.Th.U., whilst cinders are estimated at 9000 B.Th.U.

Salvage of waste materials at military camps and barracks is now carried on throughout the three counties.

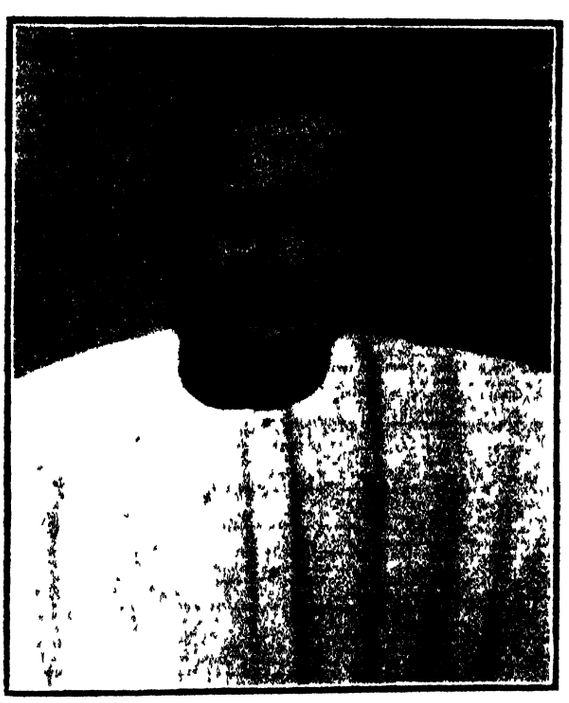


CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

CENSUS OPERATION IN CALCUTTA

Mr. R. N. Bose, Special Census Officer, Calcutta has issued the following statement :—

"The Census of Calcutta is to be taken from the 19th February, 1941, and will be finished by the 4th March, 1941. Considerable preliminary arrangements have been made and house-numbering and preparation of house lists covering the 82 Wards of the city have been conducted under the superintendence of 82 public men who are with one exception Ward Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation (List attached). They have been assisted by over 400 supervisors drawn from representative and influential non-officials in checking the work of the house numbers and the public have been requested



THE LATE MR. L. M. SEN

Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta. 1924—1930

to bring to the notice of these 82 Charge Suprintendents all cases of ommission.

"All complaints have been given careful consideration and it has been found that many are under the impression that because there is no tar mark on their houses they have been omitted. The procedure adopted in rural areas where every house is painted has also confirmed this belief.

"So, it is necessary to point out that in Calcutta where the municipal premises number forms the basis of numbering, when there is one family (commensal unit) in a premises, the municipal number only has been entered in the house list and the house has not been marked. It has been found that almost all the complaints received so far refer to houses which have been actually noted in the house lists though not tar painted. It is not possible to give individual replies but those who have written to our office, may rest assured that their complaints have been attended to.

"Future complaints should be sent to the Charge Superintendents direct and it is suggested that in case no enumerator has visited any locality by the 1st March, 1941, the Charge Superintendent of that area should be at once informed and also, if necessary, the Special Census Officer. Where enumeration in the area has already taken place but a few persons have been omitted, the persons who have not been enumerated should seek out the enumerator from the address given in the Charge Office.

"Revisional rounds by the enumerators will be arranged but in the nature of things, however hard they try, the enumerators may occasionally make mistakes and count one person twice or fail to count another at all. But if members of the public especially those who happen to be travelling from place to place during the census period try to help the enumerators to achieve their object of counting each person once and once only, then we can be sure that the census will be as accurate as is humanly possible.

"An enumerator is an honorary Census worker and has every right to expect that he will be treated with consideration. To send him away rudely or lightly is to court prosecution under the Census Act, and to ask him to visit the same house again and again is to refuse co-operation with a public servant in the discharge of his duties He will have to ask some delicate questions and these have got to be answered, though in case of *Purdah* and incapacity, the questions may be answered by somebody who can speak on behalf of the person enumerated.

Names of Charge Superintendents, Address of Charge Offices and Phone Numbers.

Ward No. 1.—Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Esq., 177, Raja Dinendra Street, 5023 B.B.

Ward No 2—Dr S K. Ghosh, 23/1, Beniatola Street, 2228 Cal

Ward No 3—Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Esq., 51, Badridas Temple Street, 3152 B.B.

Ward No 4—Amulya Chandra Mitter, Esq, 32/2C, Jhamapukur Lane

Ward No 5—Gokuldas Mohata, Esq, 35, Sir Hariram Goenka Street, 2917 B.B.

Ward No. 6—Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee, Esq., 223, Chittaranjan Avenue.

Ward No. 7.—Prabhudoyal Himatsingka, Esq., 152/B, Harrison Road (All-India Marwari Federation), 4467B.B.

Ward No. 8.—Anandi Lal Poddar, Esq., and T. P. Chatterjee, Esq., (Addl.), 12, Lower Chitpur Road, 601 Cal.

Ward No. 9.—Jagannath Kolay, Esq., 137, Bowbazar Street (Kolay Market Office, 1st floor), 4177 B.B.

Ward No. 10.—Indra Bhusan Beed, Esq., 14/1/B, Sree Nath Das Lane, 4758 Cal.

Ward No. 11.—Hamoodur Rahman, Esq., 66, Sashi Bhushan Dey Street, 2901 B.B.

Ward No. 12.—Bijoy Singh Nahar, Esq., 48, Indian Mirror Street, 48 Cal.

Ward No. 13.—Bepin Behari Sadkhan, Esq., 30, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, 2664 Cal.

Ward No. 14.—Shamsul Haque, Esq., 14, Imdad Ali Lane.

Ward No. 15.—D. J. Cohen, Esq., 99, Prinsep Street 1294 Cal.

Ward No. 16—M. A. H. Ispahani, Esq., 5, Camac Street, 1008 Pk.

Ward No. 17.—Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, Esq., 34/1, Elgin Road, 177 Pk.

Ward No. 18. Profulla Kmuar Dutta, Esq., 46, Christopher Road, Gobra.

Ward No. 19.—Harihar Das Chowdhury, Esq., 91, Chingrihatta Road, 4577 Cal.

Ward No. 20.—Haji Md. Yusuf, Esq., 26A, Noorali Lane, 1002 Pk.

Ward No. 21.—Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, Esq., 16, Hazra Road, 379 South.

Ward No. 22.—Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, Esq., 13, Sankaripara Road Bhowanipur, 583 Pk

Ward No. 23.—Debabrata Mookerjee, Esq., 25, Halderpara Road, Kalighat, 120 South.

Ward No. 24.—Phanindra Nath Brahma, Esq., 38, Chetla Central Road, Chetla, 1318 South.

Ward No. 25.—Mahmud Ghuznavi, Esq., 34B, Mominpore Road, 471 South.

Ward No. 26.—Amarendra Nath Mukerjee, Esq., 13, Hem Chandra Street, Kidderpore, 1512 South.

Ward No. 27.—N. C. Chatterjee Esq., 23A, Sardar Sankar Road, Kalighat.

Ward No. 28.—Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar, Esq., 69, Belliaghatta Main Road, 348 B.B.

Ward No. 29.—Narendra Nath Dalal, Esq., 11, Ultadingi Main Road, 437 B.B.

Ward No. 30.—Jogesh Chandra Ghose, Esq., 2, Srish Ch. Chowdhury Lane, 5075 B.B.

Ward No. 31.—Netai Charan Paul, Esq., 1, Butto Kristo Paul Lane, Dum-Dum, Regent 975.

Ward No. 32.—Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar, Esq., 7, Kali Kumar Banerjee Lane, Cossipore, 4025 B.B.

APPEAL TO HINDUS

An appeal for unity and solidarity among Hindus in order to defend their rights and interests was made by Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerji, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, presiding at a largely-attended meeting at Sraddhananda Park, Calcutta, on Sunday evening.

He explained the programme of work adopted by the Hindu Mahasabha at its Madura session and said that if they had to take action as Hindus, they would do so not for their own communal gain or advancement but for saving their Motherland from disruption and ruin.

He attacked the *Pakisthan* Scheme and remarked: "We resolutely oppose *Pakisthan* as we in Bengal already know to our cost what this will really involve. Hindus in India will never allow Hindusthan to be partitioned and bartered away; they will resist it with everything they hold dear and sacred. The British Government should declare its policy clearly and unhesitatingly that it will be no party to any scheme which will destroy the indivisibility of India." He referred to the grievances of the Hindus in Bengal and condemned the policy pursued by the Bengal Ministry.

Dr. Mookerji concluded with an appeal to the Hindus to sink their differences and rally round the banner of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. N. C. Chatterji and Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chaudhury also addressed the meeting.

LATE COUNCILLOR B. N. KOLAY

A portrait of the late Mr. Bhutnath Kolay, an *ex*-Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta, was unveiled before a large gathering at Nafar Babu's Bazar (at Bowbazar Street) on the occasion of his second death anniversary held on the 9th January. Mr. Rajendra Chandra Dev, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, unveiled the protrait. Sir Harisankar Paul presided.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose sent the following message :—

"I am glad to know that on the occasion of the second death anniversary of the late Babu Bhutnath Kolay his portrait will be unveiled at Nafar Babu's Bazar by Sj. Rajendra Chandra Dev, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Bhutnath Babu was an important member of our party in the Corporation and he enjoyed the esteem of all his friends and acquaintances. He was one of the prominent Bengalis of his time who were engaged in commerce and industry. His charity was too well-known to need mentioning. His untimely death has been a great loss to society and to public life. It is in the fitness of things that we should pay out tribute of respect to his memory on the occasion of the second death anniversary.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee said that the late Mr. Bhutnath Kolay was an amiable and kind-hearted man; his heart went out in sympathy to those who were in distress. What he achieved in his life he did only by dint of his own merit and perseverance Mr. Chatterjee hoped that the members of his family would emulate his example.

Mr. Gurusadaya Dutt said that Bhutnath Babu was his class-mate in the Presidency College and as such he had the opportunity of knowing him intimately. What Mr. Dutt had noticed in Mr. Koley's life was the fact that, although he had English education, he had been able to rise above the influence that tended to separate the English educated class from the vast masses in the country.

Sir Harisankar Paul said that the deceased was a man of transparent honesty and character. His success as a businessman was due to his honesty and character. Young men of the country who took up business as a career would be greatly benefited if they studied his life and emulated his example.

BENGAL SALES TAX BILL

A strong plea for withdrawal of the Bengal Sales Tax Bill, 1940, now pending before a Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, was made in a resolution adopted at a Conference of trading interests of the city which was held at Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening to protest against the Bill. Mr. N. R. Sarker, *ex*-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal

presided. The Bill seeks with certain exemptions, to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on all retail sales exceeding Rs. 20,000 annually.

The Conference pointed out that the imposition of the Sales Tax at the present juncture was likely to result in a decrease in the volume of business and cause a gradual deadlock in trade, and urged Government to postpone the imposition of the proposed tax in response to the universal demand from the people.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, who opened the Conference, emphasised that the industries of the province would be hard hit by the imposition of the proposed tax.

ROUND INDIA IN MOTOR CAR

Corporation Officer's Tour

Mr. Sushil Ch. Ghose, A.M.I.Mech.E., Superintendent of Tallah Pumping Station, Calcutta Corporation, has just completed an all India-round tour in his self-driven car. He covered 6,480 miles and travelled practically whole of India excepting North-West India within two months.

Mr. Ghose left Calcutta on the 1st of November last and returned on the 30th December, 1940, and visited the following places :—Dehri-on-sone, Beneras, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Aligarh, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, Kholapur, Indore, Mhow, Nasik, Bombay, Lonavala, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Dharwar, Hubli, Bangalore, Mysore, Ootacamond, Coimbatore, Ernakulam (Cochin), Allepey, Quilon, Trivandrum, Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari), Madura, Pondicherry, Madras, Bezwada, Rajmuhindry, Vizagapatam, Waltair, Berhampore, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Rambha on Chilka Lake, Puri, Sakkhigopal, Bhubaneswar, Khandagiri, Udaigiri, Cuttack, Chaibassa, Chakradharpur, Ranchi, Hazaribag and Hazaribag Road.

In reply to our representative's query, Mr. Ghose said that roads in India outside Behar and U. P. were not generally suitable for motoring. The Agra—Bombay Trunk Road and the roads from Bombay to Bangalore were awful. In his opinion Madras Presidency stands first as far as bad roads are concerned. He expressed the opinion that there was no pleasure in motoring on such miserable roads which covered more than two-thirds of the whole tour.

Mr. Ghose did not find any asphalted roads outside a few miles beyond big towns anywhere in Central India, Bombay, Madras and Orissa provinces. The Grand Trunk Road, the whole length of roads in Travancore State, roads in Orissa and Chotanagpur were first class. Roads were good in Travoncore State, and those in Mysore were not bad.

Mr. Ghose thinks he was very fortunate to receive co-operation, help and hospitality throughout his tour. Mr. Ghose never met with any robber or thief and has not lost even a handkerchief. Our representative asked his opinion as to which was the finest spots among the places he had visited. "Mysore City" was the reply, "Goa could also be bracketted together with it."

When our representative saw Mr. Ghose at his quarters immediately after his return, he looked quite fit and cheerful inspite of the long and wearysome journey. Mr. Ghose has always been a man of active habits. He was probably the first man to cross the Naga Hills to Imphal (Manipur) in Assam alone on push-bike when he was only 19. During the last Great War he was a Section Commander of the Bengal Light Horse. When in England, he was a member of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry (Cavalry Volunteers) in Machine Gun Section and was attached to Inskilling Dragoons. He is also an air-pilot having obtained a "A" class License in 1932 and has made several cross country flights.



MR. S. C. GHOSE

Who has just completed his all-India Tour

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending

11th January, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 760 against 882 and 753 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 19. The general death-rate of the week was 34·6 per mille against 31·8 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th January, 1941, was 651 against 763 and 628 in the two preceding weeks. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 13 in the two preceding weeks. There were 71 deaths from small-pox during the week against 77 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 25 and 69 respectively against 31 and 80 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·8 per mille per annum.

There were 34 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 32·1.

There were 148 deaths from respiratory diseases against 157 in the previous week.

There were 51 deaths from tuberculosis against 62 in the previous week.

There were 142 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 109 against 119 and 125 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 3 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints and 14 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 39·8 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 37·4.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 23 deaths of infants under one year.

NEW COATS

Streamlined coaches keep the Calcutta Service in the forefront of the World's city transport.

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CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited for two short vacancies in the posts of the Building Inspectors on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 with a Cycle Allowance of Rs. 5 each, from the Mahamedan and Schedule caste members only. The candidates must possess the qualification of B.E. All applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th instant.

M. MOITRA,
City Architect.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th January, 1941.

Most people treat municipal subjects with indifference and unconcern—everybody's business being nobody's interest. But, really there are no uninteresting subjects, only uninterested people.

Yet, there is an increasingly large number of people now who believe that civics is a matter of concern to them, to their community and to the future of their city.

The *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* appeals to just such people. It invites discussions and constructive criticism in the conduct of our municipal affairs. It helps to increase the interest in Local Government, to make public life more useful, to make our nationalism richer by making it a matter of practical, constructive achievement.

And the *Gazette* is free from party fealty, without any party obligations or debts to pay. It wishes to present ideas impartially and judge questions in the interests of the city only and none other.

We invite you to read the *Gazette* regularly and help to spread ideas on municipal subjects.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set

1. Supply of Hair and Leather Beltings during the year 1941-42.
2. Supply of Harness, Numdah and Leather goods during the year 1941-42.
3. Supply of Planks, spokes, felloes and tyres for wheels during the year 1941-42.
4. Supply of Building meterials during the year 1941-42.
5. Supply of steel rails, fish plates, dog-eared spikes, etc., during the year 1941-42.
6. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1941-42.
7. Supply of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1941-42
8. Supply of articles of clothing to the Corporation Employees during the year 1941-42
9. Supply of calves during 1941-42
10. Lighting street oil lamps during 1941-42.
11. Supply of Electric Lighting Stores during 1941-42
12. Supply of Gas mantles, nozzles and glass inner bulbs during 1941 42

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 24th January, for 3 and 4 on 28th January, for 5 and 6 on 29th January, for 7 on 30th January, for 8 on 31st January, for 9 and 10 on 4th February, and for 11 and 12 on 5th February, 1941

N B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th January, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ..." on Friday the 24th January 1941 upto 2 p.m

181 Repairs to Primary School at 44, Canal West Road Ward 1 Rs 571, dated 14th January, 1941 (1½ months)

N. B—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice"

S. C GHOSH,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office
The 14th January, 1941

District No I, Engineer's Department, Cossipore

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ... ..." on Friday, the 24th January, 1941 up to 2 p.m.:—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

78 Repairs to Ward Office of Ward No 31 at Beerpara,—Rs 809, dated 7th January, 1941, (2 months)

N. B—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C GHOSH,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g Office
The 14th January, 1941

District No II, Engineer's Department. (Manicktala.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ... ..." on Tuesday, the 21st January, 1941, upto 2 p.m :—

20 Repairs to surface drain in Gurudas Dutt Garden Lane Ward 29 Rs 101, dated 11th January, 1941, (15 days)

21 Repairs to Maniktala Office Building, Ward 29—Rs. 951, dated 11th January, 1941, (1½ months).

22. Repairs to surface drain in Maniktala Main Road near Canal Bridge, Ward 29,—Rs 209, dated 14th January, 1941, (1 month).

23. Repairs to surface drain in Narikeldanga North Road near the premises No. 58/6, Ward 29,—Rs. 550, dated 14th January, 1941, (1 month).

24. Repairs to Muraripukur Hindu Burial Ground, Ward 29,—Rs. 468, dated 14th January, 1941, (1 month).

25 Repairs to drains and floors of Maniktala Gowkhana, Ward 29,—Rs 950, dated 14th January, 1941, (1½ months).

N. B—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g Office
The 14th January, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To III P. I Contractors, District I and Cossipore.

Re Repairs to Belgachia, D. P. 8.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 20th January, 1941 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand

Yours faithfully.
P C BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office
The 16th January, 1941

License for Purchasing Fats and Guts

1. Offers are invited and will be received in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of fats" by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. of 15th February, 1941 for the privilege of purchasing fats from the butchers within Tangra Slaughter House for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1941. A lump sum of Rs 300 has been fixed for the said privilege for the whole period or any part thereof. The fee must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offer. As regards condition of license, etc, particulars may be had on application to the Health Officer

2 Offers in sealed covers and superscribed "Offers for the purchase of guts" are invited and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. of 15th February, 1941, for the privilege of purchasing guts from the butchers within Bhowanipore, Chitpore, Halsibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for a period of one year from 1st April, 1941. A lump sum of Rs. 1,000 has been fixed for the said privilege for the whole period or any part thereof. The lump sum fee must be paid to the Corporation in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offer by each successful tenderer. The approved tenderers shall carry on the business in one of the four rooms of Tangra Slaughter House to be allotted to each of them For further particulars and conditions of license, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

The successful tenderers will be required to execute agreements embodying the said conditions.

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 14th January, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the Public Auction to be held on Saturday, the 25th January, 1941 at the Courtyard of Central Municipal Office at 2-30 p.m. :—

1. One Dressing Table.
2. Three Chairs.
3. Two Chairs.
4. One Coach.
5. One Whatnot.
6. One Wooden Table.
7. One Wall Clock.
8. One Wooden Shelf.
9. One Mule Trunk.
10. One Electric Stove.
11. One Medicine Cabinet.
12. One Box.
13. Two Glass Almirahs.
14. One Easy Chair.
15. One Glass Cabinet.
16. One Sofa and Two Coaches.
17. One side-board.
18. Six Small Tables.
19. One Dining Table.
20. Three Chairs.
21. One Round Table.
22. Four Cushions.
23. One Round Marble-topped Table.
24. One Singer Sewing Machine (with stand, without tools).

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th January, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to Section 190 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for additional costs to be imposed if the bills are not paid within seven days from the date of presentation. Their attention is also invited to Section 191 of the Act which provides for moveable articles to be held under distraint and sold if the bills are not paid within seven days after the service of notices of demand. They are therefore requested to pay up their dues early as under the provisions of Section 149 of the said Act the rate bills for a quarter fall due and become payable within "the 15th of the first month of the quarter, to which they relate."

Defaulting rate-payers should note that if the arrears of rates are not paid when the bills are presented for payment, "action will be taken for their recovery under the provisions of the law."

Applications for reconsideration of assessment including those now pending will not be considered unless full payment of all the arrears is made by the applicants. If not paid up, steps for the recovery of such arrears will be taken under the provisions of law as in any other case.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th January, 1941.

Quotations for Supplying Dingee Boats, etc.

Quotations for supplying and maintaining 4 Nos. ferry boats, with one *manjhi* each, along the S. W. Channel between the 9th and 17th miles in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme for the year 1941-42 are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto Thursday, the 23rd January, 1941. Rates should be quoted by month only and the department reserves the right of terminating the contract earlier than a year, if and when considered necessary.

Intending tenderers may call at the office during office hours in any working day for other particulars if required in this respect. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

NOTICE

Re. : Supply and fixing of mile and half-mile posts along the S. W. Channel in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto Thursday, the 23rd January, 1941, for supplying and fixing in proper places mile and half-mile posts along the entire length of the storm water channel, nearly 17 miles long, in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme. The posts should have a drive of 2½ ft. below and above the surface of the ground. They should be enamel-plated at the top with proper numbers thereon.

Intending tenderers are advised to call on the Overseer, Dredging, at Bhojerhat for further instructions if required in this connection. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department and to complete the work within 30 days from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

Lansdowne Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been recived from Bhobli Shaw for the registration of his name in place of Nannu Shaw in respect of Stall No. 6, in Potato Range, Lansdowne Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

S. M. MURSHED,
Superintendent.

Lansdowne Market.
The 15th January, 1941.

Special Notice

Health Officer's Advice.

With a view to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurance of epidemics of small-pox and cholera, an extra staff of Vaccinators and Inoculation Officers have been appointed for vaccinating against small-pox and inoculating against cholera.

The public are aware that vaccination and inoculation offer protection against an attack of the virulent diseases mentioned above.

It is, therefore, expected that the public would avail themselves of the services of this extra staff by getting themselves vaccinated and inoculated without delay, and thus co-operate with the Health Officer in attaining the object.

The public may apply to the District Health Officers of the Districts concerned at the undermentioned addresses as well as at the nearest Corporation Vaccination Stations for services of the extra staff mentioned above :—

District I Health Officer—79, Cornwallis Street.

District II Health Officer—22, Mirzapore Street.

District III Health Officer—1, Hogg Street.

District IV Health Officer—11, Belvedre Road.

Health Officer, Cossipore—10 and 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road.

Health Officer, Manicktala—109, Narkeldanga Main Road.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer,

Central Municipal Office.
The 7th December, 1940.

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1941

CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE

JANUARY 18—JANUARY 24

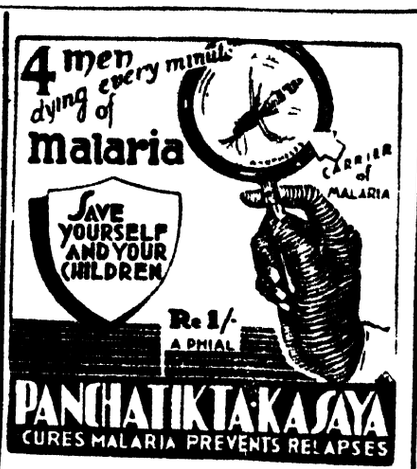
METRO	...	Escape
LIGHT HOUSE	...	They Knew What They Wanted
NEW EMPIRE	...	Laugh It Off
CHITRA	...	Thikadar
UTTARA	...	Nimai Sannyas
NEW CINEMA	...	Musafir
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	Magic Bullet
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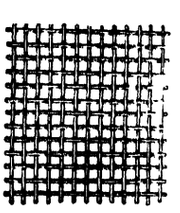
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Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on Blue Black a badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Triangular Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

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Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

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Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
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Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 14 0			
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Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
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Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

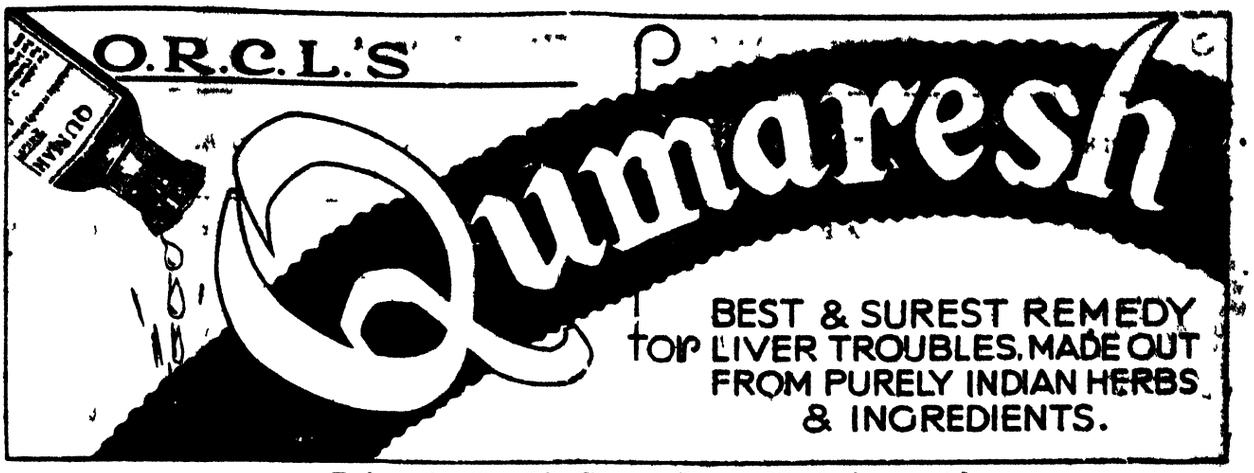

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Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

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Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.


PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY CURING & MOUNTING
Dermis TANNERS & TAXIDERMISTS
HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS SUIT CASES SHOES, Etc
73, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Teal (large) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Wild Duck each ...		
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ginger ,,	0 3 0	
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each		
Knol khol Country each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 9	0 1 0
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,,	0 2 0	
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		0 3 0
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,,		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		0 3 0
Do. Shillong		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	2 0 0	
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ,,		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score —		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ,,		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain pe lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ... —		
Do. (Country) per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each —		
Hazel nuts per lb. —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer —		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Moonfer pur)		
Do. (Country) —		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ...		
Musk melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) ,, ...		
Do. Bepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona ,, ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pista Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore ,,		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,,	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
,, Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score .	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund ,,		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ..	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ,, ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
1	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
2	25 0 0 ,,		11	0 10 0 per day	
5	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.
25	0 4 0 ,,		29 & 30	4 0 0 ,,	
25A	0 1 6 ,,				
27	0 5 0 ,,		13	0 9 0 ,,	
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 ,,		16—20	1 11 0 ,,	
32 Chandney					

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, Superintendent.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb. ...		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
California flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
California flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
California flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Golab Soru Rice		
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal ...	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 12 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

} Prices up to 24 lb.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Simki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Seimor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Dorette" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. .	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. .	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 13 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	2 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
H. 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 6	
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cauliflower each		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each		
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country		
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Hari		
Do. Kanchan 6—10	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 30—50	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	3 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 10 0	1 10 0
Cow's Ghee "	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda " per seer	20 0 0	30 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Small fish "		
Chetal	0 2 0	0 2 6
Crab per pair	0 10 0	1 0 0
Koi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Singee per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (large)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per "		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 8 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 4 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java "		
Cocoanut Oil "	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 3	
Flour "	0 3 6	0 3 9
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil "		23 0 0
Ghandausi Attaper md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 3 6	0 3 9
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari "		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) "		
Do. (khari) "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	
Do. "	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli "	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 1 0
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		3 12 0
Elephant Brand "		3 10 0
" " Bulk		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B —Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini .(Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Sanchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Gree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. .	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ..		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid .	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do.	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ..	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ..	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer .		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ..	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each .	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ..	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ..	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	—	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	—	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jeolap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal ...	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)		—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt ...		—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer		—		
Aligarh ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna ...	—		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore ...	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	—		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 3 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box ...	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 315)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 2 0	
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 1b ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ⅛166-¼169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-3 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 3-0 „	Do
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-3 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 15	„ 18-0 Per month				
„ 20-21	„ 28-0 „		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
„ 52	„ 45-0 „				
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 6 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 18, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F. G. 1, 2 & 8	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 28	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1 „ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36 & 46	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 59—62	0 8 0 „	Fowls
„ 67—74, 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Do.
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, Revenue Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 2 6
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot ...		
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ,,	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,, ,,		
Do. per box .		
Goosbarry per seer .		
Jack fruit each .	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score .	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ,,	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,, ...		
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prunes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each —		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, —	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,, — ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,, — ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ..	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,, ..	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil — ...	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	2 13 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant	0 2 3	p. bot.
Brand per tin Refined ...	3 9 6	
Ordinary ...	2 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. —77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

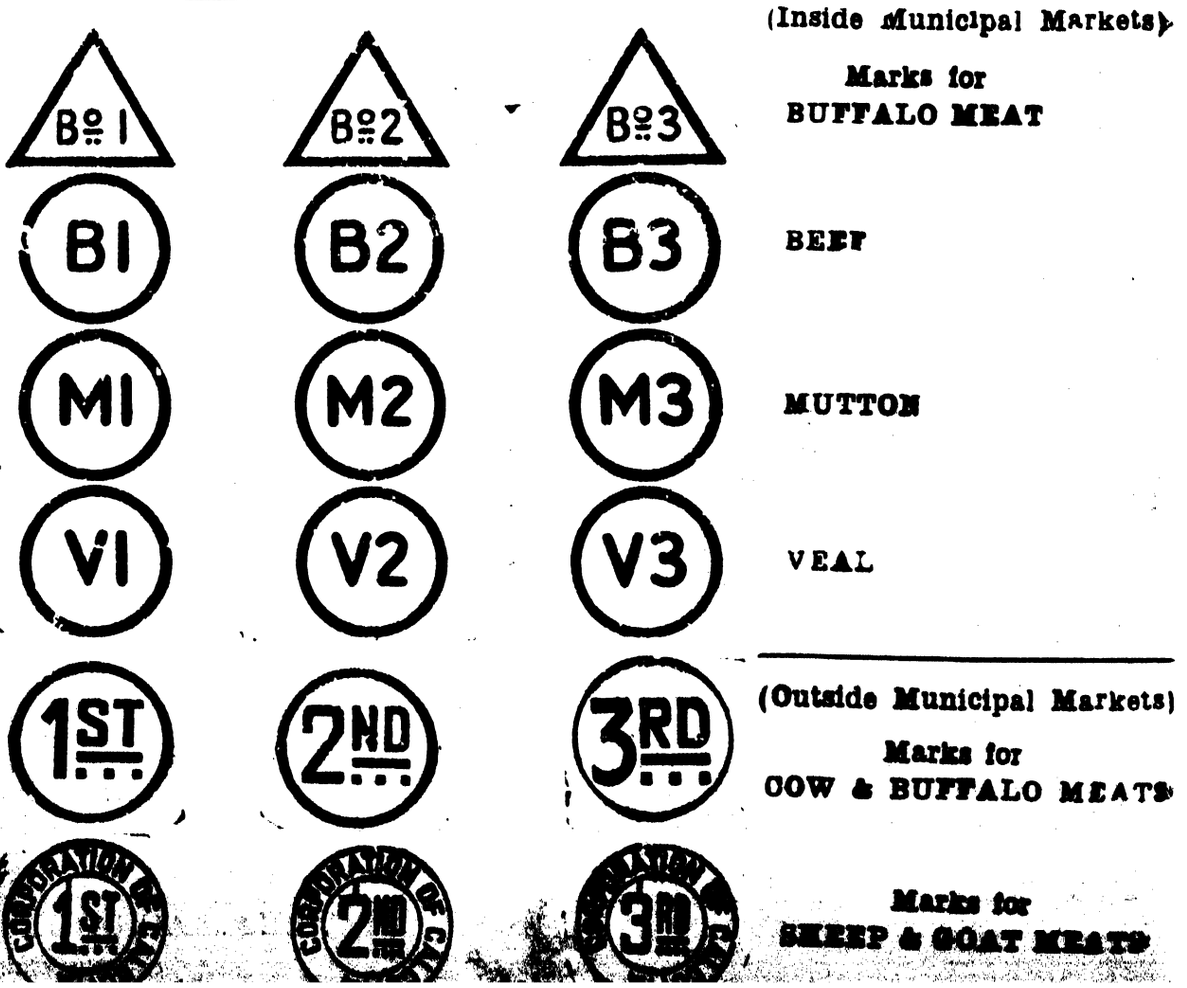
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster —	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangan' —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score —	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs " —		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic " " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. " ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
" (New) per seer		
Mangoes (Langra) ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pulbul " ...		
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ..	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond " ..	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 1 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar " ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " " ...		
Khasaree " ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai " ...		0 2 6
Bhuli " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor " ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt " ...		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal " ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish —	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



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Chronicle And Comment

Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill

Rumour has it that the Second Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill now pending before the Bengal Legislative Assembly is likely to be shelved for the time being. The fact that the Select Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the several provisions of the Bill, though scheduled to meet on the 25th January, has been postponed *sine die*, seems to have lent colour to the above suspicion, if not actually raised it. At the first meeting of the Select Committee on the 6th January last the non-controversial items of the Bill were gone through, and it was then decided that the controversial items would be taken up at the next meeting which, however, as it is now reasonably believed, is not coming off at least for some time. Those with a nose for news suggest that far from abandoning this unwanted Bill, the authorities were really biding their time and collecting materials even for a third or more comprehensive Amending Bill to be put up before the Assembly after the present agitation has died away. Let us however hope for the best, and hope through this sudden official indecision or change of front to find good counsel and better sense at last to prevail.

Improvement Scheme For Howrah

The town of Howrah which lies literally on the western fringe of Calcutta and has often been grouped with industrial suburban areas of that city, has for the extremely deplorable state of its slums and bustees and general insanitary condition of its entire municipal areas, cried long for improvement. Calcutta has through decades of systematic improvement changed now almost beyond recognition and the organised process of turning old Calcutta to the dreamland of the zealous engineering experts of her Improvement Trust, has been going on steadily from day to day. But it is anomalous that her immediate neighbour should be left to lie in squalor and pine in neglect. Citizens of Howrah have been for the last twenty-four years moving in this matter, though yet in vain. The local government could not, we are told, undertake any schemes of improvement, large or small, for sheer dearth of funds, and efforts of the local people in this direction miscarried under four successive ministers of the province.

Repeated failures have, however, now provoked local gentlemen of influence to take up this question in right earnest, and they have already given a practical shape to their zeal and enthusiasm in

the matter by the formation of an organisation to be called the Howrah Improvement Association. In the recent inaugural meeting of the Association strong views were expressed by men in the know about what was described as the dilatory policy of the Government regarding the introduction of the requisite legislation to extend the operation of the Calcutta Improvement Trust to Howrah. The speakers criticised how Howrah had been fleeced through these years by the payment of an annual sum exceeding seven lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta Improvement Trust as terminal taxes, etc., and how within these years the Calcutta Improvement Trust had received "more than two and a half crores of rupees without conferring any reciprocal benefit upon Howrah." These are facts that have their appeal and call for attention, and we have no doubt that those in power will look into the matter and consider from all aspects what could be done not only for the welfare of the two lakhs of people inhabiting Howrah but also for the indirect benefit in many ways to the citizens of Calcutta as immediate neighbours.

Administration Of Local Bodies At Dacca

The Dacca District Board Elections are, we understand, to be held immediately though there has been no announcement to that effect, we are told, either through the press or Union Board circulars, and voters in the remote interiors have yet been left mostly in the dark about it. This is certainly not as it should be.

The different polling areas or constituencies over there have, it is reported, been redistributed without assignment of sufficient reasons. If this is true, the authorities should lose no time in removing the misunderstanding that seems already to have crept in. It does not surely pay to refuse to take the public into your confidence specially in the matter of the administration of the local bodies. The majority vote is not the only thing, for without public confidence public or local bodies would have no legs to stand on.

Affairs municipal have not also been going on smoothly and well at Dacca, a report says. Quite a piquant situation was created there, we are told, at the monthly meeting of the Municipality last week over the rather unusual demand for the construction of a garage in the municipal compound to accommodate the cars of a few municipal commissioners, while as some members pointed out, the municipality had not money enough to provide for more drinking water, good roads, free primary education and other amenities of modern life. Commissioners of the Congress group vehemently opposed the motion, which however was carried by the majority of one solitary vote. "Congress opposition!" you need not whisper, friend, with a curl of derision on your lips: You may ignore the fact just as you can ignore them with their extraordinary ways and demands! But what about the European City Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon Major Linton who sided with them and are reported to have said without the saving grace of an ambiguity that they felt ashamed to keep their cars in a garage built with the ratepayers' money? It was however a game of votes and the majority had its day.

Epidemics In Calcutta

Calcutta is now reported to be in the grip of a severe small-pox epidemic. One cannot help being concerned at the fact that the number of deaths from small-pox in the last week was the highest on record this season, there being 152 attacks and 98 deaths during the week ending January 18. In the week preceding, there were 81 deaths as against 129 attacks. In the corresponding week in the previous year small-pox claimed only 4 deaths. On Thursday last, ambulance removed as many as 15 fresh cases of small-pox to hospital. It is feared the death-rate from small-pox would mount up during the current week and the next if the spell of heat we are already in the midst of should persist as in all likelihood it will.

Cholera, though not yet declared epidemic, is however, taking a heavy toll. During the week ending January 18 there were 77 attacks from Cholera of which 24 proved fatal. There were 75 attacks and 24 deaths from cholera in the week ending January 11. Last year during the corresponding week there were only 7 deaths.

It is a relief to learn that Typhoid, Meningitis and Beri-Beri are comparatively 'inactive.' "To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and Prevention is always better than Cure"—is the recipe we can help our fellow citizens with at this hour of caution and care.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose

The 45th birthday of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose was celebrated throughout India on Thursday last by offering prayers for his speedy recovery and long life. Feelings of great concern were expressed by his admirers—and their number is legion—at the break-down of his health as a result of the hunger-strike resorted to by him in defence of the demands of the political prisoners at Presidency and other jails in Bengal. Calcutta, the city of his birth, nay, Bengal is proud of him for the services and sacrifices this prince among his fellow men has put in for years. Trials and tribulations he has had many, and many more of them he will have to go in for for sure in this hapless land of limitations. The journey may be weary and long, but if the going is straight and steady, the end or goal must one day be reached. We join our voice with the words of earnest prayer echoed from all corners of the country for Sj. Bose's early return to health.

An Ideal Marriage

The most outstanding social event of the last week-end was the union in wedlock of Mr. Adhip Mukerjea, son of our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, with Sreemati Aditi Devi, daughter of the late Chiraranjan Das, the only son of the late Deshabandhu C. R. Das. Mr. Mukerjea, the bridegroom, had a distinguished career at Cambridge where he took the Tripos Examinations in History and Law. He is besides an athlete of distinction, and combines in himself the best of western and oriental cultures with the typical traits of the ideal youth. Kumari Aditi has had her share of liberal education and having been reared up under the direct care of her grand-mother Sreejukta Basanti Devi, the ideal of womanhood in Bengal, bids fair to make the most worthy life-partner to her worthy husband. We wish the happy couple long lives of utility, prosperity and peace.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M G."]

SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1941

Superintendent, Water Supply to Shipping

In compliance with a Requisition a Special Meeting of the Corporation was held to consider the following motion, moved eventually by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri and seconded by Mr. D. N. Ghosh:

(1) That the resolutions of the Services Standing Committee No. I dated the 6th July, 1940, deciding to invite applications for the post of the Superintendent, Water Supply to Shipping, and to grant interviews to certain candidates on 7th December, 1940, be revised and that the whole matter be reconsidered.

(2) That in the opinion of the Corporation the post need not be filled up at present and the existing incumbent (in the acting arrangement which has been made) may be allowed to continue, at least, so long as the War lasts.

(3) That direction be given to the authority concerned not to appoint any person until the disposal of this motion, before the Special Requisition Meeting.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the question be referred back to the Services Committee No. I, which was accepted by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the matter be postponed for a week for the Chief Executive Officer to place before the House a full report on the subject.

The matter was discussed at considerable length and several members participated in the debate.

In opposing the resolution Mr. Satish Chandra Bose said that that being a revenue yielding department it could not go on without a head and work was bound to suffer without a qualified man at the helm of affairs; and Mr. Abdul Bari, the man appointed, had the best qualifications. The Services Committee had in fact come to unanimous decision over this appointment, and it was a flawless decision. It was, therefore, no use asking the Services Committee to go into the matter over again.

Syed Badrudduja said that there was no room for doubt about the absolute need of filling up the post which had been duly advertised and for which applications had been received and candidates interviewed. It was too late and unusual now to turn round and say that the post need not be at all filled up merely because a particular candidate had not been selected. There might be differences of opinion about the relative merits of the candidates, he said, but not surely about the urgency of the appointment.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani said that he had some definite and strong views about this matter. The Executive Engineer, Water Works, had sent notes to impress upon the Committee the imperative need of filling up this post, but some time later he changed his opinion evidently under influence. The present officiating incumbent, Mr. C. R. Bose, was a clerk and related, he said, to some influential Councillor of the Corporation.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that the Executive Engineer, Water Works, had definitely stated that this post should be abolished, while the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Engineer also agreed with him and were against the filling up of this post. The great need for economy in administration was admitted on all hands, and there was scope here for the same.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that if for four long years the department could function without a Superintendent, they might tolerate the same arrangement, specially with a deficit to the tune of a good few lakhs to meet. Far from going down the income had during this period mounted up under the present incumbent, and what was the fun of appointing a fresher, he wondered, on a heavy extra cost. The Executive Engineer, Water Works, was really the head of the Department to be responsible for its management and the Chief Executive Officer was definitely for abolition of the post in question.

Some more discussion followed. When put to the vote, Mr. D. J Cohen's amendment was lost, and Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee's amendment was carried.

TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND JANUARY, 1941

Mr. L. W. Balcombe

Mr. L. W. Balcombe was appointed to represent the Corporation for the year 1940-41 on the General Committee of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution, 6, Royal Exchange Place, in place of Mr. G. S. G. Vernon who had ceased to be a member of the Corporation.

C. E. O.'s Post

Following a decision of the Corporation at its previous meeting on the 15th January last, to re-

consider the question of inviting applications for the post of the Chief Executive Officer due to fall vacant on the 31st March, 1941, Mr. P. N. Brahma, Deputy Mayor moved that—

"The matter be referred back to the Services Committee No. I with direction that they will, in the first instance, ascertain :

(1) if the vacancy in the office of the Chief Executive Officer to be created by the retirement of the present incumbent could not be filled up departmentally by a well-qualified and competent officer in the services of the Corporation and to recommend such appointment forthwith and report to the Corporation for confirmation if they are of opinion that the vacancies should be so filled up; and

(2) in the event of the Committee being of the opinion that there is no suitable candidate in the department the Committee will decide on the terms of the advertisement inviting applications and report the same to the House.

The Committee will send their recommendation in either case by February 10 next."

Mr. Brahma said that the reasons which actuated him to move this motion were that the post of the Chief Executive Officer was the most important under the Corporation and its officers expected that in the fullness of time they would be permitted to occupy the post. The appointment of a person from among its officers was especially needed at this time when the Corporation had some difficult questions, both financial and administrative to solve. An officer already in the Corporation would be able to tackle the problems better than an outsider. The stranger's job at the present time would be a difficult one and he would have to rely on the subordinate staff, which would not be in the best interests of the Corporation.

Continuing the Deputy Mayor said that the other question raised in this connexion was that an amending Bill was before the Legislature. But it might be that the Bill would be shelved. In that case if they did not make arrangements for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer they would find themselves in a very difficult position. If they issued advertisement sometime in the first week of March next they would have to hurry up with the matter which should not be done in the matter of appointment of such an important officer as the Chief Executive Officer. Further, after making their selection the Corporation would send it up to the Government for confirmation. If the Bill was passed by that time the Government might not accord sanction to the appointment. But if they did not take any action regarding this important appointment now the Corporation might be accused of dilatory action.

Mr. B. S. Nahar seconded the motion which was supported by all sections of the House and passed unanimously.

VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE

400 Lady Students On Strike

About 400 women students of the Vidyasagar College, have, we learn, been on strike from Tuesday, January, 21, as a protest against the decision of the Governing Body to change their mid-day classes into morning classes.

Naming of Streets in Ward 27

In connection with the confirmation of a recommendation from the District Standing Committee, District No. IV for naming the extended portions of a few existing roads in Ward 27 as Janak Road, Parasar Road, Raja Basanta Roy Road and Sirdar Sankar Road and naming two new roads as Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road and Dr. Sarat Banerjee Road, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved that the items be referred back to the relevant Committee for changing the suggested names to impersonal ones.

Mr. D. J. Cohen pointed out that as these were extensions to existing roads, it would be helpful and convenient to the rate-payers to continue the old names.

Some other amendments and discussions followed after which the District Standing Committee recommendations were accepted by a majority.

New C. F. P. School for Ward 15

The following recommendation of the Primary Education Committee came up for confirmation :—

> That in modification of all previous resolutions of the Corporation to the contrary the Committee recommend that at least one more primary school for boys be started in Ward 15 and that necessary provision be made in the next year's budget.

Mr. Sudhir Ch. Ray Chaudhuri said that cases of all such schools already recommended by the Committee but hitherto shelved for want of funds should in the fitness of things come up in a lot for sanction by the Corporation.

Mr. P. N. Brahma, Deputy Mayor, supported Mr. Ray Chaudhuri's contention and said that schools recommended by the Primary Education Committee even three or four years back had yet to remain on the waiting list as the requisite funds were not forthcoming. He wanted all the recommendations to come up simultaneously for sanction.

Mr. M. M. Burman informed the House that in Ward 15 there was only one Corporation Free Primary School attended mainly by Muslim students. A second school for the Hindu boys of the Ward had been a long felt want, and he thanked Mr. D. J. Cohen for his efforts at removing the same, while he complimented Mr. Hamoodur Rahman for this move for a school for Hindu boys.

Discussions and voting followed, when the recommendation of the Primary Education Committee was accepted.

Agreement With The Collector

Regarding the agreement to be entered into with the Collector responsible for realisation of rates and taxes the Services Committee No. I's recommendation *inter alia*, that the Corporation should allow an adequate establishment to the Collector and all appointments in connection with that establishment be made by the proper authority provided that appointments in the case of bailiffs should always be made from the panel of persons to be nominated by the Collector, was discussed at some length at the previous meeting of the Corporation. An amendment of Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani urging for the representation of Moslems, Scheduled Castes and other minority communities according to allotted percentages in the service of the Corporation in the matter of

appointment of bailiffs was lost on that day. The Mayor closed the meeting on that occasion and voting on two other amendments to the resolution was pending.

When the House took up the question this time the Mayor said that he would take the voting on the amendments of Mr. D. J. Cohen and Mr. Devendra Nath Mukherjee.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury rose on a point of information and asked the Mayor why this matter had been put on the agenda. The other day he raised a point of order and the Mayor gave decision that the resolution militated against the previous resolution of the Corporation in regard to the question of allocation of percentages to different communities. If that was the ruling of the Chair then the resolution had been declared out of order.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: Certainly not.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: If that was so there was nothing before the House to vote on.

Mr. Susil C. Sen: If I remember aright, Mr. Mayor, you did not declare the resolution out of order that day. Before you give your ruling may I for the information of the House give certain facts which will show that Mr. Roy Chowdhury's point of order has missed fire?

Mr. Sen said that the Corporation resolution which Mr. Roy Chowdhury referred to was dated the 17th December, 1937, and was in these terms:

> "While opposed in principle to the fixation of percentage of appointment for any particular community the Corporation in view of the prevailing opinion and to remove misapprehension lays down as a working rule that for the next three years from January 18 the Services Committee and the Chief Executive Officer should be directed to appoint Mahomedans and other candidates so as to ensure that not less than 25 per cent. of the vacancies are given to Bengalee Mahomedans, 5 per cent. to the Scheduled Castes and 25 per cent. to other minority communities in Bengal."

The Mayor: But there is a later resolution of the 15th February, 1939?

Mr. Sen: I am coming to that. This resolution therefore expired or lost its force on the 31st December, 1940 and is no longer binding on the Corporation having spent itself in due course.

Referring to the resolution of the Corporation dated February 15, 1939, Mr. Sen said that it was there laid down, *inter alia*, that the rule would apply to the new entrants to the posts excepting certain temporary posts carrying salary not exceeding Rs. 80 per month.

The net result was, Mr. Sen went on, that up to December 31, 1940, by virtue of the later resolution the Corporation was bound to give effect to the former one which was in existence and which was passed on December 17. But as from December 31, 1940, it was a mere scrap of paper and there was no resolution of the Corporation governing the appointments of bailiffs who carried salary below Rs. 80 per month. Therefore, to say that the decision of the Corporation taken on the last occasion rejecting Mr. Ispahani's amendment militated against any existing resolution of the Corporation was a fallacy.

The Mayor said that on the previous Wednesday he was very anxious to finish the item. But he was not allowed to do so. So far as the present position was concerned the Mayor had only to put the amendments to vote and take the decision of the House on it.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee wanted permission of the Mayor to speak on the resolution and asked him not to close the debate.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee reminded the House that they had discussed the matter for so many days.

The Mayor said that he could not allow Mr. B. C. Chatterjee to speak now. If, however, Mr. Chatterjee thought it right he could reopen the matter by requisition.

The Mayor then put the amendments and the main resolution to vote. Both Mr. Cohen's and Mr. Mukherjee's amendments were lost.

Mayor's Appeal

Before the result of voting on the main resolution was announced, the Mayor made a statement on the question. He said:—

"Before I declare the result of the voting I must tell the House that the decision it has taken is painful. It is likely to perpetuate the differences which it has been my effort in this Corporation to remove, if possible. You have got the result but might I even at this late stage appeal to you? Moslems are not going to run away with all the jobs of the Corporation: you have given them a certain percentage, - be generous, let them have it, if possible. If my appeal is accepted, I beg of you all to rescind this decision if you can. Otherwise, the atmosphere in this House and outside is likely to remain embittered and unhappy."

The original resolution was then declared carried by 48 to 27, 3 not voting.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS OF CALCUTTA

It is the duty of every citizen to get himself and members of his family enumerated.

It is the civic duty of all to help the Census authorities.

Exaggerate not; inflate not your numbers.

Remember enumerators are honorary workers.

JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA,
Secretary.
All-Bengal Census Board.

PREVENTION OF T. B.

Lectures Organised in Calcutta

Under the auspices of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association the Publicity Department of the Calcutta Corporation will give public lectures on the Hygiene of prevention of Tuberculosis according to the following programme:—

Sunday, 25th January, 1941, 6, p.m.—at Ramkrishna Das Lane, Park.

Tuesday, 28th January, 1941, 6 p.m.—at Jorabagan Park.

Thursday, 30th January, 1941, 6 p.m.—at Tara Sundari Park.

The lectures will be illustrated with magic lantern slides.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL

Education In Soviet Russia

[By S. Upadhyay]

THE sorest need of man is enlightenment, and the most perplexing problem is the problem of education. Through ages man has struggled to attain light, and his pursuit of knowledge is continuous. Man wrestles with nature where torture spreads its weird brood. There is maddening joy in the exploration of sights and sounds and visions. And he learns to face the imperfections, pains and bafflements of life undismayed by the past. The struggle though grim, man does not battle alone, and with the will to conquer he has combined the power to think and act rationally. The story of civilization is bound up with the story of systems of education. Of the various systems of education important are Classical, Christian, Modern and Soviet. The Soviet system differs from the previous ones. The difference is vast and often tends to become a confused compound of contradictions. And only a comparative study can bring out the essential difference.

The Classical ideal, says the Soviet educationist, aimed to create a species of scholars loathe to guide and instruct the common herd of the people. The Classical scholars loved to live in a harmonious state of peace undisturbed by the storm and stress of life. Exclusive devotion to the individual and love of abstract thinking bred a sort of abhorrence of manual labour. In common with the Classical ideal the Christian ideal was otherworldly. The Christian ideal stressed the material life being the opposite of spiritual. Its love of humanity, more of abstract nature, did never bloom into action, though the classical ideal lacked it. The present day system stands opposed to both. It is mainly guided by science and does not deny the concrete aspect of life. Theoretically impersonal and international science has widened the frontier of mind and has helped to transcend the walls of the ego. So, the present system teaches to think of men and the society though it is incapable of reaching any definite conclusion. The Soviet system, says an eminent Russian educationist, lifts all hindering bars, taboos and allows the widest scope for the integration of human personality. It regards the earth the very source of happiness, makes labour the fountain of social vitalisation. It discards the supernatural in favour of what is earthly and objectively true. No part of human nature, no part of humanity is neglected or debased. Only science, according to Soviet padagogy, can achieve true humanity when freed from the control of vested interests. Such humanisation of science is only possible in the Soviet system.

In Soviet Russia education is universal and free. The *New Constitution* lays down:—Citizens of the U. S. S. R. have the right of education. This right is ensured by universal, compulsory elementary education; by the fact that education including higher education is free of charge; by system of state scholarships for the overwhelming majority of students in higher schools; by instruction in schools being conducted in the native language, and by the organisation of free vocational, and technical and agronomic training for the toilers in the factories, state farms, machine and tractor stations and collective farms.

The most remarkable fact about Soviet education is polytechnisation. Its primary objective is intellectual and physical development combined with technical training. The aim of polytecnisation, said Krupskaya, was the all round education of a highly developed worker, who could at the same time be the worker and the master of industry. At present all educational institutes are attached to certain units of production.

At present there is standardised classification for schools, comprising elementary, secondary, and higher education. Elementary schools have four forms, while secondary schools have seven or ten forms. All children between the ages of 8 to 11 are educated all over the republic and in 1937 the number totalled at 30 million.

The Curriculum

The curriculum of Soviet schools is wide and includes natural history, sociology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, etc. The natural history is taught with care and the course is based upon evolutionary process. For evolutionary teaching, says Likhatchev, serves to inculcate a scientifically materialistic view of life in the midst of children.

Teaching of history and literature is carried out with the objective of bringing within the easy reach of students facts and characters in the ordered manner. Study of a foreign language is compulsory and of English, German and French one has to be studied. Ancient languages are reserved for higher studies.

Method of teaching and curriculum are well co-ordinated and special attention is paid to the advancement of each student. Talented ones can seek promotions to the higher form on the completion of previous course without any difficulty. Soviet schools aim at training better citizens. Independence of action even in religious matters is guaranteed by the *New Constitution*. But the church has no relation with the State or the school. No religious instruction is permitted in the school. The medium of instruction is local language and text books are printed in seventy languages spoken all over the Republic. And Russian, at present the common language, is included in the curriculum of non-Russian schools.

To the education of workers special attention is paid. There is a special course of instructions extending over three or four years. This is called Workers' Faculties. Students of Faculties are entitled to all privileges enjoyed by under-graduate students. Workers connected with a certain unit of production do acquire additional efficiency through the Faculties. Students reading in the Faculties are granted special allowance by Unions in addition to the state stipends. In 1936—276,000 students attended Faculties and there were 772 specialised courses.

Problem Of Minorities

In Soviet Republic there are about 200 nationalities and in the past none had script or any literature. Protection of life and culture of minorities has been the chief concern of Soviet Republic. Elementary education amongst minorities and introduction of Latin script has augmented the rate of literacy. The state has made ample provisions for the higher education of minorities and in 1932 there were 21 scientific research institutes being conducted by them. To raise the cultural life of minorities the state has opened village reading rooms, libraries, houses of literatures parks of rest and culture. In distant villages, village libraries are centres of culture where papers are read out and topics of common interest are discussed. In 1933 there were 36 000 libraries all over the Republic

In pre-war Russia only 13 per cent. of the population could read and write and under the new regime the percentage has gone up beyond comparison. Fight against illiteracy started during the First Five-Year Plan and 70 million adults were educated. Adult schools were opened up and these are being run on different principles. The schools are of two types, agricultural and industrial and the course covers two years. There are rest-day schools meant for the workers engaged throughout the week days.

In Soviet Republic the most respected person is the teacher and his welfare is a matter of special concern to the State. The army of educational workers is welded into the great family of teachers. The State looks to their needs and the pedagogical institutes are not slow to admit the utility of new facts on teaching. The teachers are trained in the more scientific manner. So, the teacher gains an insight into the ideal and possibility of human nature; its total and final significance The teacher is conscious of his responsibilities and this is demonstrated by the admission of teachership being "an honourable glorious, noble and heroic task." The relation between the teacher and the students is happy for the teacher that rules by the rod is dead. Through mutual co-operation and admiration the teacher lives and works

The first item in the annual budget is the expenditure on educational works. Every year the State increases the amount and 1937 recorded an increase of 34 per cent. In 1937 the total expenditure on education amounted to 325 million roubles

Some Thoughts On Indian Architecture

[By Sir Chandrasekhara Venkat Raman, *Nobel Laureate in Physics*, 1930]

In this article published in "The Indian Home" of Bombay, Sir C. V. Raman pleads the cause of Indian Architecture He rightly points to the distinguished Indian architect, Sris Chatterji who 'has done valuable service by his advocacy of the Indianisation of the architecture of both public and private buildings' in India

NATURE herself is the greatest architect of all. The investigations of crystallographers and of the physicists have revealed the amazing skill with which she builds her structures. The architecture of a crystal reveals both in its exterior form and its internal construction an eye for beauty rivalling that of the greatest artists and an appreciation of geometric principles such as even Euclid could never claim. When she choses to exert herself, as for instance, when she builds a sparkling diamond out of the blackest coal, her technical perfection of finish puts even the Taj to shame. In the inanimate world of crystals, Nature shows an infinite variety of form but she is restricted by the severity of her mathematical laws. To witness her highest efforts, we have to pass into the world of living things and see the delicateness of touch and the exuberance of fancy with which she fashions the tendrils of a creeper, the opening buds of a flower, or the grace and strength of the trees and wild animals of the forest.

It follows that Nature herself is the greatest inspirer of man in architecture. To build a shelter from the sun and rain is a necessity for man But he would be untrue to himself and to Nature if he did not seek to make the dwelling worthy of himself and express in its design and appreciation of the beauty and a sense of the fitness of things. It is no accident that the highest architectural efforts of man have usually been reserved for houses of worship, for it is inevitable that man's deepest emotions express themselves in appropriate surrounding. But for architecture to exhaust itself in building temple or memorials for the dead is a negation of its real purpose. The spirit of the builder should exhibit itself also in dwellings intended as a *Home* or for the daily task of life. Only there can be the subtle influence of environment make itself felt in the spirit in which the daily life is lived or the daily task is done.

India to-day, if she is to be true to herself, must seek to find her own soul in architecture. Scattered over her length and breadth we find priceless vestiges of her ancient glory in *viharas* and temples built by her pious monarchs and in the magnificent relics of more recent Mahomedan rule. India can proudly claim these as her own, built by men who claimed India as their home and sought to express in brick or stone or marble the spirit of her age-long culture. If history teaches us anything, it teaches us the immense strength of the

civilization of India which has conquered and made vassal even those who have sought to destroy or enslave her. The waves of invasion which passes over India left the essential continuity of Indian culture and the essential solidarity of the sub-continent unbroken. It is this essentially Indian culture that has expressed itself in the architectural monuments of India, and it is in these remains of the past and in the ever present spirit of Nature that we must seek to find the inspiration which will maintain and enlarge our architectural heritage.

If there is any aspect of aesthetics which has an intensely practical value, it is architecture. Published some years ago a symposium on the Benares Hindu University illustrates my meaning. This volume contains a series of illustrations of the buildings of the University and reviews of its activity by the various eminent persons who visited it. It is easy to trace the subtle influence of the distinctively Indian and very striking architecture and lay-out of the buildings of the University in inducing the tone of enthusiastic admiration of the University which pervades the pages of the symposium. The Hindu University of Benares, housed otherwise than it actually is, would have left the visitors cold and would have failed to elicit the enthusiastic sympathy and support which it rightly claims and receives. Mr. Sris Chatterjee has done valuable service by his advocacy of the Indianisation of the architecture of both public and private buildings. In my opinion, this is a subject of vital importance which should receive the earnest attention and practical support both of public bodies and of private individuals throughout the country. By practical examples, Mr. Chatterjee has shown what can be done even with the restricted opportunities at present available. An enlargement of those opportunities is much to be desired. The endowment of education in architecture with Indian outlook is much needed in India.

ART EXHIBITION

An Exhibition of Indian and Ceylonese Mural Paintings by Sarkis Katchadourian will be held at the Darbhanga Hall Calcutta University, at 10-30 a.m. on January 27. The Exhibition will remain open between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and will continue till February 5, 1941.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON RECENT CORPORATION VOTING

Mr. N. R. Sarker's Reply

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker has issued the following statement in reply to Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq's statement on the recent Corporation voting, published in our last issue:—

Mr. Sarker says:—

While Mr. Fazlul Huq's statement on the last voting in the Calcutta Corporation on Mr. Ispahani's amendment will of course surprise no one, it is not less but the more distressing since coming on the top of numberless statements of a similar character. Mr. Fazlul Huq sees in the rejection of the amendment for fixing a communal ratio in the appointment of bailiffs a complete answer to the Hindu agitation that Hindus have been reduced to a position of inferiority and helplessness in the Calcutta Corporation and also the need for changing the Municipal Act into one after his own heart. One would like to ask whether Mr. Huq has given any thought to the logic behind his statement. Apart from the real significance of the voting on Mr. Ispahani's amendment, there is a very pertinent question which I should like to put to Mr. Huq. Is it Mr. Huq's contention that the defeat of any measure sponsored by the Moslem League either in the Legislature or in the Corporation, however trifling or fantastic, is an irrefutable proof of the lack of supremacy of his communal oligarchy in Bengal politics? Does not such an attitude betray an intensely communal bias, and a predilection to look at things from a particular angle only? What, for example, does the defeat of Mr. Ispahani's amendment really signify? The amendment was on a relatively unimportant issue in respect of one branch of service in a particular department of the Corporation, namely the appointment of bailiffs. But Mr. Huq derives a whole political system from this one small incident in the life of the Corporation. It is, however not Hindu domination, but European neutrality that Mr. Huq must kick against in this matter. The attitude of the Europeans, who are general supporters of Mr. Huq and his party, in remaining neutral is a sufficient proof of the unreasonableness of the amendment moved by Mr. Ispahani in the Corporation.

Facts Cited

Did all the Hindus vote together? The nominated Hindus voted with the Muslim League, a fact which cannot escape the notice of the Premier, as it is on this that he has banked for reducing the Hindu community to the position of a virtual minority in his regime. For, all that Mr. Huq has done, namely, the introduction of separate electorates, provision of seats on the population basis for Muslims, keeping the Hindus to a position of minority by reducing the Hindu elected seats, upholding the principle of nomination, whose sole purpose is, on the one hand, to keep certain Hindu members under control and to secure additional seats for the Muslims, on the other hand, keeping the generous treatment accorded to Europeans in regard to representation in the Corporation—all these have but one objective, namely, to curb the powers of the Hindus and to ensure to Muslims a strength and position which they cannot acquire in the ordinary course. All that the opponents of the Municipal Bill have done is to place these facts clearly before the public. And where then do untruths or misrepresentation come in?

Mr. Huq may try to make a mountain of a mole-hill, or throw up a barrage of distorted facts and arguments to camouflage the public, but I am afraid that though he may succeed with a section of his community, he cannot succeed with fair-minded people to whichever community or section they may belong. Anger however quickly gives place to sorrow when one considers that, thanks to the Communal Award and to his popularity in his own community, decisive influence over the politics and destiny of this province has passed, and will remain, in the hands of one who, to our greatest misfortune, should be so insensitive to facts, logic or arguments, and so prone to viewing questions from a narrow communal standpoint oblivious of the interests of the various communities and of the province as a whole. The contemplation of a situation so very unfortunate fills one with pain, anguish and despair which are beyond words

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Special Article

"One Of War's Major Horrors"—Gas Gangrenes

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association".
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

IN the World War of 1914-18, and again in Spain and in France in recent years, gas gangrene came to be one of the most feared of all of the menaces to the warring soldier. In World War I, the United States sent committees of investigators to France to study this condition at first-hand. To-day the War Wounds Committee of the British Medical Research Council and investigators for the American National Research Council are again studying this frightful complication.

Apparently when the tissues of the body are damaged, as occurs following a gunshot wound, bacterial organisms of the Clostridium group will get into the tissues. Then, if there is dead tissue, this organism tends to multiply, and its growth and development are associated with the production of gas. The Clostridia cannot grow in the presence of air. They, therefore, develop most rapidly where there has been interference with the supply of blood or where pieces of clothing or soil have been introduced into wounds.

In an endeavour to control the condition, modern medicine relies on two main procedures. The cleaning of wounds by the removal of all dead material and of all devitalized tissue and the introduction of antiseptic substances which will destroy the germs; secondly by the injection of serums.

While the condition occurs more frequently in war, cases are also found in times of peace. Sometimes gas gangrene develops within three and-a-half hours after a wound has been sustained. Occasionally, the gas does not begin to appear in the tissues until the fourth or fifth day after a wound.

Usually the infection occurs in large muscles. Then, as the gas develops, it spreads between the various muscles so that the wound swells and crackles with gas bubbles. If there are paths through the tissues leading to the surface, a fluid may exude and gas bubbles escape. This is actually one of the major horrors of war. Eventually the muscle changes to a brick-red color, loses its power to contract, the blood ceases to circulate, the tissues become greenish-black and create a condition that is likely to be fatal.

Fortunately, the newer drugs like sulfanilamide and sulfapyridine have been found useful in many of these cases, particularly if they are given early and in adequate amounts. Indeed, these drugs are given even when it is decided to perform an operation for removal of the dead tissue in order to prevent secondary infection with pus-forming germs.

Both in Great Britain and in our own country laboratory investigators are accompanying the troops with the view of learning more about this infection and with the hope of developing some technic that will quite certainly minimize or prevent it.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

SEVENTY years ago investigators first transfused serum and the plasma from human blood. It is now recognized this is the most useful procedure for overcoming shock. The whole blood must be used immediately or stored for only a short time. The serum and the plasma, which is the blood with the cells removed, may be kept for fairly long periods of time. Various technics have been worked out for aiding the keeping qualities of serum and plasma.

Investigators all over the country are working on new technics for drying these materials and several new types of apparatus have been developed. When material is needed, the dried plasma is redissolved in water, which can then be injected into the body.

It is reported that Great Britain has requisitioned as much as 20,000 quarts of serum or plasma for distribution. If a suitable drying technic can be developed, the transport of this material across the sea will be greatly aided.

* * *

INVESTIGATORS of cancer have urged the idea that cancer of one type might immunize the body against another type. It has been argued that cancer of the skin, which is curable in many instances, may thus immunize the body against other forms, such as cancer of the stomach or of the internal organs, which might be relatively fatal.

(Continued on page 327)

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Town Planning Or Concrete Castles In The Air—I

'PLANNING is much in the air these days; and as far as town planning is concerned much is spoken about it but little, unfortunately, is done,' says Mr. P. P. Kapadia, of the Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay in his interesting Broadcast talk on the subject.

. . . This is Bombay, with the noise, the bustle and din of any large town the world over. Hour by hour, day by day, month by month and year after year millions of people spend their lives in such unnatural surroundings. The tragedy, the real tragedy of it all, is the fact that all is remediable; the remedy for this appalling muddle is in our grasp, and is eminently workable. That surely is the greatest irony of all—that the dirt, the squalor and the poverty; the overcongestion of traffic, of houses and of men and women; the cholera and the typhoid and a number of other town-bred diseases; the fires, the accidents—all this is avoidable quickly, surely, and at momentary profit to us all.

But one word of warning. There is no golden way out, no magic formula to help us without any effort on our part, no universal panacea. There is no path to the perfection we desire other than the willingness to tackle a problem that stares us in the face, a determination to find a solution, and a prosaic capacity for sheer hard work. One thing only may cheer us: let us not forget that elsewhere the problem has been solved and that a solution is possible for us here in just the same way.

* * *

Let us go back, perhaps some five thousand years or so, and see how a town can come about at all. And as we see it growing and developing we should remember that the same rules of birth and growth apply to-day just as much as they did then.

A town is a necessity to humanity. However sparse the population in an agricultural area there is always a point (it may be because crops grow particularly well here), where a large number of people are of necessity congregated. At this point the urge, as it were, to have a town or at least, a village is irresistible; not only is it convenient but it is a direct necessity. I may, happen to possess a surplus of corn which I wish to exchange and you happen to be rather clever with your hands and make rather good sandals. Someone else there makes better and more finely woven cloth than anybody else in our little area. And of course there is Ramlal's wife's father's nephew, who we all know spends his time making those rather attractive earthenware vessels. It is not perfectly natural that a little community should be established, a village, a town where we can exchange one thing against another not merely once in a while but continually? It is the first attempt on

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the part of our little group to organize itself along lines convenient to all.

We may also expect many other things from this town apart from mere exchange of eatables and the more common articles, clothes, articles of household use; artistic goods, gaily coloured cloths; jewellery and articles of decoration and of fine workmanship, of silver, gold, and even precious stones. We seek companionship, protection from marauding bands, entertainment, songs and dances, places of worship. We start to read and write, to pray, to study; we learn, and have time to learn, many things.

There are several most important things that strike one about a town, however small and unimportant in its beginnings. Notice this first attempt on the part of the community at organization. Specialization in trades and professions implies arrangement, co-operation, organisation. It often even implies a large decree of planning, as is evident from almost all remains of early historic towns.

But more important even than all this; the town always has implied the beginning of culture, of civilization itself. The town is a civilizatory force—as when we speak of early Indian civilization we automatically speak of the towns, historic and pre-historic, wherein it bloomed. The history of civilization is the history of towns.

• • •

Nor must we forget that these early towns were specifically built to be centres of civilization. They were built deliberately, positively, by those magnificent men of long ago to serve as cultural centres. Modern towns on the other hand, just grow anyhow: and in permitting this to happen we are committing a very big mistake. We let them grow to be centres of mere cheap barter and of ill-paid work.

(To be continued)

SUSPENSION BRIDGE COLLAPSES

The huge 6,000,000 dollar suspension bridge over Tacoma Narrows, the third longest bridge in the world, suddenly cracked and crashed in sections of 190 feet into the Puget Sound on November 7th, 1940.

Recently nicknamed "Galloping Gertie" owing to its swaying motion, the bridge was only opened last July. The bridge has always been affected by high wind, and began swaying from side to side.

A journalist, who was the only person on the bridge at the time of the collapse, felt it going. He leapt out of his car and crawled 500 feet to safety as the bridge disintegrated, its cables waving wildly in the air.

—Health And Hygiene

(Continued from page 325)

These considerations prompted Drs. Shields Warren and Olive Gates of Boston to make a careful study of 1,149 cases of cancer of the skin found in the hospitals for cancer in Massachusetts. They concluded that there is no justification for recommending the development of cancer of the skin to protect against the development of cancer elsewhere in the body. Actually, people with cancer of the skin have more cancers elsewhere in the body than would be expected on the basis of chance.

THERE is hardly a substance used in nature or on the human body to which some one may not be sensitive. Dr. Lester Hollander of Pittsburgh reported three cases of eruption on the skin due to the use of fingernail lacquer. When a doctor suspects cosmetics as the cause of eruption on the skin or as a cause of sensitivity, he must make certain that the patient is free from all cosmetics. The hair is shampooed so as to completely remove wave set, hair oil, hair tonic, hair dressing, scalp ointment, or the various rinses which are used to bring out lustre of the hair. Then the head is covered with a large kerchief at night so that any cosmetics remaining will not come in contact with the skin.

The face must be washed with a non-scented soap so that one can be sure of the absence of perfume. Nail lacquer is removed. Sachet powders, perfumes, lipstick, eye shadow, eyebrow pencil, eyebrow and eyelash ointments, artificial lashes and artificial nails are forbidden.

If the eruption clears up, it is likely that one of the cosmetics is responsible. Gradually the cosmetic items may be returned one by one, and the appearance of the eruption will indicate which is responsible.

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

SHERIFF ENTERTAINED

To meet Mr. Biren Mookerjee, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. K. M. Neogy gave a lunch at Great Eastern Hotel on last Sunday afternoon.

Among those present were—Mr. Justice Biswas, Mr. Justice Khundkar, The Hon. Mr. J. H. S. Richardson, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. John Bartos, Mr. J. De, Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Mr. L. P. Atkinson, Mr. J. Baros, Sir Srinivasa Sarma, Mr. A. M. Reid, Mr. D. K. Sanyal, Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick, Mr. Dwijendra Chunder Ghose. Mr. Amritlal Ojha, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. H. P. Bagaria, Mr. N. L. Puri, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Dr. M. N. De, Dr. N. N. Law and Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh.

TRAINING IN SOAP MANUFACTURE

In furtherance of the scheme for relieving unemployment among the youths of Bengal, the Department of Industries, Government of Bengal, says a Press Note, have decided to enlist a fresh batch of students for giving free practical training in the manufacture of bar and moulded washing soaps. The full course will cover a period of six months. The training class will be held at the Industrial Research Laboratory, Canal South Road, Pagladanga, Entally, Calcutta.

NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS

A Committee to examine the present training conditions of Nurses, Health Visitors, Public Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Home Visitors, and other Social Workers and to formulate proposals for the improvement of their training has been appointed by the Government of Bengal.

Government consider that the problems regarding the training of nurses should be examined and arrangements should be made for the enlargement of the scope of their training and the betterment of their training conditions.

The personnel of the Committee includes:—Dr. B. C. Roy, (President), the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, the Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, the Director of Public Health, Bengal, Miss Hutchings, Matron of the Dufferin Hospital, Miss L. C. Clarke, Registrar, Bengal Nursing Council, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Miss Falkiner, Matron, Presidency-General Hospital.

The Director of Public Health, Bengal, will act as Secretary and Convener. The Committee has been requested to submit their report as early as possible.

MEDICAL COLLEGE EYE INFIRMARY

The Lady Mary Herbert expressed satisfaction at the arrangements made at the Eye Infirmary, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, where she paid a visit recently. She also visited with special interest an Eye-examination Lecture Unit of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, housed in a room of the Infirmary.

The Unit is a travelling eye dispensary which besides rendering first-aid to the patients, does propaganda work by explaining to the public the common causes of blindness and how to prevent them. The Association has already four such Units under its care and it is learnt will start another Unit very soon.

Her Excellency was shown a film titled "Lamps of Life" which has been prepared by the Association, and depicts how eye diseases affect people and the preventive side as well.

CLEANER CALCUTTA CAMPAIGN

Moving Exhibition for Two Days

The Cleaner Calcutta Campaign organised by the Publicity Department, Corporation of Calcutta, to carry on special campaign for the cleanliness of the city will be launched this year on January 25 and 26 in co-operation with the Cleaner Calcutta Committee (Health Week).

The Starting off Ceremony of the Moving Exhibition in this connection is to be presided over by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor at the Commercial Museum, College Street Market, Calcutta on Saturday, the 25th January, at 2 p.m.

Thirty-two hand carts will be decorated with big scenes, posters and models, etc., depicting the requirements of cleanliness in various forms. These hand carts will move around the city in four units for two days and about 50 thousand leaflets and hand-bills etc., will be distributed along with the show. So long the public has been told not to spit any where or every where but this year they will be told "Where to spit." For this purpose street gully pits at the important crossings will be notified for spitting with writings to draw the attention of citizens.

A Conference of the owners of restaurants, tea shops, eating houses and sweetmeat shops will be held on January 25, at 3-30 p.m. at the Commercial Museum, over which Mr. J. C. Mukerjea Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation will preside. Through this Conference co-operation of shop-owners will be sought to ensure better cleanliness at these places.

A specially written health playlet "Panthasala" will be staged by Hem Chandra Smriti Sangha on the same evening before a selected gathering.

BENGAL SALES TAX BILL

A largely-attended public meeting was held on last Thursday afternoon, under the auspices of

(Continued on page 330)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

The Government of Bombay has declared the Municipality of Islampur to be incompetent to perform its duties and to have abused its powers and has accordingly superseded it for two years from January 9.

CIVIC AMENITIES FOR PATNA

An ambitious programme of all-round improvement of the city is promised in the election appeal issued by the newly formed Patna City Improvement Association which is contesting the local civic elections which are being held this month.

The programme includes enhancement of the artistic beauty of the city, improvement of sanitation, construction of homes for the hameless, provision of free education, parks and social amenities such as a Town Hall, etc. The programme also includes the enlistment of social service organizations for the clearance of slumps and a drive against mosquitoes.

THE COMING CENSUS

Premier's Appeal For Co-operation

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, has issued the following statement in connection with the coming census:

"On the eve of the forthcoming census may I make an earnest appeal to all communities in Bengal to combine and make the census operations a success and a correct record of the actual state of things? Charges and counter-charges have been made by several interests, and it is not my purpose to refer to such charges at this stage. My appeal is for unity and for co-operation in order to ensure accuracy as far as possible in the census operations. We should be prepared to take facts as they are and not as we wish them to be.

"I hope leaders of public opinion in cities, towns and rural areas will impress upon their friends and followers the importance of an accurate record without which census operations lose all their value. I hope my appeal will be accepted in the spirit in which it is being made."

ANTI-T. B. EFFORTS AT SERAMPORE

The first meeting of the Serampore Sub-Divisional Tuberculosis Association was held on Sunday last in Uttarpara College. Dr. A. C. Ukil presiding.

Mr. Loke Nath Mukherjee, Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality explaining the objects of the meeting pointed out how every year over a lakh of people were dying of tuberculosis in Bengal and that ten lakhs were suffering from the deadly disease. He also spoke of the intensive survey that was being carried on at Serampore by the Public Health Department which has disclosed that out of about 4,000 persons examined there were 400 patients among whom about 100 open cases of tuberculosis were found.

Col. A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal, pointed out that out of 119 municipalities in Bengal there was prevalence of tuberculosis in 64 municipalities. He described the means by which this disease could be prevented and the steps that were being taken by the Public Health Department in this direction.

BIHAR LOCAL BODIES AND SATYAGRAHA

That Congress members of local bodies in the province should resign *en bloc* was the view, it is understood, held by a majority of the representatives elected by Congress parties in local bodies to hold a joint meeting with the Working Committee of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee. The meeting was held at Siwan. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.

The view point of those who ultimately were found to be in a minority was that Congressmen had been elected to these bodies on a definite programme of constructive work and this could not be left unfinished. Moreover, since a majority of the Congress members were unwilling to join the *satyagraha* movement, it was meaningless to ask them to come out.

The majority view point rested not so much on the exigencies of the *satyagraha* movements as on wider issues. It was pointed out by these that due to party factions and other causes the administration of the local bodies was far from desirable. Congress, therefore according to them was losing prestige in the eyes of the public and it was time they left the local bodies.

BALDEODAS MATERNITY HOME

Result Of Midwifery—Nursing Examination

The following Pupil Midwives have duly passed the Baldeodas Maternity Home examinations recently held in Midwifery and Midwifery-Nursing:—(1) Narayani Sinha, Chittaranjan Hospital; (2) Madhurirani Bhattacharjee, Chittaranjan Hospital; (3) Lila Sen, Baldeodas Maternity Home; (4) Lakshmi Ghosh, Baldeodas Maternity Home; (5) Mrinalini Sarkar, Baldeodas Maternity Home; (6) Suprova Som, Chittaranjan Hospital; (7) Parul Bhowmick, Baldeodas Maternity Home; (8) Durgarani Choudhury, Baldeodas Maternity Home; (9) Sarajubala Majumder, Baldeodas Maternity Home.

Of these, Miss Madhurirani Bhattacharjee and Mrs. Parulbala Bhowmick have passed with distinction having obtained more than 75 per cent. marks on the aggregate.

This was their last chance in the Baldeodas Examination. If this Institute is affiliated, pupils will have to appear before the Bengal Nursing Council.

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Calcutta Associations & Institutions

MRINALINI MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM

The following gentlemen were duly elected office-bearers of the Mrinalini Memorial Library and Free Reading Room 115B, Amherst Street, Calcutta, for the year 1941, in the annual meeting held recently :—

President—Mr. A. P. Roy, Solicitor. Vice-Presidents—Mr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. P. C. Mitra, Councillors K. C. Ghose, T. C. Roy, J. Kolay, Dr. A. Ahsan and Mr. K. Nooruddin. Hony. General Secretary—Mr. B. Dutt. Hony. Joint Secretaries—Messrs. P. Ghose and A. Roy. Hony. Librarians—Messrs. K. L. Chatterjee, M. N. Paul, S. C. Das and P. C. Ghose Hony. Treasurer—Mr. S. Ghosh.

RABINDRA MAITRA CIRCULATING LIBRARY

At the annual general meeting of the Rabindra Maitra Circulating Library (Juvenile) 24/A, Dr. Suresh Ch. Sarkar Road, Entally, held recently the following Office-bearers were elected for the year 1941 :—

President—Mr. Satyendra N. Mazumder; Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Arun Sen, Dwijendra N. Bagchi, Prosanta Kumar Bose, Harihar Das Choudhury, Subodh Kumar Sarkar and Krishna Kishore Das; Secretary—Mr. Basanta K. Dey; Assistant Secretary :—Mr. Nanigopal Roy; Librarian—Mr. Mohanlal Sen; and Treasurer—Mr. Bhawani Banerjee.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

University Committee's Opinion

That the Board, proposed to be set up under the provisions of the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, would neither be representative in character nor independent of Government control and will as such fail to command the confidence of a large section of people was the opinion expressed by the Committee that was appointed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to submit its views to the Senate with regard to the measure.

The Committee was composed of the following :—The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Syama Prosad Mookerjee, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Rai Bahadur Prof. Khagendra Nath Mitra, Khan Bahadur Tasadduq Ahmed and Prof. M. Z. Siddiqi. The report has been signed by all the members of the Committee except the Vice-Chancellor, who has been absent from Calcutta on account of indifferent health. It is not known if he, as a member of the Committee, has agreed with the recommendations.

The Committee, in course of the report, states that the Board as envisaged in the Bill will fail to command the confidence of a large section of people and will neither be represenative in character nor independent of Government control. Hence, the Board is not calculated to effect necessary reform and expansion of a Secondary Education in Bengal.

The Bengal Secondary Education Bill, the Committee further says, does not make adequate provision for substantial grant for effecting improvement of Secondary Education in this province. Besides, the Bill does not provide for any co-operation between the Board and the University which has so long controlled Secondary Education in Bengal. The Committee, therefore, regards the Bill as unsatisfactory.

The Senate at its meeting on the 25th instant will take the report in its consideration.

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 30th November, 1940 :—

PRESENT :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., *Chairman*; Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. J. J. N. Birch; and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

MR. A. R. SIDDIQI

With reference to Notification No. 1660M, dated the 11th December, 1939, it was *reported* that Government in Notification No. 1541M, dated the 27th November, 1940, had appointed Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.A., B.L. LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A., to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.

—Calcutta News & Views

(*Continued from page* 328)

the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at Monohardas Katra (Burrabazar) to protest against the proposed Bengal Sales Tax Bill. Mr. M. L. Khemka, Attorney-at-Law, presided.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions :—

(1) Resolved that this general meeting of merchants and traders strongly protests against the proposed Bengal Sales Tax Bill and emphatically urges the Government to withdraw this bill, which is detrimental to the trade and commerce of the province and to withdraw the idea of imposing such an unwarranted, unjustified and unnecessary taxation on the commercial community and the poor public.

(2) Further resolved that at this critical juncture when economic burden of the general public is increasing gradually by taxation upon them by the Central and Provincial Governments in view of the present European war this extra burden by the Provincial Government will be wholly intolerable.

(3) Further resolved that this general meeting considers this measure as an encroachment upon the franchise of the free trade of the commercial community and notes its protest against the same and appeals to the Government not to impose such a legislation on the commercial community.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that application has been received from Mr. Krishna Chandra Nandi the recorded occupier of stalls Nos. 7 and 8 in Block "F" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the stalls to Mr. Khem Chand Asumal Bhag-Chaudani.

Objection, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

GEO. C. WOODWARD,
Superintendent.

S. S. HOGG MARKET,
The 24th January, 1941.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta For the week ending 18th January, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 725 against 760 and 882 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 2. The general death-rate of the week was 30·0 per mille against 33 3 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th January, 1941, was 616 against 651 and 763 in the two preceding weeks. There were 17 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There were 90 deaths from small-pox during the week against 71 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 29 and 49 respectively against 25 and 69 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 32·0 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 30·9

There were 104 deaths from respiratory diseases against 148 in the previous week.

There were 47 deaths from tuberculosis against 51 in the previous week.

There were 121 deaths of infants under one year

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 109 against 109 and 119 in the two preceding weeks Of these 7 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 2 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 39·8 per mille

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 38·0.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

There were 23 deaths of infants under one year.

PLUMBING EXAMINATION RESULTS

Candidates successful in the Plumbing Examination, held on 21st December, 1940, at 20C, Convent Road, under Chapter XVII (Water) of the Act:—

1. Babu Manick Lal Ghosh—84/3A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
2. Babu J. C. Mitter—8/A, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
3. Babu Satcowri Banerji—26, Simlaipara Lane, Cossipore.
4. Babu Dhirendra Nath Ganguly—49, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
5. Babu J. C. Chakravarty—19/1, Manashatola Lane, Kidderpore.
6. Babu Rupakar Jana—C/o Messrs. Ghosh and Bose Co., 22/4, Chandra Nath Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.
7. Babu Robindra Kumar Bose—30, Ram Mohan Dutt Road, Calcutta.
8. Babu Joiram Suie—26, Radha Madhab Saha Lane, Calcutta.
9. Babu Gananath Mitra—74, Sitaram Ghosh Street, Calcutta.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer,

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th January, 1941.

"ART IN INDUSTRY" EXHIBITION

Mr. B. C. Law's Generous Gift

It has just been announced that Mr. B. C Law, the well known Art patron and one of the judges at the forth coming "Art in Industry" Exhibition, has given a special prize of Rs 500 which will be presented to the best entry received from Bengal. This Exhibition carries very big prize money as, apart from Mr Law's prize, the best entry in the whole Exhibition will receive Rs. 750 and the winners of each section will receive prizes of Rs. 250. A concession has been made to Art students who can enter free of charge and it is hoped that the Exhibition will prove to be a stimulus to Indian artists throughout the country.

All entries should be sent to the Government School of Art, Chowringhee, Calcutta, between the 1st and 15th February and the Exhibition opens on the 24th February. Full particulars can be obtained from the Government School of Art or from Burmah-Shell who are sponsoring the Exhibition.

1941

CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE

JANUARY 25—JANUARY 31

METRO	...	Mutiny On The Bounty
LIGHT HOUSE	...	No Time For Comedy
NEW EMPIRE	...	Argentine Nights
CHITRA	...	Nartaki
UTTARA	...	Nimai Sannyas
NEW CINEMA	...	Musafir
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	Geromino
MINERVA	...	Narsi Bhagat
GLOBE	...	Tarzan And His Mate
SREE	...	Rajkumarer Nirbashan



VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Jankiram ...	5, Bhukailash Road ...	Exposure ...	30-8-40	3 0
K. Maidu ...	37, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Do. ...	30-8-40	5 0
Sitaram ...	2-1, Bhukailash Road...	Do. ...	30-8-40	6 0
Bhukhan Mia ...	Babu Bazar ...	Rotten Potatoes ...	2-8-40	5 0
Dhon Debi ...	144-A, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Puri ...	9-8-40	10 0
Gonesh Prosad ...	Nritya Ghosh Street ...	Mustard oil ...	16-8-40	16 0
Abdul Latiff ...	89-A, Watgunge Street	Exposure ...	16-8-40	2 0
Phanindra Nath Paul ...	100-C, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Nimki ...	30-8-40	10 0
Gonesh Ch. Chandra and Dhinesh Ch. Chandra	Lake Market ...	Butter ...	16-8-40	15 0
		Ghee ...	16-8-40	24 0
Parul Bala Debi ...	26, Monoharpuker Rd.			
Kamalesh Ch. Mehra ...	104, Do. ...	Keeping adulterant	16-8-40	25 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ghee ...	16-8-40	25 0
Md. Kasem ...	Lake Market ...	Exposure ...	16-8-40	3 0
Sajjanananda Brahmachary	11-1, Lake Road ...	Butter ...	23-8-40	20 0
Kherode Ch. Sadkhan ...	Tollygunj Bazar ...	Sago ...	23 8-40	10 0
Ramprosad Shaw & others ...	5, Nebutala Row ...	Exposure ...	23-8-40	5 0
Moharaj Ghosh & others ...	137, Bow Bazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market)	Milk ...	23-8-40	14 0
Sk. Mannoo ...	85, Bow Bazar Street...	Fruits ...	9-8-40	4 0
Ram Kumar Agarwalla & others	Do. ...	Mustard oil ...	9-8-40	30 0
Panchu Gopal Ghosh & ors.	137, Bow Bazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market)	Milk ...	23-8-40	12 0
Surendra Nath Ghosh & ors.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30-8-40	25 0
Nakul Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16-8-40	12 0
Syed Ali ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	23-8-40	10 0
Nakul Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16 8-40	16 0
T. Gupta Chowdhury ...	8-2, Hastings Street ...	Stale Food ...	2-8-40	10 0
Dhirendra Nath Laha ...	84, Bow Bazar Street (Bazar-Stall)	Keeping adulterant	2-8-40	10 0
Bhingraj Mia & others ...	157-B, Dharumtola St.	Exposure ...	2-8-40	10 0
Sudhir Ch. Ghosh ...	11, Wellington Street	Without license ...	2-8-40	5 0
Ash Hoe & Ean Sin (China-man)	8-B, Metcalfe Street ...	Do. ...	2-8-40	5 0
Md. Omer ...	5, Khairu Lane ...	Do. ...	2-8-40	5 0
Dwarka Shaw & others ...	157-B, Dharumtola St.	Stale Food ...	2-8-40	10 0
Fakira Panda ...	2-3, Wellington Street	Exposure ...	9-8-40	5 0
Tarapada Guha ...	2-2, Do. ...	Do. ...	9-8-40	5 0
Agnoo Shaw ...	149-A, Dharumtola St.	Do. ...	9-8-40	2 0
Ram Kumar Marawari ...	1, Chandney Chauk St.	Keeping adulterant	9-8-40	15 0
Babu Lal ...	84, Bow Bazar Street (Bazar-Stall)	Short weight ...	9-8-40	10 0
Lachmi Narain ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9-8-40	9 0
Biswanath Shaw ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9-8-40	20 0
Haripada Nandy & others ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9-8-40	8 0
Keatapada Nandy & others ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9-8-40	8 0
Basu Jana ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9-8-40	6 0
Jabbar Singh & ors. ...	8-1, Mangoe Lane ...	Milk ...	16-8-40	10 0
Gagan Ch. Sen ...	1, Dacre Lane	Mustard oil ...	16-8-40	15 0
Nabi Bux Khan & ors. ...	157-B, Dharumatola St.	Ghee ...	16-8-40	15 0
Jabbar Singh & ors. ...	12 Waterloo Street ...	Do. ...	16-8 40	15 0
Sreedhar Teowary & ors. ...	2, Gopi Bose Lane ...	Do. ...	16-8-40	10 0
Lachmi Narain & ors. ...	1, Chandney Chauk St.	Mustard oil ...	16-8-40	20 0

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a m and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Planks, spokes, felloes and naves for wheels during the year 1941-42.
2 Supply of Building materials during the year 1941-42.
3. Supply of steel rails, fish plates, dog-eared spikes, etc., during the year 1941-42.
4. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1941-42.
5 Supply of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1941 42
6 Supply of articles of clothing to the Corporation Employees during the year 1941-42
7—13 Excavation and construction of Dry Weather Flow Channel from Bantala to Kulti :—Contracts Nos 7 8 (b), 8 8 (c), 9 8 (d), 10 8 (e), 11 8 (f), 12 8 (g) and 13. 8 (h).
14 Supply of calves during 1941 42.
15. Lighting street oil lamps during 1941-42.
16. Supply of Electric Lighting Stores during 1941 42
17. Supply of Gas mantles, nozzles and glass inner bulbs during 1941 42
18 Supply and delivery of Hardware and Engineering stores during 1941 42
19 Supply of Indian Pig Iron during 1941-42
20 Supply of mild steel chequered plates, etc , during 1941 42

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 28th January, for 3 and 4 on 29th January, for 5 on 30th January, for 6 to 13 on 31st January, for 14 and 15 on 4th February, for 16 and 17 on 5th February, for 18 on 6th February, and for 19 and 20 on 11th February, 1941 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office
The 22nd January, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department, (Cossipore)

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 31st January, 1941 up to 2 p.m :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

79. Repairs to Office building at Cossipore,—Rs 981, dated 18th January, 1941, (2 months)

N. B —Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S C GHOSH,
District Engineer I
District I Eng'g Office
The 22nd January, 1941

District No II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1941 upto 2 p m

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

102 Improvement of gully pit opposite premises No 40/A, Strand Road 34 and 78, Clive Street, 7, Pollock Street 4, Rup Chand Ray Street, Loyons Range in Ward 7,—Rs 667, dated 21st January, 1941, (3 weeks).

103 Improvement of gully pit in Harrison Road, opposite premises No 166, 201/A, 203/1, 220, and 225 in Ward 7,—Rs. 802, dated 21st January, 1941, (3 weeks).

N. B —Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer, II
District II Eng'g Office
The 21st January, 1941.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1941, up to 2 p.m.

269. Sewering the passage between premises No. 15/B, Doctor Lane and its junction with Serang Lane in Ward No. 14, —Rs. 241, dated 21st January, 1941, (2 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.
District III Eng'g Office.
The 21st January, 1941.

Notice to Fire Insurance Companies.

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Municipal Office Buildings with contents, (excluding the portion occupied by the Printing Department of the Corporation, which is separately insured) for Rs. 8,07,000 as per details noted below, for one year from the 19th March, 1941 :—

Rs.	
7,70,000	for Buildings.
5,200	for Switch Boards, Telephone instruments and Electric installations.
10,800	for Furniture.
10,000	for Drawings and Plans.
11,000	for Files and Papers.
Total 8,07,000	

Quotations must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotations for .....", and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd February, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 18th January, 1941

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Town Hall Buildings with contents for Rs. 4 lakhs as per details noted below for one year from the 19th March, 1941.—

Rs	
2,65,750	for the building excluding plinth and foundations.
1,24,250	for the portraits, pictures and paintings.
5,000	for Furniture
5,000	for electric fittings and fixtures.
Total 4,00,000	

Quotations must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for .....", and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 18th January, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

To All P. I. Contractors, District III and Dhappa.

Re.: Repairs to Pumping Station at Kulia Tangra 3rd Lane.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 28th January, 1941 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 30 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage
Central Municipal Office.
The 18th January, 1941.

(Continued on page 334)

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga,

Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
SECONDARY INCOME TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices — 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1 Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)
Head Office —2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund		£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	..	£ 1,000,000

Branches —Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo Karachi Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100 Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents Jewellery, etc Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate The hirer only can open the locker rented by him

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street Calcutta

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)
Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
Calcutta Branches —Security House 102 A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Burrabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill
Other Branches —Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City Poona Poona City Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,13,00,000

Rules of Business on Application
Calcutta Local Committee —Mr Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla,
General Banking Business Transacted.
W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Baroda in 1908 Liability of Members being Limited)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Head Office BARODA.
Calcutta Office 11, Clive Street,
Branches —Ahmedabad (Bhadra), Ahmedabad (Panchkuva), Amreli, Bhavnagar, Billimora, Bombay, Dabhoi, Dwarka, Harij, Kadi, Kalol, Kapadwanj, Karjan, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Sankheda, Sidhpur, Surat, Visnagar (N. G.) and Vyara.

W. G. GROUNDWATER, *General Manager*

2

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Branch :—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1914 Phone Cal. 6517

Head Office .—Dinajpur
Transacts all sorts of Banking business
Particulars on application
Calcutta Branch—5 & 6, Hare Street

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Chairman of the Board of Directors: Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal.

BENGAL CENTRAL BANK LIMITED

Head Office:—86, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Branches: All over Calcutta, Howrah, Salkia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Barhampore, Dacca, Rangpur, Pabna, Garbandha, Bogra, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Kodarma and Giridih.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED

SOME SELECTED BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200
SAVINGS BANK —Interest at 3 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS —Interest at 4 per cent p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone · Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE CITADEL BANK, LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA

Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

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'PHONE: CAL. 6645
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NORTON BUILDINGS, P. O. Box 2226, Calcutta

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THE CONCORD *of* INDIA
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All Petty Improvement Contractors District IV.

Re.: Recovering 12 in. C. I. Pipes from Diverson Sewer over the Port Commissioner's land near Chetla Sluice Bridge Road.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 27th January, 1941 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully.
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd January, 1941.

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of all the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for the information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserve price at a public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office, on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1941, at 5-15 p.m. on the usual conditions. The sale is subject to the approval of the Corporation. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids.

The successful bidder shall have to furnish an earnest deposit, in cash, equivalent to about 25 per cent. on the purchase money, immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises is to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the first purchaser. The balance of the purchase money must be deposited within a fortnight from the date of confirmation of sale by the Corporation, failing which the earnest deposit shall be forfeited and the land resold at the risk of the auction purchaser.

Other conditions and particulars of sale and the plans of the lands may be inspected and enquiries made in the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours.

Description of lands:—

(1) Site of the discontinued bathing platform (with a compound wall) at No. 94/1, Lower Chitpore Road in Ward No. 7, measuring 15¼ chittacks approximately.

(2) Land at No. 6, Sarkar Lane, in Ward No. 6, measuring about 13 chittacks.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer & Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1941.

Revision of Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to revise the alignment of Bonomali Sarkar Street at its junction with Ganga Prosad Lane in Ward 2 which was originally sanctioned on the 14th May, 1909 by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B. C. of 1899.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 22nd February, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed revision of the alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd January, 1941.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to revise a portion of the alignment of Tangra Road affecting premises No. 35, Tangra Road in Ward 19, which was originally sanctioned on 13th October, 1911 by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B. C. of 1899.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 18th February, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed revision in the alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 18th January, 1941.

Cash In Transit Insurance

Quotations in sealed covers regarding rates of premium payable are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 10th February, 1941 for insurance of Corporation Cash in Transit which is daily remitted to Bank for lodgment or brought from Bank for disbursement.

The estimated annual amount sought to be covered by the Insurance will be approximately Rupees One Crore and a half, carrying risk up to Rupees One Lakh in any single trip. The actual total amount involved will be ascertained at the end of the year and the amount of premium will be calculated accordingly and adjusted against any advance that may be previously made.

The Insurance will be for one year from 1st April, 1941 and will cease on and from 1st April, 1942.

A. K. MITTER,
Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1941.

Revision of Assessment In Ward No. 18

The rate-payers are hereby informed that the Assessments of holdings in Ward No. 18 are being revised during the current quarter. Any person dissatisfied with the revised valuations may prefer an objection in writing within 15 days from the date of receipt of notice under Section 138 or from the date of general publications under Section 137, whichever is later. Objections filed before the receipt of notice and before the date of publication cannot be entertained.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th January, 1941.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 4-30 p.m. punctually:—

1. Four handles
2. Two Baby Cycles.
3. One Cycle Fork.
4. Nine Cycle wheels (large and small).
5. One Cycle Frame.
6. Two pairs of Fan blades.
7. Six rims.
8. One Cycle Seat.
9. Two Tri-cycles.
10. One Machine—'Talbhanga.'
11. Three Cycle Mudguards.
12. One Swan Fan without blade.
13. One Foot pump.

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1941.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on Saturday, the 8th February, 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. punctually:—

1. One wooden Almirah.
2. Two Secretariat Tables.
3. Three Chairs.
4. Two Iron Safes with stands.
5. Two Mirrored Almirahs.
6. Two Glass Almirahs.
7. One Bed-stead without Chatri.
8. One Stand Alna.
9. Two Wall Clocks.
10. Two Sectioned Chest of Drawers (one).
11. Two Palankas.
12. One Easy Chair.
13. Two small Glass Cases.
14. Two Marble Brackets.
15. Chatri of Palanka (one).

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 21st January, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the names of Messrs. Sk. Abdul Waheb, Sk. Abdul Massaid and Sk. Manwar Ali as occupiers of Stalls Nos. 36—37 in Block D in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Messrs. Jonab Ali and Yad Ali, the recorded occupiers of the stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st January, 1941.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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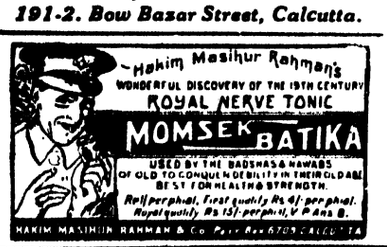
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A purely vegetable product with excellent anti-malarial tonic and alternative properties. No bye-effects like Quinine. Enhance natural resistance of the body and tones up the whole system.
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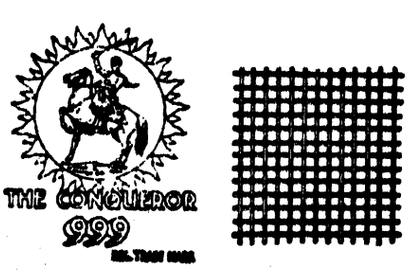
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef „ —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. —	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin „ ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...	0 14 0			
Leg per lb. — ...	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. —				

MUTTON.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each — ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver „ ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain „ ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

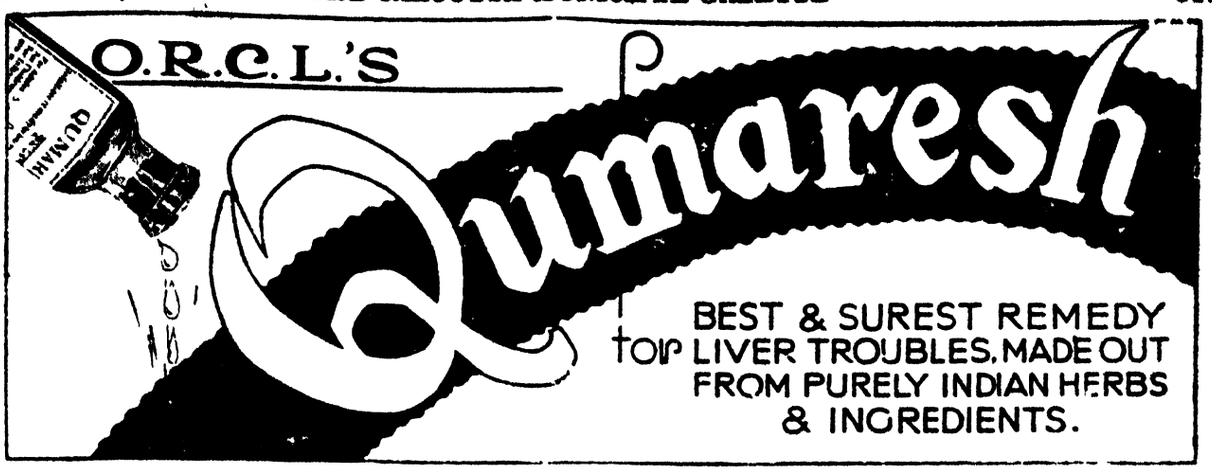

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Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ..	0 6 0	
Salt Pork —	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. —	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive „ —	1 8 0	1 0 0
China Grass White per packet —	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet —	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer —	1 8 0	1 0 0
Papadums per 100 —	0 8 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) .	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ..	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ..	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ..	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, .	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet . ..		
Turkey Cock ,, .	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen .	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score .	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score .	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ..	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ..	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ..	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ..	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ..	3 0 0	4 8 0
Snipes ,, ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Teal (large) , ..	6 0	7 8 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Wild Duck each ...		
Sand Grouse each —	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ..	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. .		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ..	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer .	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ginger ,, ..	0 3 0	
Green Chilly per seer ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ..		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each .	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each .		
Lettuce per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ..		
Peas Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Sikkim (green) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Potatoes (Nainital, per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		0 3 0
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ..		
Do. Rangoon ,, ..		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nainital 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ..		
Alobokhara per seer ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Basl Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ..		
Black Berry per score —		
Chestnut per lb. ..		
Cocoanut each .	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ..		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain pe lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ... —		
Do. (Country) per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monaffer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) —		
Looket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
RUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mask melon „ (Lucknow		
Mangoes Alfonso, per doz.		
Do. Py- (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ..		
Do. Fazli .		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ..		
Do. Golapkhas ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ..		
Do. Country per 100 ..		
Do Bombay ..		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ..		
Mulberry per score .		
Nagpur Mussomi .		
Poona „ .		
Bombay 8—10 .	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ..		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 .	1 0 0	
De. Bombay .		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz.		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul .	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar		3 0 0
Do. Multan	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Fried .	1 0 0	1 4 0
Peanut per seer .		
Pineapple Country each	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Assam .		
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each .	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Country per score—	0 2 0	0 3 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. .		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. do. (California)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Sultana per seer		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16—35 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „		13	0 9 0 „	
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	
33 Chandney.	0 5 0 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ..	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		1 12 0
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.		1 12 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabuli rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Christmas Cake (Almond iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... / Milk Chocolates slab ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 6
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 6

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—						Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.				Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0	Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0	Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6	State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
School	0 10 6	1 1 9	Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0		Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9	Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9	Craven A tin of 50 —			I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9	OILMAN'S STORES.			C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin		1 12 0 per tin	LIPTON'S TEA—			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ..		2 12 0				Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ..		1 8 0	Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0		King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
			Red do. do.	1 0 0		C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0	IMPERIAL TEA—			Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0		Red do. do. ...	1 6 0		Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0	Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0				
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0	Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0		SUNDRIES.		
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0	Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0		Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
			Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0		Do. 2nd quality			Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0		Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0		Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0		Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0		Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
			Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0		Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0		Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6		Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0	Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0	Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0			
			Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0	PAINTS.		
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0		Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0			
			Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0		Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0		Mustard ¼ ,, ...			Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
			Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	
			Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0			
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0			
			Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0			
			Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0			

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2-4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
Q. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		
Kagji Lemon per score ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 6	
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Disi per seer ...		
Do. Hilly ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ...		
Bedana ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer ...		
Dates Basra per lb. ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeda per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—50	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...	4 0 0	
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul ...	2 0 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultuna " ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	20 0 0	30 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Small fish " ...		
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktooleht (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhakt Chata ...	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 3	
Java " ...	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil " ...	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 1 3	
Flour " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee " ...	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil " ...		23 0 0
Chandausi Attaper md. ...	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 9	
Arhar ...	0 3 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari " ...		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 6	
Do. " ...	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 2 0
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		3 10 0
Elephant Brand " ...		3 12 0
" " Bulk ...		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 30 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 6 0
Jam		
Jelly	0 8 0	0 5 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15 Milk 1	0 8 0 each 0 8 0	Vegetables. Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisshakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
,, Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna	—		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
,, Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 12 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.	W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 351)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ..	0 2 0	
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ..		0 1 6
Squash per seer ..		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ..	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ..	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer .		0 5 0
Almond ,, ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ..	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer .	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ..	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ..		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Re. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-3 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-3 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 79	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 20-21	„ 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „				
„ 52	„ 45-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 31	„ 1-2 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
„ 7	„ 0-9 „		300, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	Do.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent	Business
	Per day each Rs. A. P.			Per day each Rs. A. P	
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.	Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.	N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 28	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.	„ 26-1	1 12 0 „	
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter	„ 29-1	per month.	Do.
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth	W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.	„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„	H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„	„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„	„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„	„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.	„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„	Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„	„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.	„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.	„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.	M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores	„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each		„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„	„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.	Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.	110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„	17	0 4 6 „	Do.
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte	N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.	„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.	„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„	„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.	Poultry—Hen Coops „ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„	„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.	„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„	„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Ollman's Stores.	„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.	„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
			„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,,		0 2 6
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi)	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rosebery per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk	2 15 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	3 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.	Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.	Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.	Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.	Do. —77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.	Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.	Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes	Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pulbul ,, ...		
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		
Khasaree ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT





BEEF



MUTTON



VEAL

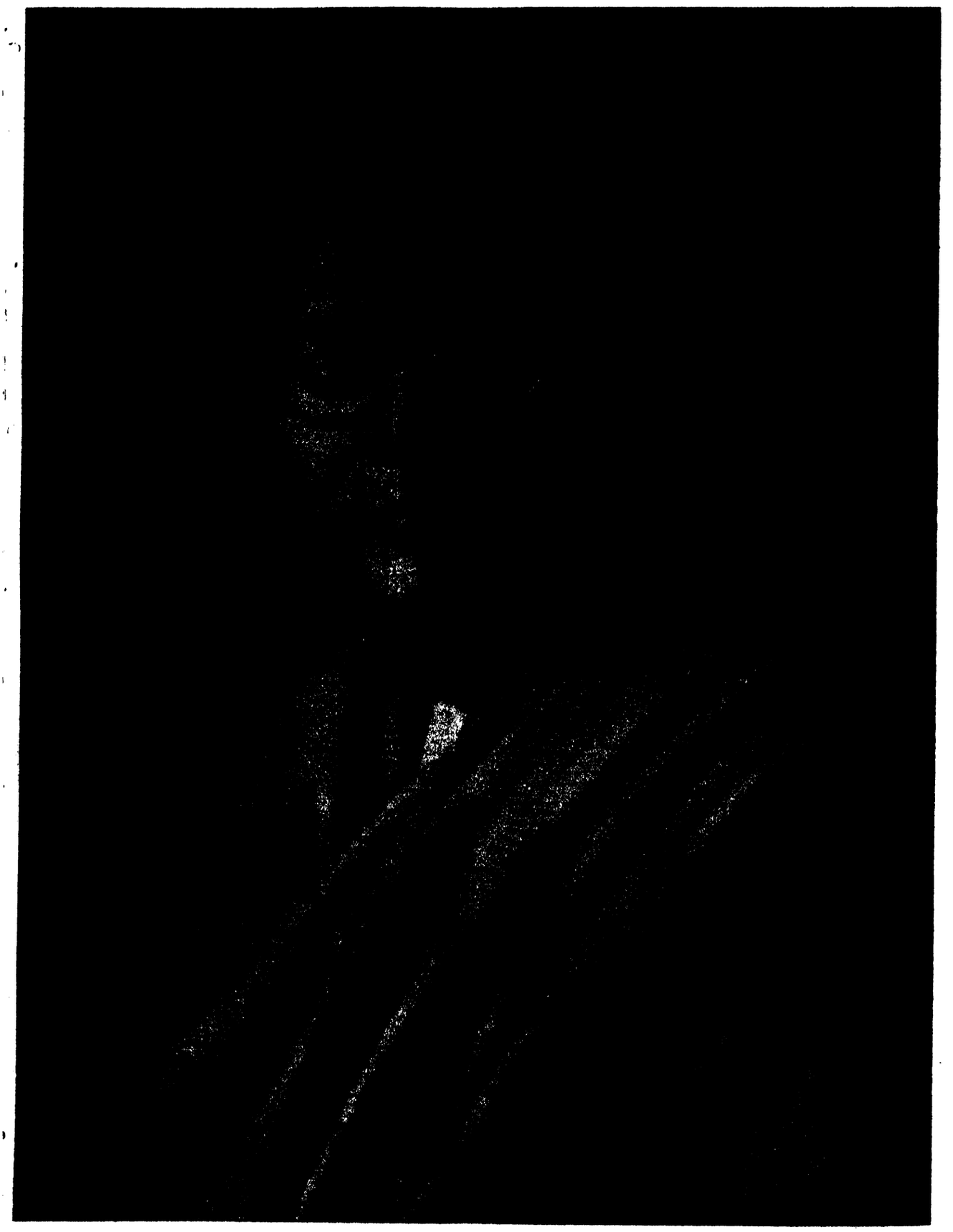
(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS



Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS





SJ. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Who left recently for an unknown destination
presumably in quest of the unknown

Vol. No. XXXIII—No. 10 Total No.—760

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose

Bengal, nay India, has been stunned at the mysterious disappearance of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose from his home where he lay in sick-bed since his recent release from jail. It was only during the last week-end that friends and admirers throughout the country sent up their prayers for his early return to health and active public life in connection with his forty-fifth birth anniversary. Few, perhaps none, could then realise that the request publicly made by him to his fellow workers and countrymen on that occasion to celebrate his birthday in a spirit of devotion and prayer for the good and well-being of his country and not by any personal reference to him, was only a precursor of the things so soon to follow. A life of sacrifice and self-effacement has ever had its glamour for him, and he lived it all his years. If however, a proud spirit of revolt and the lack of a capacity for accommodation on questions of principle so often marked out the man, it was because he was the very embodiment of the best traditions of youth and its lofty ideals. He was no coward or sneak and never shirked an issue that had to be faced. His passionate love of his country was the very breath of his being, and he paid heavily for it through all the active years of his life. But caught apparently in the grip of a sudden spiritual urge, this dedicated man with a permanent religious strain in his character, seems to have risen beyond the understanding or appreciation of the average man and gone out mysteriously to join in the eternal quest of the unknown. Fond hopes of devoted friends and admirers or the anxious prayers of an affectionate, worried mother may or may not at once bring him back, but may the best wishes of his countrymen and their earnest prayers for his well-being always attend him and if so ordained by the Divine Dispenser of things, help in the fulness of time to bring him back a brighter, stronger, and nobler man!

Cleanliness In Restaurants

The imperative need for the observance of greater cleanliness in the tea-shops, restaurants and eating houses of the city which are not generally kept in conditions even approaching to the ideal,

and are as such often responsible for starting or spreading diseases and epidemics, was stressed at a conference of the owners and representatives of such establishments held at the Corporation Commercial Museum on Saturday last, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, presiding. In seeking to enlist the active co-operation of those present Dr. J. P. Chaudhuri, Acting Health Officer of the Corporation said :—

"There is a saying 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' : Your co-operation as owners of tea-shops, eating houses, and resturants is essential, as cleanliness at every step is wanted,—cleanliness at the place where food is manufactured, where food is stored, where food is served and where refuse is kept. You must be sure also about the cleanliness of the cups, saucers, plates, tumblers, and all other utensils as well as cleanliness of the drinking water and pots or jars used for storing and serving the same".

Continuing Dr. Chaudhuri said :—

"The inner cleanliness of the persons you engage in your food trade should also be thought of. Some of these men become carriers of Enteric and Dysentery. Stools and urine of persons suffering from these diseases should be examined to find out if they are carriers or not before they are discharged from hospitals. Private practioners should also communicate to the District Health Officers concerned such cases treated by them for free bacteriological examination of their stool and urine. You should also try to employ persons who can produce medical certificates showing that they are not carriers of these diseases".

These were words with a direct appeal and should not have gone wide of the mark. But we are conservative and often so slow to move even in our efforts at agreeing to a plan of better living. That is why it was decided at the meeting, and rightly, to pursue the matter effectively by holding further group talks of the kind from time to time.

A Forlorn Cause

The State Faculty of Ayurveda was established in 1937, but the rights and privileges enjoyed by Ayurvedic practitioners even to-day in 1941 are, in fact, equivalent to nil. As it was regretfully complained at the last All-Bengal Conference of Ayurvedic practitioners, held in Calcutta during the last week-end, the Faculty has been reduced merely to an Ayurvedic Birth and Death Registration Office. Why shouldn't Kavirajes recognised by the Faculty have a real status conventionally under the Government, which has brought the Faculty into being and in the eye of the law? If medical certificates granted by registered Ayurvedic practitioners are not, as we are told, officially recognised, why should successful men in the profession with a dependable clientele, care to come at all under such a still-born Faculty, we wonder. There may be a reasonable anxiety to support the Unani and Homeopathic systems of treatment as well, and to organise their respective Faculties, but why should the Faculty already created, be not allowed to function fully and with all its rights and privileges until the consummation of that ideal? The hoary system of Ayurveda coming right down from the beginning of civilisation is no quackery, and if the Government of Bengal in its wisdom has condescended to extend to it State aid and recognition, let there be no wavering about it and let that by all means be unqualified and thorough.

Mr. J. H. Speller

Our hearty congratulations to Mr. J. H. Speller, Councillor of the Corporation on his election to the Bengal Legislative Assembly as a member from the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency. He is sure to find much useful work in this wider sphere of his choice where many an important measure is soon to be forged on the legislative anvil.

Councillor Varma's Bereavement

We have to record with sorrow Councillor Mr. Suresh Chandra Varma's sad bereavement in the loss of his father, Mr. Banshidhar Varma, who after a protracted illness of eight months and more died of cancer on the 23rd January last at Mr. Varma's Calcutta residence on Chittaranjan Avenue. A retired employee of the Allahabad Bank the late Mr. Varma enjoyed his well-earned pension for fifteen long years and was seventy-three at the time of his death. He leaves behind him two sons and a number of grand-children to whom we offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

CALCUTTA CENSUS FORECAST

That the 1941 Census will register an enormous increase in the population and number of residential houses of the city of Calcutta, is indicated by the preliminary survey already made.

It is understood that there will be over 3 lakhs of houses and 17 lakhs of population as against 2,23,162 occupied houses and a population of 12,60,700 recorded in the 1931 Census.

Countrywide Concern For Sj. Subhas Bose

Unexpected Disappearance From Home

GREAT anxiety prevails amongst the numerous admirers, friends and relatives of Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose since last Sunday afternoon when it was noticed that he was not in his room where he was confined since his release from jail in the 1st week of December last. It is generally known that from the last few days he was observing strict silence and had not been seeing anybody not even the members of his family but had been spending his time in religious practices. Anxiety is all the more acute on account of his present state of health. Mr. Arabindo Bose, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's nephew, who was the only person allowed to look after him in the course of an interview said that since January 16, Mr. Bose had taken the vow of silence and shut himself in a room partitioned

with a screen behind which he used to sit on a tiger's skin and read the *Gita*, *Chandi* and other religious books. Mr. Bose during these days used to meditate deeply. Fruits, milk and water used to be kept outside the screen once a day and utensils removed in the morning only. If Mr. Bose wanted anything to be done he would keep a slip outside and ring the calling bell but would not allow anybody to talk with or disturb him.

On the morning of January 26, Mr. Arabindo Bose, having found at the usual time that Mr. Subhas Bose's food and water had remained untouched since the previous evening, grew anxious and had consultation with the family members. The family members then dropped a slip over the screen that they would wait for half an hour and if there were no response by that time, would enter the room to see as to what had happened to Subhas Babu. Having received no response they entered the appartment and found that Subhas Babu was not there.

Intimation was immediately conveyed to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who had been at his garden house at Rishra, a few miles from Calcutta. Men were sent to Belur and Dhakshineswar and other places but no trace was available.

Mr. Arabindo Bose believes that Subhas Babu might have left home in the early hours of January 26.

Ceaseless efforts to trace Sj. Subhas Bose for the last few days, both by his own people and the police, have failed to find any clue as regards his whereabouts and intentions. The anxiety naturally grows more and more as time passes on.

Messengers deputed to South India and some other parts of the country have but one story to tell—that is "Sj. Bose is nowhere traceable."

Anxious enquiries from all quarters in and outside the province continue pouring in.

Enquiring about Sj. Bose Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, received on Wednesday morning says :—

"Startling news about Subhas. Please wire truth. Anxious. Hope all well—Bapu".

Replying to Mahatma Gandhi's enquiry, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, in a telegram says :—

"We as much in dark as public about Subhas' whereabouts and intentions and even the exact time of leaving. No news in spite of best efforts for last three days. Circumstances indicate renunciation".

Poet's Concern

In a telegram to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, received in Calcutta on Wednesday, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says : "Deeply concerned over Subhas' disappearance. Convey to mother my sympathy. Kindly keep me informed of news."

Mr. Bose has sent the following telegram to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in reply to his enquiry : "Mother and we profoundly touched by message. No news Subhas yet despite utmost efforts last few days. Hope he will have your blessings wherever he may be."

Dr. Rabindranath has also deputed his Secretary, Mr. Anil Chanda, to visit Mr. Bose's place in order to gather first-hand information.

Friends and relatives of Sj. Bose, who seem now to have recovered from the first shock which kept them spell-bound for the last few days, are now making personal enquiries about the circumstances of the case. Not content with the information supplied by newspapers, they are now in large numbers visiting Sj. Bose's Elgin Road residence and evincing keen interest in every detail of the incident. The room where he used to live has now focussed everybody's attention. The tiger's skin, the English annotation of the *Chandi* Sj. Bose used to read, the half-burnt incense sticks, the silk cloth he left behind are being observed by all with an interest indescribable.

Rumour Of Arrest

The reports which were current in Jharia on Wednesday last to the effect that Sj. Subhas Bose had been arrested there now appear baseless and are contradicted in official quarters.

Enquiries made by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from various sources in Jharia and Dhanbad also indicate that there was no ground for these reports. Up to the time of our going to press (Friday evening,) there was no trace whatsoever received from any quarters about Sj. Bose.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" CELEBRATIONS

Congressmen in Calcutta celebrated the "Independence Day" on Sunday, the 26th January with the usual solemnity and enthusiasm.

In spite of inclement weather people assembled in large numbers in different parks and other important centres of the city and its suburbs to participate in the solemn ceremony of the hoisting of the National Flag in the morning.

The National Flag was hoisted amid scenes of great enthusiasm at the offices of different Congress Committees, the Forward Bloc, Socialist, labour, student and other organisations, in newspaper offices, residential quarters and many commercial establishments in the city.

Miniature National Flags for button-holes were sold in large numbers.

Volunteers of different organisations affiliated to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Forward Bloc paraded the streets of the city with National Flags in their hands.

In the afternoon a huge meeting was held at Sradhananda Park where Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar, M.L.A., the president, read aloud the Independence pledge which was repeated by the assembled men and women, all standing.

Similar meetings were held at Deshabandhu Park, Deshapriya Park and other important places of the city, where students and youngmen predominated and bowed in their thousands before the National Tricolour.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1941

Meeting Adjourned

Deep concern for the sudden disappearance from home of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose was expressed at the meeting which was adjourned till Tuesday next.

As soon as the House met, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee moved that the meeting do stand adjourned till some time next week. He said that deep anxiety prevailed not only in the city, but throughout the country, on account of the fact that Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose left his house unnoticed since they met last. It had been a stunning blow to all all over the country, and he was sure that this Corporation, which saw so much of Mr. Bose and to which he gave so much, shared that anxiety. It was no use speculating on the matter at this point of time. Possibly, this might be the turning point of his career, said Mr. Mookerjee.

Mr. P. K. Dutt seconded.

Mr. F. G. Watson said that while they had every sympathy for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and particularly for his relatives, at the same time they had a duty to the city and to their constituency. They had a tremendous amount of work to do and they had fallen behind hand with it. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose himself had repeatedly referred to the magnitude of their task and he felt that if Mr. Bose were able to let them know his views, he himself would not have wished the business of the House to be interrupted. He, therefore, proposed as an amendment that the House continue with the meeting that evening.

The Mayor: That amendment is not admissible as being a direct negative to the original motion. You may vote against the motion for adjournment if you so desire.

Mr. F. G. Watson: I feel that purely for civic reasons we must oppose this motion.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that he was sorry that Mr. Watson had struck a discordant note. The distressing news of the disappearance of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had deeply affected all sections of the community. As Councillors, they were fully conscious of their responsibilities and duties to the citizens, but he felt that in recognition of the remarkable services rendered by Mr. Bose to the city and this Corporation in diverse capacities—as Chief Executive Officer, as Mayor and also as an Alderman—it was only in the fitness of things that all sections of the House should unite and act gracefully in the matter by accepting unanimously the motion sponsored by Mr. Mookerjee.

The motion for adjournment was then put to the vote and declared carried.

The Mayor: The meeting is adjourned to Tuesday next at 5-15 p.m., because on Wednesday Moslem members will find it difficult to come owing to the Mohurrum.

Councillors' Bereavement

The Mayor then continued: "Before you disperse I have to mention the death of very near relatives of two of our colleagues: Mr. S. C. Varma has lost his father, while Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick has lost a brother. I am sure the House wishes me to convey an expression of our sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved families."

On a motion from the chair, it was resolved (all present standing):—

(1) That the Corporation place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Rai Bahadur Kumud Behary Mullick and desire that an expression of their sympathy and condolence be conveyed to Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick and other members of the family in their bereavement.

(2) That the Corporation place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Banshidhar Varma and desire that an expression of their sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his son, Mr. Suresh Chandra Varma and to other members of the family in their bereavement.

LATE MR. JOGESH C. RAY

The death occurred on Monday last of Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ray, the seniormost vakil of the Calcutta High Court, at his residence at 6, Dr. Rajendra Road, Bhowanipur.

Mr. Ray was 88 years old at the time of his death and the Golden Jubilee of his practice at the Bar was celebrated a few years ago.

It is said that during his 65 years' practice in the Bar he was not absent from Court for even 65 days. He bore the weight of his years lightly and displayed the same keenness and agility of mind till his death as at any time before, and maintained his position in the front rank of the profession throughout.

General Article

History Of Rating In England

[By Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarty, M.A., B.L., *Councillor, Calcutta Corporation*]

THE foundation of the modern law of rating is to be found in the statute, 43, Eliz. C. 2, commonly referred to, without further description, as the statute of Elizabeth. The Act imposed the liability to be rated, without very precisely defining the measure of rates, created the "Overseers of the poor," by whom the rate was to be made and gave a right of sessions against the rate. So far as relates to the liability to be rated, the statute of Elizabeth stands subordinately unrepealed by any later Act of general application, with the one important exception of the Poor Rate Exemption Act, 1840, which abolished the liability of the inhabitant, as distinguished from the occupier.

The first section of the statute 43 Eliz. C.2 directs the overseers to take order for setting the poor to work, and also it raises weekly or otherwise by taxation of every inhabitant, person, vicar, and others, and of every occupier of lands, houses, tithes appropriate, coal mines or saleable underwoods in the said parish, in such competent sum and sums of money as they shall think fit, a convement stock of plan, hemp, wool, thread, iron and other necessary work, and shift to set the poor on work; and also competent sums of money for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them being poor and not able to work, and also for the putting out of such worthless people to be apprentices, to be gathered out of the same parish, according to the ability of the same parish.

The persons made chargeable under this section are "every inhabitant, parson, vicar, and other, and every occupier of lands," etc. The word "inhabitant" includes only residents within the parish, and a parson holding property within the parish, but residing elsewhere, is not chargeable as an "Inhabitant." The liability of an inhabitant (as such) to be rated is now abolished by the Poor Rate Exemption Act, 1840.

It was decided in Sir Anthony Earby's case "that assessment ought to be made according to the visible estate of the inhabitants there, both real and personal, and that no inhabitant there is to be taxed by them (*i.e.*, the overseas) to contribute to the relief of the poor, in regard of any estate he hath elsewhere, in any other town or place, but only in regard of the visible estate he hath in the town where he doth dwell, and not for any other land which he hath in any other place or town."

In R. V. Andover Lord Mansfield said, "It would make the poor laws very oppressive if a man is to be taxed to the extent of his whole personal estate and income. In that case, every man who has money in the funds would be liable: lawyers for their fees: soldiers for their pay. But where men are occupiers of houses and have stock-in-trade, whether such stock-in-trade may be taken into consideration is a very different question. Such personal estate may be rateable; but it must be local property within parish."

By far the largest numbers of persons rated are rated as "occupier of land or houses." The word land as used in the statute, must be understood in the widest possible sense; it includes not only the surface of the earth, but everything under it, or over it; so that a telegraph company may be rated for their posts, and even for the wires attached thereto, a tramway company may be rated for a tramway laid in a public highway, the owner of a bulk may be rated for permanent moorings which he has placed in the bed of a navigable river, and gas or water companies may be rated for pipes running through the bowels of the earth.

A few words may be said here as to the nature of the poor rate imposed on the occupier: the poor rate is not a tax on the land, but a personal charge in respect of the land: So that to the validity of the rate it is essential, not only that the land should be within the parish for which the rate is made but that there should be an occupier of that land who can be made liable. Consequently, if the owner is entitled to exemption, but the occupier is not, the liability attaches; on the other hand, if the owner is not, but the occupier, is exempt, then no liability attaches. Again, if the rate is not paid, it is recovered by distress and sale of the goods of the offender, and of no other person, and is not charged on the land.

In strictness it is incorrect to say that land is rateable. The occupier, and not the thing occupied is rateable. But as the occupier of land is rateable in respect of that land, it is sometimes convenient, for the sake of brevity, to say that the land is rateable. But there is always a danger in substituting for the words of the estate under phrase which is not an exact equivalent.

43 Eliz. C 2 shall extend to the following hereditaments in like manner as if they were mentioned therein, that is to say,—

(a) To land used for plantation, or for the growth of saleable timber, and not subject to any right of common;

(b) To rights of fowling, of shooting, of taking or killing game of rabbits, and of fishing, when severed from the occupation of land; and

(c) To *meus* of every kind not mentioned in the statute, 43 Eliz. C. 2.

When severed from the occupier's land, rights of sporting were in effect at one time not rateable; for where one person had the sporting rights of fishing, shooting, etc., over land which was in the occupation of another person, the owner of the sporting rights could not be rated for them, because they were in corporal rights in gross, and as such not written in the statute of Elizabeth.

The Advertising Stamps (rating) Act, 1869 was passed; not so much to make rateable property that was not rateable before, as to meet difficulties which had arisen in finding out who was the right person to be rated for land, which

was used for advertising, and either was or was not otherwise occupied.

There is no statutory definition of the words "occupier" and "occupations" as used in connection with the law of rating. Persons are to be found in some of the cases which suggest that "occupation" for the persons of rating, means "possession", that the occupier is the person who, if there were a trespass committed on the premises would be the person to bring an action of trespass for it. But the word "possession" may be used in more senses than one; and it has more than once been contrasted with "occupation." Thus in R. V. Watson it was said that "occupation" implies possession, and trespass can only be brought by him who is in possession of the land. And in R. V. St. Pancras, Lust J. said—

It is not easy to give an accurate and exhaustive definition of the word "occupier." Occupation includes possession as its primary element, but it also includes something more: legal possession does, out of itself, constitute an occupation. The owner of a vacant house is in possession and may maintain trespass against any one who invades it, but as long as he leaves it vacant, he is not rateable for it as an occupier. If however, he furnishes it and keeps it ready for habitation whenever he pleases to go to it, he is an occupier, though he may not reside in it even one day in a year.

Mosquito Control

Measures Recommended By The British Ministry Of Health

[*We give below verbatim extracts from the memorandum, "Measures for the Control of Mosquito Nuisances in Great Britain," prepared for the British Ministry of Health by Colonel Sinton and Mr. P. G. Shute with prefactory note by Dr. Arthur S. MacNalty, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry.*]

THE problem of the transmission of malaria by mosquitoes is seldom a serious one here, and most measures against them are usually undertaken to reduce their numbers to a level at which they no longer cause a nuisance by their bites. This mostly means the control in relatively small breeding places such as woodland pools, stagnant ditches, lakes in public parks, water in disused gravel and sand pits, sewage farms, and domestic water containers of all kinds around dwellings, farms, allotments, etc. The only relatively large-scale operations are those in connection with the breeding of such mosquitoes as *A. detritus* and *A. caspius* in the brackish water of coastal marshes. These may often need to be extended over a large area on account of the prolificity of these species and their length of flight.

While the nuisance caused by certain species of mosquito may be diminished by measures directed against them in the adult stage, the most satisfactory results can only be obtained by attacks upon the breeding places of these insects. Wherever possible anti-mosquito measures should aim at destruction of the breeding places of these insects by abolishing them permanently, either by preventing their formation or by draining or filling them up if this occurs. Wherever such more permanent measures cannot be undertaken the insects may be attacked by the use of larvicides of various kinds (*vide infra*). It must be remembered, however, that the action of such substances is only a temporary palliative, and their application has usually to be repeated at varying *ad infinitum* until the breeding grounds are permanently abolished, or made unsuitable for breeding.

To obtain the optimum effect of such larvicidal measures, it is essential that they be applied at the proper season of the year. In the case of those species the larvae of which appear mainly in one large brood annually (most of the troublesome species of *Aedes*), such measures should be carried out vigiourously a few weeks before the adults begin to emerge. In this way the majority of the annual adult generation will be destroyed before emergence and the otherwise inevitable nuisance controlled or very greatly ameliorated. On the other hand, with insects which have multiple broods during the spring, summer and autumn, anti-larval measures will usually need to be carried out every two weeks during the season when adults are emerging. It is in the latter case that any permanent reduction in the number of breeding places will be of greatest value. Even if only a little is done each year the time, material, and money needed for anti-larval work will gradually decrease.

Measures Against Adult Mosquitoes

The measures of Mosquito Control may be directed either against the adult insect or its immature aquatic stages, mainly the larvae.

If houses be kept clean, well ventilated and well lit, they are much less liable to harbour mosquitoes. Measures against adult mosquitoes are the use of insecticides to kill them and of repellents to deter them from biting.

(a) *Insecticides.*—It is only in the case of those species of mosquito which tend to congregate in large numbers inside buildings at certain seasons (usually for hibernation) that destructive measures of this nature are likely to have any appreciable effect upon the prevalence of these insects. Species such as *A. maculipennis*, *T. annulata*, *C. pipiens*, and probably also *C. molestus* tend to collect in cattle sheds, cellars, attics, etc., during the colder months, and at such times very large numbers of them can be destroyed. The adults of *A. maculipennis*, which tend to congregate in buildings at all seasons of the year, can also be attacked at other times.

In places like cellars, cattle sheds, etc., where there are few things which can be damaged by their use, one may employ spraying mixtures consisting of either 2—5 per cent. solution of carbon tetra-chloride in kerosene oil or 5 per cent. aqueous solution of cresol disinfectant. The best results are obtained, however, with mixtures containing pyrethrum. There are many proprietary "fly

sprays" advertised, which are of this nature and give satisfactory results. In large-scale operations a knapsack sprayer of the type used by gardeners fitted with a very fine spraying nozzle may be employed with advantage. The pyrethrum-kerosene larvicide mentioned later can be used for this purpose also.

The places where mosquitoes are congregated for hibernation should be sprayed twice, once at the beginning of this period and again some weeks before the insects resume their activities in the spring.

(b) *Repellents or Culicifuges.*—These are substances rubbed on the exposed parts of the body (ankles or legs, wrists or arms, back of neck and ears) to protect the individual against bites. Their effects are usually only apparent for a few hours at the outside. The chief constituent of repellents is citronella oil, and the following are useful prescriptions:—(1) Oil of citronella, 2 parts; spirits of camphor, 1 part; cedar wood oil, 1 part; white petroleum jelly, 8 parts. (2) Oil of citronella, 3 parts; liquid paraffin, 2 parts; coconut oil, 4 parts. Mix and add sufficient carbolic acid to make 1 per cent. There are several proprietary preparations on the market.

Measures Against The Immature Stages Of Mosquitoes

Such measures may be divided into (*a*) those which aim at the prevention of the formation of breeding places and their abolition should they be formed (mechanical measures); (*b*) those aimed at making water collections unsuitable for the breeding and survival of larvae (naturalistic measures); and (*c*) those aimed at the direct destruction of larvae and pupae (larvicidal methods).

(a) *Mechanical Measures.*—The ideal methods against mosquito larvae are those which either prevent the formation of breeding places or abolish these so rapidly that the insects have not time to multiply in them. Wherever possible the abolition should be permanent. These methods consist mainly of the drainage or the filling if actual or potential mosquito breeding places.

Minor measures consist in burying old tins, pots, and other potential water receptacles which accumulate on rubbish heaps and around houses. Water butts, tanks, cisterns bird baths, etc., in gardens and green-houses often breed many mosquitoes. These should be emptied and brushed out about once every week. If they are fitted with tight covers to prevent the entry of mosquitoes to lay eggs, and the water is withdrawn by a tap from below, the danger is lessened.

Holes in trees should be filled with earth, clinker, or gravel and faced with cement, or better with asphalt, which is less liable to crack. Where breeding pools are few, small and localised, they should be filled in. When, however, there are old quarries, gravel stand and borrow pits, brick fields and similar excavations, this may be a formidable task. In some cases the formation of such pools can be prevented to a large extent by the stoppage of flood water entering them from overflowing ditches and streams. The amount of filling needed to abolish water can often be greatly diminished if this is combined with appropriate methods of drainage. In the vicinity of towns many such large or numerous excavations can be got rid of permanently at a relatively low cost by filling with household rubbish. Swamps can sometimes be treated in a similar manner.

In many instances breeding places are formed by obstructions to drainage. It is essential, therefore, that all ditches, etc., which drain known breeding places, or which themselves act as breeding places, should be kept properly cleaned graded, and free from vegetation. This is especially the case just before and during the mosquito season. In some cases a relatively simple system of drainage will abolish quite large breeding places, if properly carried out.

There are, however, larger drainage schemes which will need expert engineering advice. These are usually in connection with the most serious mosquito nuisances in this country, namely, those caused by the mosquitoes which breed mainly in brackish water along the lowlying coastal areas (*e.g.*, *A. detritus* and *A. caspius*). When such breeding places are below the level of and are flushed by the lowest spring tides, they seldom require attention, because the larvae are washed out at least once a fortnight, which, save in exceptionally warm weather, is too short an interval to allow of the hatching out of adults. Marshall has made a special study of these coastal breeding mosquitoes and their control. He divides the areas into two groups: (i) those to which the sea has more or less direct access; and (ii) those lying behind the sea walls bordering upon reclaimed areas.

(i) *Areas to which the Sea has access.*—Hence the spring tides often leave pools which may stagnate for long periods and in which mosquitoes breed until the water soaks away or evaporates. The duration of these pools may be shortened by drought or lengthened by rainfall. Such breeding places may be abolished by filling, or by drainage to lowest spring tide level, or by a combination of these methods. As such measures may take some time to complete, it is equally necessary to use larvicidal measures (oil or cresol) to obtain an immediate destruction of the larvae, if these be present, otherwise they may hatch out in the interval.

(ii) *Areas behind Sea Walls.*—These areas are usually low lying and their surface is often below the level of ordinary high tides. Large brackish stagnant pools may be formed here by percolation and by leakage through or over imperfect sea walls. Defective drainage devices and accumulation of rain water are other or additional causes of the formation of breeding places. In such areas repairs to sea walls are often needed, but it is usually also necessary to install some system of drainage leading to sluice valves or tidal gates, which are opened either automatically or by hand when the tide is sufficiently low to allow the accumulated water to run away. Such schemes usually require expert engineering advice. In some of these areas many depressions may be abolished by filling, while other breeding places may be treated periodically with larvicides. Whenever the nuisance is a serious one it is always advisable to get the opinion of an expert as to the best method of dealing with the problem.

(Continued on page 361)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

A Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

Problems Before Parents ....

A healthy mind in a healthy body is every child's birthright. In what ways can parents ensure that their children shall be healthy in mind and body? The question has been sought to be answered by a Welfare Centre Father in the following interesting article published in "Mother and Child" :—

THE foundations of a healthy body—and, incidentally, of a healthy mind, since the two are to a certain extent interdependent—can undoubtedly be laid during the ante-natal period. By means of judicious diet and exercise for the expectant mother a great deal can be done to give the child an excellent start, and there are now so many reliable sources of information available that there is little excuse for ignorance in these matters.

With regard to the handling of the child himself, here again diet and the right type of exercises must play a very large part in building up a sturdy constitution. Regular hours and habits should be observed from the very earliest days. The child should have a bedroom to himself from the beginning if at all possible in order that he may get a better supply of pure air and is not disturbed by his parents.

It should be realised that when a young child cries something is wrong: the parents should trace, and as far as possible remove the source of trouble, not dope the child with a dummy, honey or other devices of the last generation.

There seems to be a tendency for parents to play with children as if they were dolls instead of devising means to amuse and, at the same time, quicken the observation. There are now many such toys on the market which are quite cheap, or, for that matter, quite easy to make.

A child is a reasoning animal with a strong sense of justice and fair play, and as such is very much easier led than driven. The realisation of this is a great step in the training of children. A suggestion which will lead the child's thoughts away from a certain object or course of action is much more effective than a stern "Don't do that", which merely leaves the child with a strong determination to do it at the earliest opportunity. When punishment is considered necessary it should be administered immediately following the offence, so that the child has no doubt as to why he is being punished. On the other hand, the parent must be certain that punishment *is* essential and then punish in cold blood, *not* in anger. After punishment is over a fresh start should be made and no malice borne or further reference made to the offence.

The child should never be laughed at or sarcasm used at his expense, since most children are so sensitive that this may dwell in their minds for days after the parents have forgotten all about it, and this brooding over a feeling of inferiority can produce most harmful results.

A healthy child will ask a large number of questions, and the parents should answer these honestly and to the best of their ability. Questions on sex matters should be answered as soon as they are asked, in the simplest possible manner. I consider it uncessary to wait until a child has reached a specified age before answering this type of question. If the child is old enough to ask he is old enough to know. On the other hand, I consider it unnecessary to do more than answer the bare question in the earlier years since undue emphasis on the subject may be as harmful as entirely ignoring it. Matters which the parents do not wish the child to know should not be discussed in front of the child, on the assumption that "he is too young to understand". The observance of these ideals, and the treatment of the child as an individual with rights, tastes and opinions of his own, should avoid the repressions and inhibitions of which we now hear so much.

Bathing Dangers

A Few Don'ts Suggested

The modern child is encouraged to find his feet in the water, if one may so express it, at as early an age as possible. He is encouraged to be fearless but being fearless does not mean being incautious, and a good many tragedies might be averted if children were trained to take some common sense precautions when bathing.

"Take common sense into the water with you" is the basis of a holiday warning issued jointly by the National "Safety First" Association and the Royal Life Saving Society of London. They suggest the following "Don'ts" :—

Don't take risks when bathing. Use common sense.

Don't bathe too soon after a meal. Wait at least two hours.

Don't go beyond your depth alone, and even then only when a good swimmer.

Don't dive into water of which the depth is not known.

Don't swim out to sea. Just as much enjoyment can be obtained by swimming parallel with the shore.

Don't stay in the water when feeling numb or cold.

Don't play or swim near creeks, harbour mouths, etc.

Don't try to swim across rivers or streams. It is not worth the risk unless accompanied by a boat.

Don't enter the water when overheated or fatigued.

Don't allow children or young people to play with rubber floats, rubber balls or other pneumatic appliances, or use them in an attempt to learn to swim. They are dangerous.

Don't lose your head if attacked with cramp. Turn on to the back, keep calm and try to attract help.

Don't bathe in unfrequented places or away from a crowd. There is safety in numbers.

Don't fail to make inquiries first as to tides, currents, etc., when bathing in any less frequented spot.

Don't bathe outside marked safety areas.

Swimming and bathing are health-giving exercises which can be enjoyed with perfect safety if due consideration is given to possible dangers.

—Mosquito Control

(*Continued from page* 359)

(b) *Naturalistic Methods.*—In many permanent water collections such as lakes, ponds, and ditches, the breeding of mosquitoes is kept under control by the attacks of their natural enemies, which must destroy enormous numbers of larvae. Where, however, there is much aquatic vegetation, more especially that of a floating type, large numbers of the larvae may be protected from destruction.

Many small fish such as sticklebacks, gold fish, and the fry of larger fish, will eat larvae greedily. Small ornamental ponds in gardens can often be kept free of these forms if a few gold fish are introduced into them. If, however, there be much vegetation, the shelter for the larvae may be so great that many escape destruction. Weedy ponds, lakes, and ditches are often fruitful breeders of mosquitoes (especially of *A. maculipennis*). In such cases the vegetation should be removed or cut away below the water level so that the larvae are exposed to the attacks of their natural enemies or are washed into uncongenial surroundings.

In some weedy dykes, where it was too expensive to cut the weeds and keep them cut, good results have been obtained by the use of sluice gates which allowed the water to be raised and lowered so that the larvae were washed out of their shelters. A similar method may be used with ornamental lakes if financial conditions permit.

When cresol larvicides or oiling are used extensively on lakes and ponds, it must be remembered that many natural enemies of the larvae may be killed off. This may leave the water more suitable for the breeding of mosquitoes after the temporary effects of these larvicides have passed off.

Marshall records that with *A. cantans*, a spicies which always breeds in densely shaded pools, the removal of trees and bushes around a very prolific breeding ground resulted in the disappearance of the larvae, which only reappeared when the bushes were allowed again to reform shade.

(To be continued)



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Town Planning Or Concrete Castles In The Air—II

(Concluded from the issue of 25th January, 1941)

THERE is very little in our modern towns for us to be proud of. That everything should be organised so that man can do all the things he needs to do, and is there to do, more efficiently and well, this idea has in the last centuries been lost sight of, and we are only just beginning to realise how fatal this is. We are beginning to understand that to let things take their course, just anyhow, is from the point of view of culture disastrous, from the point of view of economics the most costly way. Dirt and disease; lack of sanitation; overcrowding and overcongestion; poverty; the irresponsibility of individual element living at the expense of the community—someone always has to pay for this. In the end you and I have to pay: in increased rates and taxes, in enhanced and artificial prices for the town's amenities (such as they are), and in abnormally high rents.

Take the case of a certain town in Central India. Not so many years ago the town was so plague-ridden that the average life expectancy for men was—can you believe it?—*eighteen years*. This means that if you as a male child had been born there, you could not entertain any great hopes of living beyond your eighteenth birthday. Alarmed, the authorities began to clear up the worst spots, the overpopulated and overcongested areas, and now the average male life expectancy stands at about thirty-four years. This is certainly better, yet it still will not stand comparison with the corresponding figure for England, say, which is about sixty-four, or that for America which is slightly below this. And yet perhaps two centuries ago life expectancy in Europe was no higher than that for India at present. Or take the case of the little town of Redhead in America, which a few years ago was perhaps that country's unhealthiest spot, cholera and typhus ridden. And now, two years after the completion of a proper scheme of sanitation and for the first time since the town's existence, there has not been one single death from either of these diseases. To the inhabitants of Redhead this means: the redundancy of special hospitals, reduced insurance rates all round and reduced workman's health insurance in particular. Further, which do you consider will cost less in the end: ever bigger, more numerous and more expensive hospitals; or the first cost of abolishing to a large extent the reason for their existence?

Town planning is popularly supposed to involve huge and invariably expensive schemes, and hence those who are ignorant of its real purpose and aims always lend to fight shy of it. They would prefer something nice and simple, some detail which they can easily grasp; an improvement to an already existing scheme, say, or patching up some existing condition. In fact this attitude is based on a misconception. You have all heard of the so-called "rationlization of industry", of how

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antiquated and inefficient methods of production can be traced down and replaced by more efficient ones. You have also heard of "efficiency experts" whose job it often is to repair an industry so that it may fulfil its job better and more cheaply, avoiding sources of conflict and of waste. The aim in all cases is to reduce inefficiency to a minimum and, while cutting cost of production, to gain a higher standard of living for its staff. So one of the chief duties of a town planner is akin to those of an efficiency expert: to cut down production costs of the town, as it were, and to see that the whole vast machinery runs more smoothly and cheaply. Town planning is there to increase the town's efficiency; to save money on its building and running.

* * * *

Before we ever start on any scheme of town planning we must visualize the town, not as a number of disjointed small parts, but as one whole *organism*. The town must be seen in proper perspective, as it were; and only after this has been done can we narrow down our field of vision until ordinary details begin to appear. The best way to view the earth would be from the moon: but, failing this advantage, let us start off by taking our own as it stands on the map of India. It is perhaps an important port, the capital of a province, of a State, or the main town of some agricultural area. Notice its geographical position on the seafront, on a river, at the crossing of two trade routes, in the centre of a plain or at the fringe of a range of mountains. Bear in mind the kind of town it is: purely agricultural, an industrial town, a military centre, a place of pilgrimage, a port, an administrative centre, or a mixture of one or more of these. See the main lines of communication converge on it: trade routes, roads, railways, waterways, airways.

Is all this not already suggestive? Of course it is!

Supposing the main wind throughout the year comes from the West. Has the chief residential area of the town been placed to windward, or has industry perhaps been allowed to encroach in this direction? A glance now at a map of bigger scale will tell us. We may also notice that the railway station, which properly belongs on the East side of the town and near the industrial and market area, is not where it should be. As likely as not, also, the main road from the agricultural lands which bear food and produce is allowed to pass through the busy bazaar and is therefore strangled: bullock carts and lorries in overwhelming confusion seeking an outlet to the countryside become entangled in a maze of narrow little streets—some vehicles may even have to start off in a wrong direction and make a wide detour simply because no outlet in the right direction exists. See how the industrial area, a late arrival, has been kept from an easy and short access to the station and is obliged to encroach on fertile agricultural land nearby; or see how an early residential area now forms a lone and stranded island just where it is obvious that the food market should be. See also how, because only the most crooked and meandering streets exist to the fringe of the town and its residential area, and therefore because communication is bad and lengthy, the greater part of the population prefers to stay in the densest area with perhaps three hundred or even more inhabitants to the acre in two or three-storeyed houses. Just imagine the living conditions there.

In such a case, of course, before any scheme of housing can even be considered we should see what can be done about providing an easy access: wide roads, frequent squares, room for 'buses and horse tongas or victorias. You can seek vainly on the map for a garden here, an open space at least, still less for a play ground: there is none—land is far too expensive for that.

And so, even from a study of maps, at first of small scale and then of larger, of the whole country first, before we come to that of the town itself, everything falls into place. We need to study first the very reason for the existence of the town at all, its main support of produce and industry, its main lines of communication, the placing of its vital elements: zones, railway station, markets, bazars, schools, administrative buildings, places of worship—where they actually are, and where they best should be.

This last ideal condition, this imaginary plan which should be aimed at eventually if the town is to run efficiently as one whole well conceived organism, this is the master plan. In years to come, little by little, we proceed to develop the town according to this plan, and according to the money in hand and the occasions as they arise. In a further talk in the future I shall try to give you a more definite instance of such a plan: the master plan for the town of Bombay.

CENSUS OPERATIONS

An Appeal to Public

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, President and Mr. J. M. Datta, Secretary, All-Bengal Census Board, have issued the following:—

"On the eve of the Census we join all responsible leaders of public opinion to make the Census in Bengal a faithful record of the economic and cultural life of our country apart from mere enumeration of the numerical strength of the respective communities. Our appeal is for co-operation with the Census authorities. Successful Census in Bengal will mean hard work and sustained labour on the part of thousands of volunteers and public-spirited non-official workers throughout this province.

"We reciprocate the appeal for unity and co-operation made by certain leaders, including the Chief Minister of Bengal, and we want all organisations working in this national cause to pool their resources and to co-ordinate their acivities for the good of Bengal and particularly for the sake of the communities who have been adversely affected by the boycott of the last Census. Let us not waste our time in mutual recriminations. Let us be alive to the importance of a correct Census from the economic, political and sociological points of view. Census statistics are the common tools and materials of day-to-day business of the Government of every civilized country.

"Please do not non-co-operate with the Census as it will prejudice the vital interests of the community and the nation."

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

CENSUS OPERATIONS IN HOWRAH

In connection with the ensuing census operation all houses in Howrah town have been, we understand, numbered and house lists prepared. The town has been divided into 134 circles and these census circles have been divided into 506 blocks. Supervisors and enumerators have been appointed.

Classes for training census workers are being held and it is expected that training will be completed by the first week of February. A batch of instructors has already been trained for the purpose of helping supervisors.

A list of reserve enumerators is being prepared and all persons who are prepared to assist in correct enumeration have been requested to write to or see the Census Officer-in-charge immediately.

SILCHAR MUNICIPALITY

The credit of being the first Ward in the Silchar Municipality, in its annals, in re-electing unopposed the sitting members to the Board in the municipal election, goes to Tarapur, says a report. Messrs. Rabindra Kanta Sen, Muktear, (Congress); Satindra Mohan Dev and Girija Nath Chowdhury, three sitting members were returned un-opposed from the Tarapur Ward in the last municipal election.

HEALTH EXHIBITION AT JESSORE

An Industrial, Agricultural and Health Exhibition will be opened at Jessore on February 9 by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Bengal.

While the main object of the Exhibition is instruction and education to the masses, arrangements are being made for providing fun and amusements so that the largest number of people can be attracted to the Exhibition which will continue till February 28.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy, Officer-in-charge of the Commercial Museum, Corporation of Calcutta is going down to deliver a lecture on "The Triumphant March of Man" on the 10th February. Mr. N. R. Sarker has also, we understand, agreed to go and deliver a lecture.

Capt. Sinha, Assistant Director of Public Health Malaria Research, will deliver a lecture at the Exhibition on "Malaria and its control." Dr. Chatterjee, Nutrition Officer and Dr. Pandit, Superintendent, Maternity and Child Welfare Work will deliver lectures on their respective subjects on the 11th and 12th February.

One of the best 'Jatra' parties in Bengal will give performances on three nights. Kabi parties have also been engaged to give performances on two days. There will be performances of *Nader Nimai* on two evenings. Free talkie shows will be given for the benefit of the masses.

BIHAR CONGRESSMEN IN LOCAL BODIES

The Behar Provincial Municipal Association, it is understood, have urged upon Mahatma Gandhi in a representation the necessity of Congressmen remaining in local bodies generally, and in office where they command a majority support.

A. R. P. EXPERIMENTS AT AMRITSAR

An 'Air Raid' warning was given there in the Amritsar Cantonments the other day at 10-30 a.m., when two aeroplanes of the Indian Air Force arrived flying very low over the cantonments. In a few moments all the residents shut themselves up in their houses and shops, several going to the newly constructed shelters complying with the instructions issued to them by the military authorities. The All-clear signal was given half an hour later.

Amritsar Cantonments had black-outs for four days at a stretch last week by way of experiment, all street lights being closed from 6 p.m. till 6 a.m. while the lights inside premises were dimmed or shaded.

RESTRICTIONS ON KITE-FLYING

Restrictions on kite-flying and playing of certain other games in municipal limits have been placed by the Abbottabad Municipality. The Committee has framed certain bye-laws in this connection which have been approved by the Frontier Government.

According to the new rules no person within the municipal area of the Abbottabad Municipality shall fly kites by means of thread or string which is composed wholly or in part of metallic wire or which has been treated with powdered glass.

Another rule forbids the flying of kites and playing of games in the vicinity of electric, telegraph or telephone wire or poles.

Breach of the bye-laws it is notified, is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

LAHORE SWEEPERS TO BE REGISTERED

A new scheme for collection and disposal of filth and rubbish from the municipal area by sanitary methods has been drawn up by the Municipal Officer of Health, Lahore.

According to the scheme private sweepers will have to get themselves registered at the municipal office free of cost. They will be required to take covered buckets, initial supply of which will be made free of cost from the municipal office. The registered sweepers will be required to remove human excreta separate from other rubbish in covered buckets, which will be emptied in night soil receptacles with air tight lids placed in filth depots and removed from there at night in motor trucks. Human excreta will be trenched at the municipal filth dumping grounds and sold to cultivators after it has transformed into humus. Rubbish other than human excreta will be carried by sweepers to the municipal rubbish carts and motor trucks, which will be stationed at filth depots and other convenient places for the purpose. Non-organic rubbish will be used to fill up depressions and the organic one carried to municipal filth dumping grounds for sale to cultivators.

BOMBAY TAILORS ON STRIKE

A large number of tailors in Bombay have gone on strike demanding the restoration of their original wages, which were subjected to a cut, and better conditions of service. An appeal was made by the workers to the Labour Commissioner, but it is reported that the contractors, who engage a large number of tailors, are unwilling to restore the original wages. At a largely attended meeting of tailors a resolution was passed, requesting the Government to intervene in the strike.

INNS AND HOTELS IN PESHAWAR

The enactment of bye-laws governing and regulating the maintenance and building of inns, taverns, hotels, serais and other lodging houses in Peshawar is contemplated by the Peshawar Municipal Committee. The matter is now under the consideration of a Sub-Committee.

At present, serais and lodging houses are kept in very insanitary and unhygienic conditions. There are in many cases, no proper arrangements for ventilation and several persons are huddled together in small rooms. This affects adversely the health of the residents of the serais, and, what is worse, the general population of the city also suffers. The cholera epidemic of 1938 in Peshawar originated in one of these serais. Experts opinion attributes the high incidence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in the city to the general insanitary conditions of lodging houses.

JULLUNDAR DISTRICT BOARD

The general elections of the Town Committees at Noormahal, Rahon, Banga and Nawanshahr Doaba have been postponed to next year on account of the war exigencies. The life of the District Board is, we learn, also to be extended by another year for the same reasons.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL IN SIALKOT

Silver Jubilee Maternity Hospital has been opened at the town of Daska, in the Sialkot district. The hospital has cost Rs. 18,000, the initial cost being brone by the District Red Cross Society out of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund while the maintenance has been taken over by the District Board. Four acres of land worth Rs. 20,000 was given free of cost for the construction of the Hospital building by a local Zaildar. Attached to the hospital a Child and Maternity Welfare Centre has been established in a building given free of cost by a local contractor.

HONORARY SERVICE AT HOSPITALS

"The principle that a successful doctor should spend part of his available time and energy in the public hospitals and lend his skill without reward for the treatment of the poor has been accepted in Britain and the Continent of Europe. It is a principle which should be extended to India too," said His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor, United Provinces, during his recent visit to the Seva Samiti Hospital at Allahabad.

His Excellency added, "If a hospital is to be successful, it must have an endowment. It must have money to meet the day-to-day expenditure. Government do not have unlimited funds by any means, and if our hospitals are not to carry on a hand-to-mouth existence they must have adequate endowment."

His Excellency hoped that despite difficulties caused by the war, it might be possible to start work on the proposed new hospital for Allahabad.

SECTION 144 AGAINST COUNCILLORS

An order, under Section 144, Cr. P. C., was promulgated recently against the Hajipur Municipal Councillors. The Municipal Office was locked and police were posted there following scences of rowdyism on the occasion of the election of the Chairman.

It is stated a large number of outsiders had entered the municipal office and as the voting for the election of the Chairman commenced an altercation developed into a free fight, necessitating police intervention.

The situation, however, is now reported to be quiet.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS FOR MADRAS

Increase in the tax on property; in the duty on transfer of property, in the tax on cycles and carts and on private markets are said to be included in the Budget proposals of the Commissioners of the Madras Corporation for 1941-42, which are now in the hands of the Standing Committee of Taxation and Finance.

BOMBAY'S TRAINED AMBULANCE FLEET

Bombay has a complete and fully trained ambulance unit, equipped with a fleet of 25 ambulances, working in the city to convey sick and wounded men from the docks and hospitals and from the hospitals to the trains.

SHORTAGE OF ELECTRICITY AT AMRITSAR

The Textile Manufacturers' Association of Amritsar in the course of an important communication to the Punjab Government says that there has developed an increased demand for Indian manfactures, which has necessitated the expansion of Indian industry. This legitimate expansion is being hampered at Amritsar because the Municipal Committee is not sanctioning any new connections for industrial concerns nor permitting installation of additional load in the existing factories. The Punjab Government has in this connection been requested to take needful steps at an early date to ensure proper supply of electricity for industrial concerns at Amritsar.

TAJ MAHAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Taj Mahal Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government recently visited Agra and examined the Dome of the Taj and its foundations.

The report is said not to have been yet ready.

LONDON MAYOR'S THANKS FOR PUNJAB

The Lord Mayor of London has, it is reported, cabled his thanks to the people of the Punjab and the Punjab Government for their recent contribution of Rs. 1,00,000. It will be recalled that on December 23, the Punjab Government's contribution of Rs. 50,000 and an equal amount allocated by His Excellency the Governor out of the Punjab War Purposes Fund were remitted to the Lord Mayor of London by cable.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

BENGAL MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

At the general meeting of the Bengal Mill-owners' Association held at the premises of the Association on Saturday last, Rai Sahib Suresh Chandra Ghose was elected President of the Association, Mr. Debendra Nath Choudhury and Mr. Mohanlal Shah, Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Narendra Nath Law, Mr. Girija Prasanna Chakravarti, Mr. Brij Mohan Bagri, Mr. Suryya Kumar Basu, Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta and Mr. Raghu Nath Dutta were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Association. Mr. Subinoy Bhattacharyya was appointed Secretary.

The President and the new Committee of the Association met Mr. S. C. Mitter, Director of Industries, Bengal, at a Tea Party on last Monday afternoon when various problems affecting the cotton mill industry in Bengal and how the Department of Industries in co-operation with the Bengal Mill-owners' Association could tackle them effectively, were discussed.

Among those present were Messrs. S. K. Basu, D. N. Choudhuri, M. L. Shah, G. Chakravarti, D. N. Datta, M. N. Sarkar and S. Bhattacharjee.

CLEANER CALCUTTA CAMPAIGN

The Cleaner Calcutta Compaign organised by the Publicity Department, Calcutta Corporation, in co-operation with the Cleaner Calcutta Committee (Health Week) was inaugurated on Saturday afternoon by Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee, President, Rotary Club, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta. Twenty-four hand-carts picturesquely decorated with instructive charts and posters depicting the requirements of cleanliness started to move around the city in four units for two days. The moving exhibition started from the Commercial Museum of the Corporation and paraded through the different streets, bustees and bye-lanes of Calcutta. About fifty thousand leaflets and hand-bills were distributed along with the moving show.

The function was attended at the Commercial Museum among others by Lady Brikmyre, Dr. A. C. Ukil, Mr. B. Sen-Gupta, Mrs. Lila Ghosh, Dr. R. N. Ghosh, Dr. B. N. Dey, Mr. Jnananjan Neogy and Mr. B. R. Das.

Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee inaugurating the Exhibition congratulated the organisers. He hoped that in future the exhibition would be bigger than the present one.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee. Directer of Public Health, Bengal, observed that by organising such exhibition they would be able to throw a flood of light in different bustees.

Rai Bahadur Prof. H. C. De requested the organisers to approach various educational institutions to help and co-operate with their laudable object.

Dr. Borjendra Ganguli read the Annual Report of the Cleaner Calcutta Committee.

VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE STRIKE CALLED OFF

Women students of the Vidyasagar College, who went on strike on January 21 as a protest against the decision of the college authorities to change their midday classes into morning classes, decided to call off the strike and join their classes from Wednesday last.

Women students met at a meeting under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Ghose, Principal of the College, on Tuesday. Dr. Ghose gave an assurance to the students that he would move the Governing Body of the College so that at least in the coming session midday classes were held for the benefit of the first and third year students as at present.

The girls having been satisfied with what Dr. Ghose said, decided to call off the strike.

AN APPEAL TO STUDENTS

REMEMBER

JADABPUR T. B. HOSPITALS

The only one of its kind in Bengal, when you celebrate the Saraswati Puja. Help the Hospital to extend and save the lives of hundreds of your unfortunate brother and sister students. There is no worthier cause which needs your help and co-operation to-day.

Send your contributions to—

Dr. K. S. Ray, Medical Superintendent.
JADABPUR T. B. HOSPITAL
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MURAL PAINTINGS EXHIBITION

An Exhibition of Indian and Ceylonese Mural Paintings by Mr. Sarkis Katchadourain, an Iranian aritist of international repute, was opened by Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee at the Darbhanga Buildings, Calcutta University, on Monday morning. The Exhibition has been organised by the Indian Society of Oriental Art and will remain open up to 5th February next.

In opening the Exhibition, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee said that India had attained the height of glory in the domain of art and architecture. Many of those beautiful things had been practically lost now. Mr. Sarkis Katchadourain had not only reproduced some of the Mural Paintings from the South but had practically reconstructed them. He hoped that the paintings at the Exhibition would stimulate the desire for the study of Indian art and architecture in the University and outside. He thanked Mr. Sarkis Katchadourain on behalf of the University and the Society of Oriental Art and hoped that before the talented artist left Calcutta, he would be able to give some short talks about his paintings.

Among those present were Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Brown, Mrs. P. K.

Roy, Mrs. Indira Devi Choudhurani, Prof. Sahid Suhrawardy, Prof. and Mrs. Benoy Kumar Sarcar, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Mr. J. Chakravorty, Principal Mukul De, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Prof. Hem Chandra Ray Choudhury, Mrs. Srimati Tagore, Mr. Jamini Ganguly, Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Prof. F. Levi and Mrs. Levi and Mr. Srish Chatterjee.

TRIBUTES TO ALI BROTHERS

Tributes to the memory of Maulana Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were paid at a largely attended meeting of Moslems held in Mohammad Ali Park, Calcutta, on Sunday last on the occasion of the Ali Brothers Day.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, who presided, said that the lines of progress laid down by Maulana Mohammad Ali still held good and if they were to follow them, they would reach their goal soon. He said that he had the good fortune in working with the Ali brothers for more than two decades and in course of his long acquaintance with them he had realised the spirit with which they worked for the Muslims in India.

"It has become doubtful," the Mayor continued, "whether we are to-day following in the footsteps of those who have gone before us. We shout Pakistan, liberty and freedom, but have we really developed the will to achieve anything? The world is in great turmoil and our leaders should see to it that we come out of it better and happier".

Some other speakers also addressed the meeting.

SEVA SADAN DAY

As in previous years the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan Day will be held this year on Saturday, the 15th February. In aid of this Seva Sadan Day—workers will go round the city with coupons of Rs. 5, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 only. It is hoped the general public will respond to the appeal of Seva Sadan for help.

The Seva Sadan needs expansion, which means money. But the money so much needed will be easy to collect if only the public will it. It should be remembered that the Seva Sadan is the fittest tribute to the memory of the late Deshabandhu C. R. Das.

Seva Sadan Coupons will be sold from the 1st to the 28th of February next.

CALCUTTA ART EXHIBITION

The second annual Art Exhibition of the Calcutta School of Crafts was opened by Mr. O. C. Ganguly at 47, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on Sunday last. Mr. Ganguly commended the various exhibits on display and wished the school every success.

The exhibition includes a number of photographs and water-colours. There is also a display of brass and wood crafts.

LATE DR. HARINATH GHOSE

Rai Bahadur Dr. Harinath Ghose, Professor of Medicine in children's diseases of the Carmichael Medical College breathed his last on Wednesday, the 29th January, at his Calcutta residence in Cornwallis Street. He had been suffering from blood pressure and on the night of his death had a sudden stroke of apoplexy to which he succumbed.

He was about 70 years old and left behind him his widow, three sons, three daughters and a number of grand-children.

He took his medical degree in 1898, from the Medical College with distinction, and obtained his M.D., in 1911, securing record marks and gold medals. He then joined the Bengal Medical Service and worked as Teacher of Medicine in the Campbell Medical School and later on served as a Civil Surgeon. On retirement from Government service he accepted the post of a visiting Physician in the Carmichael Medical College and Hospital. He was also the Professor of Medicine in Children's diseases in which he was a specialist.

The Rai Bahadur wrote a number of treaties on Medicine and Hygiene, etc., and also contributed articles on medicinal subjects in daily and periodical papers. He also evinced keen interest in Ayurveda and studied the science thoroughly. Rai Bahadur Ghose was one of the Directors of the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., and was the President of the Ward Health Association of Ward No. 1, and was also connected with various public institutions.

The Rai Bahadur was very popular and much loved and respected by all for his amiable character and unassuming nature.

AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS' CONFERENCE

With an earnest appeal to the votaries of Ayurveda to repair to the villages and there devote themselves to the service of their fellowmen Kaviraj Satish Chandra Sen, Visak-Bhusan, concluded the address he delivered as President of the All-Bengal Ayurved Chikitsak Sammelan held on last Saturday afternoon at the Asutosh Hall of the Calcutta University.

Dr. Syama Prosad Mookerjee urged the Ayurvedists to join hands in securing from the Government their legitimate rights and privileges.

In hoisting the "Dhanuntwari Flag" Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose said that the flag stood as the emblem of Ayurveda every part of which bore the sanction of the Sastras. Service of humanity was the motto of Ayurveda. So this flag was ochre-coloured which represented the spirit of sacrifice and a complete detachment from the material interests of life.

The science of Ayurveda, as it was taught in modern times, did not restrict itself rigidly to the contribution of India alone. It was enriching itself by the latest researches of the west as well. This synthetic process, said Mr. Bose, was quite in keeping with the spirit of India the culture of which was never proscriptive or exclusive but which always encouraged expansion through assimilation.

Mahomohopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Vice-President and Kavirajes Bimalanda Tarkatirtha and Jyotirmoy Sen sent messages conveying good wishes for the success of the conference.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

By 36 to 21 votes, six members remaining neutral, the Senate of Calcutta University, adopted on Saturday last the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the provisions of the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, urging the immediate withdrawal of the measure and creation of "a favourable atmosphere for a calm and dispassionate consideration of the problems of educational advancement of the province." The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Asizul Haque, presided.

In the opinion of the Committee, the Bill as framed was not calculated to advance the cause of secondary education in Bengal, and that the Board, as envisaged in the measure, would "fail to command the confidence of large classes and sections of the people and would neither be representative in character nor independent in the discharge of its duties."

The supporters of the motion for adoption of the report, while admitting the imperative necessity of reorganizing secondary education in the province, criticized the measure as lacking in essentials that would foster close co-operation between the University, the public and the Government so as to produce a real educational advancement of the province.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

PROPOSED PARK AT ENTALLY

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—We, the rate-payers and residents of Entally (Ward No. 19) beg to draw the attention of the Councillors of Calcutta Corporation, to the following facts for favourable consideration :—

The Calcutta Corporation has acquired a plot of land at 45, Ananda Palit Road with an area of 2 bighas 5 kattahs and 13 chittaks, for a public park in Ward No. 19. Naturally, steps are in this connection being taken to perpetuate the memory of some departed distinguished person of Entally. The late Dr. Sagar Lal Palit, who was a distinguished son of Entally and a Commissioner to the Calcutta Corporation for a long time,—who was connected with many local associations and organisations,—who was the real founder of present Entally,—who voluntarily resigned from the Corporation on reasons of health, and gladly offered his position to the late Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar in the year 1910, has not yet been honoured by the Calcutta Corporation by the naming of any park or road after him.

The late Mr. Palit's family has been living in the locality for the last hundred years, seven generations having already been passed here. His memory is still fresh in the minds of the people of the locality due to his selfless, valuable services for this Ward, and it is the imperative duty of the local people to take adequate steps to keep alive the memory of the said illustrious deceased, in a fit manner.

We would therefore propose that the proposed Park be named as "Sagar Palit Park" after the name of said late Dr. Sagar Lal Palit and we believe this proposal will be appreciated by the local people and no difficulties whatsoever will arise in this connection.—Yours, etc.,

JOGESH CHANDRA SARKAR,
Secretary, Entally Welfare League,
and others.

18/1, Gope Lane, Entally,
Calcutta, 27th January, 1941.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

WATER WORKS INSPECTORS' CLUB

A social function of the Inspectors' Club, Water Works Department, Corporation of Calcutta, was held on Saturday, the 25th January, at 4 p.m. at 194, Manicktala Main Road (the Garden House of Sj. Mahendra Nath Sreemany).

Amongst the distinguished guests present were Councillors, Mr. I. B. Beed, Mr. N. N. Dalal, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. J. C. Ghose, Mr. Haridas Saha, Mr. A. C. Das, Mr. D. Mukherjee, Mr. K. C. Chakravarty, Mr. Adamji Oosman, Mr. B. Banerji, Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury, Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghose, Dr. Subodh Chandra Sarkar, Mr. C. Griffiths, Mr. M. M. Haque (*ex*-Councillor), Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, (Chief Executive Officer), Mr. S. C. Chakravarti, (Executive Engineer, Water Works), Mr. P. C. Gupta, (Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works), Mr. P. D. Ghose (Sub-Engineer), Mr. S. N. Das, (D. H. O.) and others.

Guests were entertained with light refreshment. There were also arrangements for vocal and instrumental music.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 4th February, 1941 for the following posts for the Baldeodas Maternity Home (Corporation of Calcutta).

(1) One Sister-in-charge, pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month with free unfurnished quarters.

(2) One War Sister, pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month with free unfurnished quarters

(3) One female R. M. O.; allowance Rs. 75 per month for part time work.

(4) Two staff nurses; pay Rs. 65—3—80 per month with free unfurnished quarters.

Candidates for the posts under (1) and (2) above must possess the Senior Certificate in General Nursing and Midwifery and must be capable of giving practical instruction in vernacular to pupil nurses under training when necessary.

Candidates for the post under (3) should be registered medical practitioners.

Candidates for the posts under (4) shall be fully qualified nurses.

Applicants should also state :—(1) Age, (2) Past services, if any (3) whether related to the Mayor or Deputy Mayor or any Alderman, Councillor or Statutory Officer of the Corporation

The selected candidates will have to submit a Declaration under Section 54/A of the Calcutta Municipal Act before joining their duties. Those selected for the posts under (1) and (2) and (4) above will have to contribute to the Corporation Provident Fund and will be guided by the Leave and Service and other Rules of the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office. J. P. CHAUDHURI,
The 30th January, 1941. Actg : Health Officer.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that application has been received from Mr. Krishna Chandra Nandi the recorded occupier of stalls Nos. 7 and 8 in Block "F" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the stalls to Mr. Khem Chand Asumal Bhag-Chandani.

Objection, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

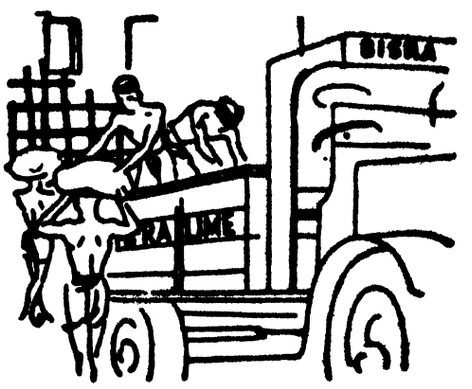
S. S. Hogg Market, GEO. C. WOODWARD,
The 24th January, 1941. *Superintendent.*



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VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Jitoo Ahir ...	Sealdah Station ..	Milk ...	30-8-40	12 0
Sarju Sha ...	70-B, Mirzapur Street	Butter ...	30-8-40	10 0
Monorom Dey & Dwarika N. Dey	17, Prem Ch. Boral St.	Ghee ...	30-8-40	20 0
Amulya Ghosh ...	Sealdah Station ...	Milk ...	23-8-40	12 0
Dhananjoy Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Exposure ...	16-8-40	10 0
Behari Goala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16-8-40	6 0
Nanda Sha ...	2, Madhu Gupta Lane	Do. ...	2-8-40	2 0
Kshetra Nath Singha ...	16-1, Shyam Ch. Dey Street	Under Sec. 390 ...	2-8-40	5 0
Gangadhar Sha ...	57-2, Prem Ch. Boral Street	Exposure ...	30-8-40	2 0
Rit Lal Sha ...	69-A, Mirzapur Street	Butter ...	9-8-40	15 0
Manmatha N. Dey ...	38, Harrison Road ...	Exposure ...	23-8-40	3 0
Muktilal Marwari ...	110-A, Machuabazar St.	Ghee ...	2-8-40	50 0
Muhammad Ashraf ...	112-1, Harrison Road	Do. ...	2-8-40	12 0
Mannu Ahir ...	116-1-1, Do. ...	Jilapi ...	2-8-40	20 0
Matilal ...	8, Tara Chand Dutt St.	Laddu ...	9-8-40	20 0
Bhooramal ..	19, Eden Hospital Road	Mustard oil ...	2-8-40	25 0
Padma Lochon Panda ...	3, Sambhu Chatterji St.	Do. ...	2-8-40	10 0

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Per thousand per year. 2

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Re. 2 per set.

1. Supply of calves during 1941-42.
2. Lighting street oil lamps during 1941-42.
3. Supply of Electric Lighting Stores during 1941-42.
4. Supply of Gas mantles, nozzles and glass inner bulbs during 1941-42.
5. Supply and delivery of Hardware and Engineering stores during 1941-42.
6. Supply of Indian Pig Iron during 1941-42.
7. Supply of mild steel, chequered plates, etc., during 1941-42.
8. Supply of sleepers during 1941-42.
9. Supply of paints and varnishes during 1941-42.
10. Supply of metals other than Iron and Steel during 1941-42.
11. Supply of bearing springs, draw-bar hooks, etc., during 1941-42.
12. Supply of pipes and fittings during 1941-42.
13. Supply of Miscellaneous stores during 1941-42.
14. Laying 15 in. and 10 in. S. W. Pipe sewer in place of existing sewers in portion of Alimuddin Street.
15. Supply of six 1½ ton, five 2½ ton, five 3½ ton and alternately three 5—6 ton lorry chassis, tractor and two 5-seater cars.
16. Supply of carts for carrying pipes etc., during 1941-42.
17. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 4th February, for 3 and 4 on 5th February, for 5 on 6th February, for 6 and 7 on 11th February, for 8 and 9 on 14th February, for 10 to 12 on 18th February, for 13 on 19th February, for 14 and 15 on 20th February and for 16 and 17 on 21st February, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills. Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th January, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Saturday, the 8th February, 1941 upto 1 p.m. :—

182. Repairs to store room and office at North Garage, District I—Rs. 159, dated 28th January, 1941, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 28th January, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District I and Cossipore.

Re : Repairs to Manicktolla Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 3rd February, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be comple hin 1½ months from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 28th January, 1941.

To All Petty Improvement Contractors District III & Dhappa

Re. Making pucca the existing Smith-shop at P. B. P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 4th February, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th January, 1941.

Notice to Contractors

Registration of Names as Contractors for 1941-42.

Applications are invited in duplicate for Registration of names as Contractors for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each. Each application in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Application for Registration of Names as Contractor for.....". Application forms in duplicate may be obtained during office hours from the Central Record Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42 in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water Works Department and Dhappa—12th February, 1941.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42, in Districts I, II, III, IV and Dhappa—13th February, 1941.

Every applicant will have to deposit in the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 either in cash or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures as earnest money for Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works and for Petty Improvement Works respectively and the same in the case of selected contractors will be held as security for the due performance and observance of the terms and conditions of the agreement or contract, a form of which may be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 30th January, 1941.

Sale of Corporation Waste Papers

Offers per maund are invited for the purchase of Corporation waste papers consisting of condemned files, papers and registers, etc., and of unserviceable paste boards for the year 1941-42.

Separate offers should be given for the purchase of surplus municipal publications printed on good paper.

The approved contractors shall have to execute agreements and also to furnish security deposits of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 only respectively.

The contractors for waste-papers shall arrange for tearing up into pieces the records before taking delivery.

Offers in sealed covers must reach the undersigned by the 14th February, 1941.

M. S. ANAM,
Keeper of Records.
Central Municipal Office,
The 29th January, 1941.

Quotations Invited

NOTICE

Re. Supplying and Fixing High and Low Water Gauges at Hasnabad, Malancha and Haroahat Gauge Stations.

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. of Monday, the 3rd February, 1941, for supplying and fixing (including conveying to the sites) high and low water gauge at the following gauge stations :—

1. Hasnabad—2 Nos. 1 high and 1 low.
2. Malancha " " " "
3. Haroahat " " " "

(Continued on page 874)

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
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(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore,

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Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,13,00,000

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Capital Issued & Subscribed	...	„ 1,20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	„ 48,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	„ 55,00,000

Calcutta Office :—11, CLIVE STREET,

ALL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

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Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

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LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.
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1. Savings	3 per cent per annum
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Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—Mr. L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

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CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Intending tenderers may call at this office on any working day for other informations required in this respect. The successful tenderer must complete the work within 30 days and must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th January, 1941.

NOTICE

Quotations are hereby invited and will be received by the undersigned upto Monday, the 3rd February, 1941, for supplying at the Corporation camp at Bhojerhat, 600 Sal pegs, 4 in. diameter and 4 ft. long. The delivery must be completed within a week from the date of intimation of the acceptance of offer.

Intending tenderer may call at this office on any working day for other informations in this respect. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department.

A. N. BANERJEE.
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th January, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

NOTICE

Quotation for supplying and maintaining 4 Nos. Ferry Boats

Ferry boats, with one *Manjhi* each, along the South West Channel between the 9th and 17th miles in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme for the year 1941-42 are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto Tuesday, the 4th February, 1941. Rates should be quoted by month only and the department reserves the right of terminating the contract earlier than a year, if and when considered necessary.

Intending tenderers may call at the office during office hours in any working day for other particulars, if required, in this respect. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th January, 1941.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the Public Auction to be held on the 15th February, 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, and Central Municipal Office at 2-30 p.m. punctually :—

(1) Four pieces of slabs of Billiard Table.
(2) Two Hand Printing Machines (incomplete in parts, out of order, 12 pieces).
(3) One Iron Slab.
(4) Two Stitching Machines in parts, (out of order).
(5) Two wooden frames.
(6) One Almirah.
(7) Three Iron Shafts.
(8) One Iron Safe.
(9) One wooden stand.
(10) One Steel Box.
(11) One Glass Wooden Almirah.
(12) One Glass Mirror.
(13) One Wooden Almirah.
(14) One Marble-top Teapoy.
(15) One Small Wooden Almirah (glass fitted).
(16) One Alna
(17) One Wooden Table with drawer.
(18) Three Chairs.
(19) One Wooden Almirah.
(20) One Iron Chest with stand.
(21) One Round Marble-topped table.
(22) One Singer Sewing Machine with stand without tools.

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th January, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Idoo one of the recorded occupiers of Stall No. 64 in Block C (old) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for registration of the name of his grandson Abdul Aziz as the sole occupier of the said stall. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

GEO. C. WOODWARD,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 28th January, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the names of Messrs. Sk. Abdul Waheb, Sk. Abdul Massaid and Sk. Manwar Ali as occupiers of Stalls Nos. 36—37 in Block D in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of Messrs. Jonab Ali and Yad Ali, the recorded occupiers of the stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st January, 1941.

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of all the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserve price at a public auction to be held by the Chief Executive Officer, at the Central Municipal Office, on Friday, the 14th February, 1941, at 5 p.m., on the conditions specifically mentioned in the form of agreement to be executed by the successful bidder at his cost within seven days from the date of auction. The successful bidder shall have to furnish, in cash, an earnest deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises is to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the first purchaser. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids.

The plans of the lands, the form of agreement, conditions of sale and other necessary particulars may be seen and obtained on personal enquiry in the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours.

Description of lands :—

(1) Land at the junction of Upper Chitpore Road and Joy Mitter Street, Ward No. 3, measuring about 4 kottahs, approximately.

N.B.—A strip of land on the eastern side of this plot has been set apart for the present. The successful bidder for this plot must agree to purchase the said strip at the same rate if and when it is available for sale.

(2) Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Harshi Street, Ward No. 9, measuring about 1 k. 2 ch. 12 sq. ft., 1 k. 11 ch. 15 sq. ft., 1 k. 13 ch. 15 sq. ft. and 1 k. 14 ch. 30 sq. ft. respectively.

(3) Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on Sankar Bose Road, Ward No. 24, measuring about 6 k. 6 ch., 5 k. 4 ch., 5 k. 4 ch., and 7 k. respectively.

(4) Lot No 7 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Monsatala Lane and Pipe Road Ward No. 25, measuring 5 k. 13 ch. approximately.

(5) Lots Nos. 7, 11 and 12 on Hussain Sha Road, Ward No. 25, measuring about 7 k. 3 ch., 5 k. 12 ch. and 5 k. 12 ch. respectively.

(6) Plots Nos. A, B, C and D on Beerpara Lane, Ward No. 31, measuring about 5 k. 14 ch., 5 k. 3 ch., 4 k. 14 ch. and 4 k. 9 ch. respectively.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th January, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to Section 190 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for additional costs to be imposed if the bills are not paid within seven days from the date of presentation. Their attention is also invited to Section 191 of the Act which provides for moveable articles to be held under distraint and sold if the bills are not paid within seven days after the service of notices of demand. They are therefore requested to pay up their dues early as under the provisions of Section 149 of the said Act the rate bills for a quarter fall due and become payable within "the 15th of the first month of the quarter, to which they relate."

Defaulting ratepayers should note that if the arrears of rates are not paid when the bills are presented for payment, "action will be taken for their recovery under the provisions of the law."

Applications for reconsideration of assessment including those now pending will not be considered unless full payment of all the arrears is made by the applicants. If not paid up, steps for the recovery of such arrears will be taken under the provisions of law as in any other case.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

License for Corporation Properties Etc.

Offers, in sealed covers, superscribed as "Rent for Corporation Properties" are invited from the public, to be submitted to the Chief Valuer and Surveyor, on or before Thursday, the 6th February, 1941, in respect of the following :—

(a) Annual license fee for taking license of the ferry service between Paramanick Ghat at Cossipore and Lala Babu Shire Ghat at Belur, for a period of 3 years.

(b) Consolidated salami and license fee for taking the license for the tank and fruit trees in the Kasiabagan Burial Ground, for a period of 4 years.

The successful offerers will have to deposit one year's fee as security in respect of (a) and the whole consolidated offer in respect of (b), on the acceptance of their offers. Other conditions of the licenses may be seen at the office of the undersigned, on any working day, during office hours.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 24th January, 1941.

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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

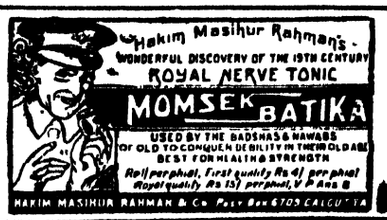
11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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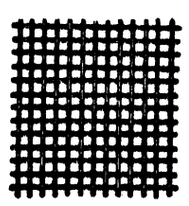
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ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef "	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin "	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney)		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted "	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump "	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz.	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin "	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder "	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer				
Hind-quarter "				
Saddle				
Leg per lb.	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb.	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0		
Breast "	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer	0 14 0		0 12 0			
Leg "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Saddle per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0		
Shoulder per seer	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0		
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 6				
Heart "	0 0 9	0 1 0				
Liver "	0 2 0	0 5 0				
Brain "	0 1 3	0 2 0				
Tongue "	0 2 0	0 3 0				
Trotters "	0 0 6	0 0 9				
Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6				
Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0				
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0					
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0				


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AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb.	0 6 0	
Salt Pork	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive "	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.


PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY CURING & MOUNTING
Dermis TANNERS & TAXIDERMISTS
HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS SUIT CASES SHOES, Etc
73, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA




Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 3 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...		
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	3 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Litchees per 100 (Muzaffarpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Looket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Monkey Litchees per 100		

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ...		
Musk melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritsagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—	0 1 0	0 3 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Peare Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
35	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
35A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, Superintendent.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb. ... —	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. —	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suji	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ..	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, --		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

} Price per tin

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb—	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label ½ lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 10 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ½ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
„ 28B	0 4 0	Do	Meat 3	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 3	0 7 0	Do.			
G. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd „ „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		
Kagji Lemon per score ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay „ ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	1 6 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 0	1 3 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patol Murshidabad per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Disi per seer ...		
Do. Hilly ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 0 6	0 2 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling „ ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans „ ...	0 3 0	
Squash „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato „ ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ..		
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma „ ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi „ ...	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore „ ...	1 4 0	
Khobani „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer ...		
Dates Basra per lb. ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12 .	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fasli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ..		
Orange Ichanagore .		
Do. Sylhet ..		
Do. Darjeeling 20—50	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur .		
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ..	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears ..		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling .		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ..	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ..		
Do. Dholka ..		
Raisin (Red) per seer .	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana „ .		0 12 0
Almond shelled „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell .	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large .	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled „ ..		
Nut Ground „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. „ ...	1 0 0	
Bombay .. „ ..	1 0 0	
Aligarh . „ ...		
Jessore .. per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur .. „ ...	1 4 0	
Pabna .. „ ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga .. „ ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur .. „ ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee „ ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda „ per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) „ ...	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ..	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kamini per maund ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata —	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ..	0 4 3	
Java „ „ ...	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer ..	0 1 3	
Flour „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee „ ...	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil „ ...		23 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal per seer ..	0 3 0	
Arhar ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari ..		0 2 0
Moscor (split)		
Do. (khari) . ..	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal	0 2 6	
Do.	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli ..	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin ...		3 2 0
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand „ ...		3 10 0
„ „ Bulk ...		3 12 0
Snowflake per tin ...		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	0 2 3
Do. per bottle ...	...	
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15 Milk 1	0 3 0 each 0 3 0	Vegetables. Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kaminl (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinishakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled		—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
,, Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—		
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
			0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
,, Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	D. .
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 389)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi &Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 2 0	
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „				
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ ½268—269			F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-18 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 68	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Muslkhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 20-21	„ 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „				
„ 52	„ 45-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0 4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 81	„ 1-2 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 82	„ 1-11 „				
„ 89	„ 1-8 „				
„ 85	„ 1-10 „				
„ 83	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
7	„ 0-9 „		309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 12	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 28 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	
„ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 35—36	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 36, 46, & 54	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	0 11 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45		
Poultry— Hen Coops „ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, Executive Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Orab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi)		0 2 6
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi)	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosberry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 1 9
GRINDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 5 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 3
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk	2 15 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	2 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

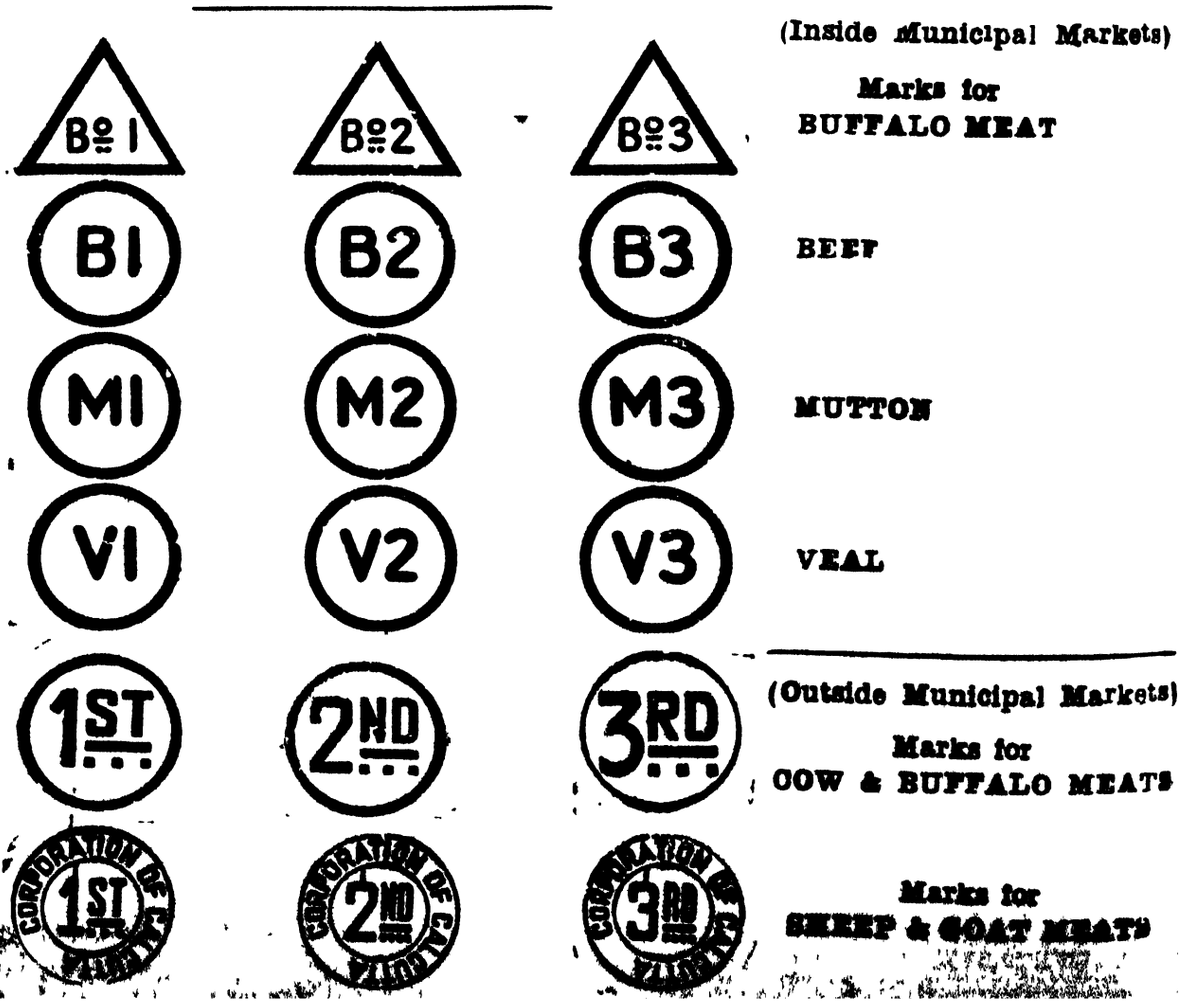
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Shiong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangan	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,,		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,,		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		
,, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,,	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,,	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,,		
Khasaree ,,	0 1 9	
Kalai ,,		0 2 0
Biuli ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,,	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

Improvement Scheme for Beliaghata

Those interested in the early improvement of the added areas of Calcutta will at last learn now with feelings of distinct pleasure and relief that the Local Government have in a recent notification accorded their sanction to Improvement Scheme No. IV—Manicktala (Beliaghata Main Road to Narkeldanga Main Road) and to the estimate amounting to Rs. 40,31,000 which represents the nett cost of the Scheme as well as to Improvement Scheme No. IV—Maniktala (Supplementary)—Excavation Area, and the estimate amounting to Rs. 22,66,600 which represents the nett cost of the Scheme. The planning and execution of big schemes like these must in the very nature of things look like proceeding at a slow pace, but let us not grudge or grumble when the process though slow is steady.

Mahajati Sadan

Elsewhere in this issue is published an appeal for funds made by Mr. N. C. Mitra, Secretary to the Subhas Congress Fund, for pushing on vigorously the work of construction of the Mahajati Sadan, which as aptly named by the great Poet Tagore, is intended pre-eminently to be a home of many-sided cultures for our great nation. As pointed out in the appeal, the task of completing the building has, with the unexpected disappearance of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose, devolved entirely on his friends, followers and countrymen. The great edifice, already a long way under construction, promises to be unique in many respects, and our countrymen owe it to themselves to see to it that the work of construction is expedited with the necessary funds forthcoming even during Sj. Bose's absence. It is a grand conception for Bengal's capital city to have a building of this kind, and even admirers of Sj. Subhas Bose who may not see eye to eye with him politically, may be able with a broad outlook and a long-range vision to persuade themselves to help the cause which has nothing aggressive about it. For his friends and co-workers who can ill afford to let his project down on any plea whatsoever, there is but one clear-cut line of duty in this matter, and that is [illegible]

themselves unsparingly to translate the grandeur of his dream into a reality,—the reality of brick-mortar-and-stone projecting itself into the accommodating vastness above to the lasting glory of a nation that wanted an institution and had it,—the reality of getting together earnest worshippers of the great common ideal under the same roof. And wherever he may be, now or in future, Sj. Bose shall then have the genuine pleasure of seeing the great work accomplished—a People's Hall raised through the concerted efforts of an entire people! Yes, it is essentially a people's cause, and we commend the appeal to our people.

Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill

So we are not allowed to continue long with the optimism which we came fondly to cherish about the incidental dropping of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill. On the opening day of the Budget Session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government presented an *'ad interim'* report of the Select Committee on the Bill and asked for extension of time for submission of the report of the Select Committee till February, 28, which was granted. As the Select Committee are to have still another fortnight to give to the consideration and shaping of the Bill, let us hope even against hope that they will in their cooler moments try to make a correct assessment of the misunderstanding, heat and fury raised by this controversial Bill, and, in view of the huge responsibility resting on their shoulders from the national point of view, make whatever use they can of their capacity for accommodation and adjustment.

"Cleaner Calcutta" Campaign

The "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign recently organised by the Publicity Department of the Corporation appears to have drawn the amount of public attention it was intended to. The "Moving Exhibition" made a good show and helped well to disseminate a lot of useful information about the benefits of cleanliness. As one of our contemporaries has pointed out, there is more apathy than ignorance in this matter and spasmodic cleanliness campaigns may not go a long way. True; but the chronic state of uncleanliness of our streets and bustees and neglected stretches of lanes and open lands point only to one thing—the great need of educative propaganda in this direction to be supplemented undoubtedly by strict official supervision with rigid enforcement of bye-laws in glaring cases of lapse. The civic sense must be roused to secure the willing co-operation of the citizens on your side; or you cannot go on prosecuting an endless army of defaulters. As our contemporary points out very rightly, "Streets and parks will not be clean so long as there are people who think that they belong to nobody, or that, being meant for everybody's use, they need no attention except what a municipality can give. Men who keep their houses clean are often found untroubled by dirt and filth in their neighbourhood. The houses are theirs; the street is somebody else's." Publicity of the right type will correct our people of this fallacious, or more correctly, distinctly careless way of thinking. Yes, there is another way: ceaseless official supervision and infliction of penalties where due. But the one may not go before the other, and much of the solution of the problem would rest on the wilful and intelligent co-operation of our youthful citizens to whose imagination and never-failing sense of duty we make an appeal.

Deshabandhu Memorial

The Improvement Trust land adjacent to the Deshabandhu Memorial at Shahanagore Burning Ghat, measuring about 22 kottahs, 9 chittaks and 15 s.ft., is now on a fair way to being acquired and added to the Memorial grounds at no distant date. Thousands of his devoted countrymen assembled on the Memorial grounds on the last Deshabandhu Anniversary Day to pay their respects to the sacred memory of the man who had completely given away his self in the service of the nation, were assured by Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Deputy Mayor, that the Corporation would spare no effort to have the land acquired and a garden laid out thereon as early as possible as part of the terms and conditions under which the Corporation agreed to take over the Memorial Building from the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee. All concerned must now be glad to learn that the Corporation at its last meeting accorded executive sanction to the proposal for acquisition of the land, which it is understood, will for the present, be levelled, sown with grass and enclosed by a railing. The decision of the Deshabandhu Memorial Advisory Committee to have a marble bust of Deshabandhu set up in the shrine now remains to be implemented, and we hope Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, the capable Secretary of the Committee will, with the promised support of the Mayor, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, be able to find the resources to put up the bust in its place before the next anniversary meeting.

Foreign Municipal Councils Dissolved

Sixty-two more municipal councils have been dissolved and 24 local Magistrates have been dismissed for "hostility" to the Government or for "inaptitude", states a *Reuter* message from Vichy. This mass condemnation of important local bodies in a country which gave birth to democracy, though shocking to many who love to see the people's cause prevail, is however, quite understandable at a time when strong, unrelenting adverse foreign influence dominates the administration of that unfortunate land, and as one even with a little imagination can visualise from this distance, the popular voice is stifled by the mighty hand of repression. The charge of "hostility" to the existing order, or of inaptitude" perhaps in cases where "hostility" could not be proved but the needed spirit of subservience to the authorities was wanting, was levelled against the councils dissolved. We in India who hear so often about the dissolution of district or local boards and municipalities on charges of "inefficiency" or "maladministration", and are quite familiar with these convenient phrases, may not take long in following how the lack of adaptability comes often to constitute offences unpardonable.

DECLARE YOUR GOLD TEETH

All persons, including foreigners, who leave Japan must now declare the number of gold teeth, caps, fillings, etc., in their mouths and pay duty for taking precious metal out of the country,—says a recent cable.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7, 1941

ADJOURNED THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1941

Grants To Primary Schools

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved for the confirmation of the following recommendation of the Primary Education Standing Committee :—

> That the delegation of powers to the Primary Education Standing Committee and the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee in respect of recommending grants to primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools, be revised and that necessary powers be delegated to the Primary Education Standing Committee to make recommendations in respect of all proposals for grants to primary schools, post-primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri raised a point of order suggesting that the powers delegated to any Committee could be withdrawn but not revised in the way suggested.

The Mayor said that under Section 71 (4) the Corporation could at any time withdraw from any Standing Committee any of the powers delegated to them and after having done so they must necessarily invest some other Standing Committee with those powers, this latter following as a necessary corollary to the former. He therefore held the motion before the House to be quite in order.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee then said that as these important questions of grants to the institutions of the kind came up only once in a year he did not see any reason why both the Estates and General Purposes and Primary Education Standing Committees should not be allowed to confer and act jointly in these matters, and so he moved as an amendment that the consideration of the matter be postponed for a week for the presence of the Chairman of the Estates and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed seconded the amendment, which being put to the vote, 27 members voted for and 26 against it.

The Mayor gave his vote as well as his casting vote against the amendment which was therefore *lost*.

A poll was demanded and taken with the result that 29 voted for and 28 against the amendment, one member remaining neutral.

The Mayor gave his vote as well as the casting vote against the amendment, which was therefore *lost*.

The original motion was then put to the vote, but that was also declared *lost*.

Remodelling Chetla Lock Pumping Station and Sewer

On a motion by Mr Israil supplemented by another motion moved by Mr. W. A. Burns which was treated as a rider, the following resolution recommended by the Works Committee, was passed :—

I. That the Engineer's revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,16,000 including 5 per cent. for supervision for remodelling the Chetla Lock Pumping Station and Sewer in Chetla Road, be executively sanctioned, it being understood that the entire actual cost plus 5 per cent. on account of supervision, is borne by the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.

II That the following mode of payment of the amount to be deposited by Messrs. Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., and the undertaking to be furnished by them regarding extra costs, be approved :-

> (*a*) That the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., be asked to give a written undertaking to the satisfaction of the Chief Law Officer that they assume full liability for the cost of the entire project including any extra expenditure that may with the approval of the Corporation have to be incurred on account of any modifications of, or extra works not provided for in the original estimate and found to be necessary in the course of execution of the project, it being understood that the Society will make the deposit necessary to cover all such extra costs as soon as supplementary estimates are sanctioned by the Corporation and demand is made on the Society in pursuance thereof.
>
> (*b*) That as a special case the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., be allowed to deposit the estimated cost in the manner following, that is to say, the Society shall deposit Rs. 25,000 in cash and the balance of the estimated cost in Calcutta Municipal Debentures duly endorsed in favour of the Corporation subject to the condition that the interest accruing on those Debentures less any charges levied by the Bank will be paid to the Society when the same falls due but that Rs. 25,000 shall always remain in cash in the hands of the Corporation up to the settlement of the final bill and that the Society shall make payment within ten days from the date of receipt of a notice from the Corporation, of such sum as may be required from time to time for the payment of the contractor's progressive bills: failing such payment by the Society, the Chief Accountant of the Corporation shall be empowered to sell, without reference to the Society, as much of the Debentures deposited by the Society as will be required to recoup the amount paid to the contractors out of the cash deposit of Rs. 25,000.

(c) That on receipt of further cash payments from the Society to meet contractor's progressive bills as specified in para (2) above the Corporation shall return to the Society Debentures of approximately like denomination duly endorsed in their favour.

Cost Of Police Posting Against Unauthorised Works

With regard to a motion by Mr. W. A. Burns for cancellation on the recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee of a bill amounting to Rs. 6,988 for the cost of Police Sergeants posted to stop unauthorised works at 1/1, Duttapara Lane, Mr. Md. Rafique moved that the matter be referred back to the Committee to obtain detailed report from the City Architect as to the circumstances under which the heavy cost had been incurred. While it was the duty of the department to bring the whole question to the notice of the relevant Committee, for 129 long days, said Mr. Rafique, matters were allowed to drag on with the heavy cost, as a result, to the Corporation of Rs. 6,988, and naturally Councillors might now feel called upon to fasten the responsibility on the right person.

Mr. Susil C. Sen said that the least that they could do in the matter was to register their strong disapproval of that "wanton wastage of money." Police was posted at the spot practically for one full year. What was the department doing all the while, he wondered. The officers responsible must be made to realise, he said, that every penny lost to the Corporation would be visited on them, and the Corporation should be allowed to know those in default.

Mr. D. J. Cohen said that there was undoubtedly a scandalous waste of money and they should be able to make sure that such things would not occur again. He moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back, with the rider that a Special Committee consisting of six members be in the meantime appointed to go thoroughly into the circumstances under which police guard was posted at the premises for such a long time and to fix the responsibility for the same.

Mr. Rafique accepted Mr. Cohen's rider which along with the amendment was carried.

Mr. Cohen then moved that the Special Committee do consist of the following members :— Messrs. W. A. Burns, N. C. Chatterjee, Susil C. Sen, Md. Rafique, K. C. Chakravarti and D. J. Cohen.

This was also carried.

Sanction of Grants Equivalent to Rates

On a recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee the following resolution was carried :—

That in cases where grants equivalent to rates are sanctioned by the Corporation, the institutions concerned should be required to pay ½ per cent. Howrah Bridge Tax out of their own resources, this being made a condition of the grant. This condition should be entered in the form of application for grant equivalent to rates, it being stipulated that no application should be considered unless it is accompanied by a receipt from the Corporation Treasury for the amount representing the Howrah Bridge Tax for the year as certified by the Assessor.

Acquisition Of Lands For Deshabandhu Memorial

On a recommendation from the Estates and General Purposes Committee the following resolution was passed :—

That the estimate amounting to Rs. 21,240 for the acquisition of the C. I. T. land adjacent to the Deshabandhu Memorial at Shahnagore Burning Ghat, measuring about 22 kottahs, 9 chittacks and 15 s.ft., be executively sanctioned: it being understood that the Trust would transfer the land coloured pink on the plan laid on the table, at the rate of Rs. 940-8-0 per kottah (being the cost of acquisition to the Trust) and for the present it will only be levelled, sown with grass and enclosed by a railing and that the Corporation would allow the Trust to use the land, if necessary, for storing materials when the Chetla Bridge would be under construction; after which the Trust will restore the land to the Corporation in the same condition in which it was handed over to them; and further that the land to the north not shown coloured in the plan will be reserved for transfer to the Corporation at the same rate per kottah as and when the Corporation would be in a position to purchase the same.

Tax on Petrol

Mr. I. J. Cohen moved and Mr. B. K. Banerjea seconded the following resolution which emanated as a recommendation from the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee :—

(i) That it be recommended that the Provincial Government be approached to accord sanction to the proposal of the Corporation.

MAHAJATI SADAN

Appeal For Funds For Completing Building

Mr. N. C. Mitra, Secretary, Subhas Congress Fund has issued the following appeal :—

With the sudden and most unexpected disappearance of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose from the field of his activities for the present the task of completing the building of Mahajati Sadan devolves entirely on the shoulders of his countrymen in whose sympathy and support he had unflinching faith and which never failed him even in his severest ordeals. Will the same fail him now?

The construction of the building has been going on steadily but sufficient funds are required immediately to push on the work vigorously to bring his dream to fruition as soon as possible, so that wherever he may be, he shall have the satisfaction to see one of his missions fulfilled and be assured that he is still in the hearts and minds of his countrymen.

I appeal to the generous public to contribute liberally towards the Fund for the construction of Mahajati Sadan. I also appeal to those of his friends and admirers, who had promised him substantial contributions, to pay the same without the least possible delay.

All contributions should be sent to me at No. 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta or to Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose, No. 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by me.

(a) To prohibit under Section 181 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the introduction into Calcutta for the purpose of storage therein, of petroleum intended for consumption elsewhere, and (b) to impose a tax under Section 181 (3) of the Act at the rate of four annas for every ten gallons, on all petroleum introduced into Calcutta for consumption therein.

(ii) That consideration of the draft notification in this connection be postponed pending receipt of Government sanction to the proposal.

Mr. M. M. Burman in opposing the resolution said that when the price of petrol had already gone up, the Government of Bengal had moved in the matter and the Government of India had also a scheme which might be enforced any day, it would not be advisable to levy any new taxes.

A PRETTY WEDDING

"Udayan", the residence of Mr. K. Dutt, Managing Director of Nasco Ltd., wore a gala appearance on last Monday evening when Mr. Dutt's second daughter Kumari Chhaya was married to Mr. Nirmal Churn Law, M.Sc., (Gold Medallist), second son of Dr. Satya Churn Law, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation and ex-Sheriff of Calcutta. The bridegroom is a distinguished scholar of the Calcutta University and is still carrying on important researches. The elite of Calcutta was well-represented in the ceremony.

On the occasion of the bride's reception on Wednesday, the 5th February, Dr. Law held a grand dinner party in his palatial house on Kailas Bose Street which was, true to the traditional grandeur and style of the famous Laws of the city, nicely decorated and profusely illuminated. A lavish music and dance programme organised by the Popular Entertainers aided by the Light-House Orchestra, spoke well of the taste and choice of those in charge of the entertainments. There was a very large and distinguished gathering which included amongst others—Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter, Mr. Justice B. K. Mookerjee, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Raikut, Hon'ble Maharaja Srish Ch. Nandy, Mr. B. N. Mookherjee, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mookerjee, Rai Bahadur Nalini Nath Majumdar, Rai Bahadur Bijoy Mukherjee, Sir U. N. Brahmachari, Sir H. S. Paul, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee, Mr. Jadu Nath Roy, Sir A. K. Roy, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. S. C. Sen, Dr. S. K. Gupta, Dr. S. C. Basak, Mr. S. N. Ray, I.C.S., Prof. and Mrs. Benoy K. Sarkar, Mr. B. M. Sen, Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Hora, Dr. J. P. Neogy, Dr. and Mrs. Baini Prasad, Rai Bahadur A. T. Ghose, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Mr. N. Ghatak, Mr. Adam Oosman, Mr. Satish C. Bose, Mr. K. C. Chakraburti, Mr. Bejoy Banerjee, Mr. Anukul C. Das, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Sattar, Dr. B. S. Guha, Dr. K. P. Biswas, Dr. H. K. Mookerjee, Dr. S. R. Bose, Dr. A. C. Ukil, Dr. R. K. Mookerjee, Mr. Tarak Nath Mookerjee, Mr. Kanai Goswami, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. K. L. Dutt, Dr. K. C. Baral, Mr. Prasvangsu Sett, Dr. S. Hossain, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Mr. I. J. Cohen, Mr. Goculdas Mohta, Mr. N. C. Paul, Mr. Haridas Saha, Mr. Amulya Mitter, Mr. Hriday Krishna Ghose, Mr. D. N. Bhattacharji, Mr. Sachindra Nath Banerjee, and Mr. Khagen Dutt.

We wish the happy couple long lives of prosperity and peace.

Mr. W. A. Burns also opposed.

The Mayor pointed out that in preparing the budget the likely income on this head had been counted upon; and the proposal, if accepted both by the Corporation and the Government, would fetch rupees two lakhs and a quarter to the coffers of the Corporation.

Put to the vote the motion was lost by 26 to 24 votes.

Kutcha Channel for Calcutta's Sewage

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee moved for confirmation of a recommendation from the Works Standing Committee to the effect that the emergency kutcha channel suggested by the Chief Engineer and approved by the Government Engineer, should be excavated on an urgent basis, and that pending release of funds, the estimates amounting to Rs. 1,82,000 be sanctioned, the draft specifications be approved and tenders be called for on short notice.

Mr. Susil C. Sen said that as a kutcha channel could never serve the purpose for which it would be intended, the excavation would mean merely the throwing away of about another two lakhs of rupees all for nothing. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back.

Mr. D. J. Cohen also moved as an amendment that steps be urgently taken to obtain Government sanction to the project as quickly as possible, and that the work on the project be taken in hand only after Government sanction has been received.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani said that that being a very important matter involving a heavy expenditure they should not come to a decision at once. He liked the idea of a Sub-Committee going into the matter immediately.

The matter was discussed at considerable length and several members participated in the debate.

Eventually on the motion of Mr. Hamoodur Rahman it was resolved that consideration of the item be postponed to the next meeting

In announcing the decision about postponement, the Mayor said :—

"I do not wish to intervene in this very technical matter, but when we discuss this next time I would earnestly request you to consider one very important point raised by Mr. Burns, and that is the question of eliciting the opinion of a Consulting Engineer. I had occasion to visit the Kulti Outfall, and the thing that astonished me was that the sewage of Calcutta was going in an open channel miles long. When I was standing near the parapet, a mouse came up and immediately three crows and two kites simply swooped down, and one of the kites fled away with a colony of germs that Calcutta can give to the world. The dredger having got stuck up and the Bidyadhari having ceased to function as the outlet for the city's sewage, this item has become terribly important. But the question of taking the opinion of a Consulting Engineer is a moot one. Supposing a scheme of mine is being discussed, I might advocate it as an ideal scheme. Another man might perhaps discern some defects in it. What struck me was whether we could not have a covered channel from Calcutta right up to Diamond Harbour instead of an open channel

carrying the black sewage of Calcutta. Next time when we discuss it, kindly consider the point raised by Mr. Burns.

Post of Assistant Lighting Superintendent

On the motion of Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani seconded by Mr. Hamoodur Rahman it was resolved on the basis of a recommendation from the Services Standing Committee No. 1, that the post of the Assistant Lighting Superintendent, grade Rs. 400—20—500, plus motor bicycle allowance of Rs. 50 per month, be abolished.

Dr. Chowdhury as Acting Health Officer

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani moving for confirmation of a recommendation from the Services Standing Committee No. I regarding the acting arrangement to be made in place of Dr. S. N. Ghose, Health Officer, on leave, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved as an amendment that consideration of the matter be postponed till the next meeting.

At that stage it being close upon time, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose moved that the meeting do continue till 7-30 p.m. Put to the vote, the motion was carried.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman's amendment for postponement of the consideration of the item was then put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose then moved some amendments to some clauses of the Services Committee's recommendation on the admissibility whereof Mr. Anukul Chandra Das raised some points of order.

The Mayor ruled that the amendments were in order.

Mr. Anukul Chandra Das then opposed the appointment of Dr. J. P. Chowdhury in the leave vacancy as recommended by the Services Committee No. I. He spoke at some length and was still on his legs, when on a motion of Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri the house by a majority decided to continue the deliberations until the item was finished.

At this stage a certain section of the House left the meeting.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee spoke in support of the appointment of Dr. J. P. Chowdhury.

Then the Services Committee's resolution with the following amendments by Mr. Satish Chandra Bose was carried by a majority:—

That Dr. J. P. Chowdhury, M.B., (Cal.), D.P.H., (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.) F.R.I.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.S.I., (Lond.), F.R.S.T., M and H. (Lond.), the seniormost District Health Officer in the grade of Rs. 500—700 and drawing Rs. 600 plus Rs. 100 motor car allowance per month, be appointed to act as Health Officer during the latter's absence on leave from 2nd January, to 12th February, 1941, on an acting allowance of Rs. 240 per month in addition to his substantive pay of Rs. 600 plus motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per month.

That during this period the seniormost Sanitary Officer in District No. I do act as District Health Officer I in addition to his own duties on such allowance as may be admissible under the rules.

The meeting was then closed.

LARGE-SCALE VACCINATION IN BOMBAY

About 1,200 persons are being vaccinated by the Bombay Municipality every day. This large-scale vaccination is being undertaken in the city to combat the spread of small-pox which, it is understood, has been declared to be prevalent in an epidemic form.

CASE AGAINST ALDERMAN SJ. SUBHAS BOSE

'Proclamation' And Attachment Of Property Ordered

Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, re-issued on Tuesday, February 4, the warrant returned unexecuted against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ordered the issue of proclamation and for the attachment of his property and directed the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police to furnish particulars returnable on March 10 next.

In this case Mr. Bose has been charged under the Defence of India Rules for having delivered a speech at Mohammed Ali Park on April 11, 1940, and in connexion with the publication of an article in *Forward Bloc* entitled 'Day of Reckoning" on May 18 last year

On the previous day of hearing *viz.*, January 27, the Magistrate issued a warrant against Mr. Bose on his failure to appear before the Magistrate to stand his trial.

As the case was called on Monday Mr. Bose was found absent. The police prayed for an extension of time. The Magistrate issued orders as stated above

ANOTHER WARRANT ISSUED

When the case against Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose who is charged under the Defence of India Rules in connexion with two speeches delivered by him on February 22, and 24, 1940, at Deshpriya Park, Ballygunge and Rashbagan Maidan, Ballighata, came up for hearing before Mr. E. G. Creek, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, on Tuesday last, the Magistrate in the absence of Sj. Bose issued warrant against him for his production before the Magistrate.

Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain, Advocate, who appeared on behalf of Sj. Bose said that he was instructed by the relations of Sj. Bose to mention before the Magistrate that he was missing from his home and his whereabouts were unknown.

The Magistrate issued non-bailable warrant against Sj. Bose, returnable by February 18.

SJ. BOSE'S HOUSE SEARCHED AGAIN

Officers of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police visited the residence of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose recently and examined his elder brother, Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose and several other members of the family, regarding the disappearance of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose from his residence.

The Police continued their enquiry for over an hour and left.

GRAVE CONCERN OF MADRAS CORPORATION

A resolution viewing "with grave concern and deep anxiety the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-Mayor, Alderman and ex-Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation" was passed by the Madras Corporation at its meeting on February 4.

General Articles

Mosquito Control—II

Measures Recommended By The British Ministry Of Health

(Concluded from the issue of 1st February, 1941)

THE permanent abolition of breeding grounds is the ideal to be aimed at in all anti-mosquito measures. Because this may not always be possible financially, and because such permanent works may take weeks or months to complete, it is often necessary to resort to more rapid but temporary measures of control.

Larvicides should never be used on any collection of water unless mosquito larvae are present in it. The optimum time for the application of larvicides is influenced largely by season, rainfall, flooding, temperature, &c. In the summary at the end of this section some indications have been given as to what are usually the most suitable times with the different species. The effect of larvicides should always be observed 24-48 hours after their application.

Such methods involve the use of agents which kill the larvae and pupae rapidly (usually within a few hours). These larvicides may be classified as follows:—(1) Those whose chief action is to suffocate the larvae or pupae (oil); (2) those which act by poisoning them (chemical larvicides); and (3) those which act by a combination of these methods (pyrethrum-kerosene mixture).

Oiling.—A film of oil upon the surface of the water not only tends to prevent the larvae from reaching the surface for air, but also blocks their breathing tubes, so killing them.

Kerosene oil may be used to kill larvae, but, as it evaporates away very quickly and is expensive to use on a large scale, it is usually mixed with some heavier oil. A good preparation consists of a mixture of 1 part of crude heavy oil to 4 parts of kerosene. If to this mixture be added about 0·1 to 0·2 per cent. castor oil, its spreading power is increased enormously. Some workers say the toxic properties of the oil are increased by the addition of about 1 per cent. cresol to this mixture. The amount needed is about ½ oz. per square yard, or 15 gallons to an acre. Waste crankcase oil from motors can also be used instead of crude oil. It should be mixed with 10—20 per cent. kerosene and 1—2 per cent. castor oil added. The waste oil should be well strained before use, otherwise, if used in a sprayer, the impurities are liable to block the nozzle of the spray. A long stick with a bundle of rags or sacking on the end may be used to spread oil on small pools. Where large areas have to be dealt with, the oil is best distributed by means of knapsack sprayer (such as is used by gardeners) with a fine spraying nozzle.

Oil does not spread well where there is much vegetation, and the surface layer may be disturbed by wind or heavy rain before it has time to act properly. It is also liable to kill fish and vegetation. Oiling is very useful in temporary ponds in woodlands where it is protected from wind. It is less suitable for pools in coastal areas, where the wind is often strong and displaces the oil film before it has time to act. The rapidity of its killing action can be increased, however, by the addition of 1 per cent. cresol, but cresol larvicide is often preferable in such situations. Oiling may also be used along the edges of deep ponds and lakes, when the breeding is confined to these situations. Oiling is also suitable for use on water stored for fire-fighting purposes. As the action of oiling is only temporary, it may be necessary to repeat its application every two weeks, if the larvae attacked belong to a species which continues breeding during the summer months.

Oil may also be used on the surface of domestic water containers such as water butts, cisterns, &c., but if the water employed is for domestic purposes or for gardening, this may be objected to by the users. In such cases about four tablespoonfuls of petrol per square yard of surface will kill the larvae, and if exposed to the air will evaporate off in less than twenty-four hours without damaging the water. This must be repeated if larvae reappear later. Where the liquid is stored in receptacles with taps at the bottom, the water may be covered with a thin layer of liquid paraffin (about 1½ teaspoonfuls per square yard). The effect of this will last for several months.

Chemical Larvicides.—These may be divided into two groups:— (a) Liquids soluble in water and (b) poisonous dusts. The soluble larvicides commonly used depend for their action upon a content of some of the phenol derivatives such as cresol, crude carbolic acid, &c. Some of the ordinary standardised disinfectant fluids (containing about 20 per cent. of phenol), of which there are many proprietary brands on the market are mainly employed.

Before applying the larvicide, the volume of water in the pool should be calculated and sufficient disinfectant distributed to make a strength of about 1/80,000. The worker should wear rubber thigh boots, so that he can wade about in the water to produce a thorough admixture of the larvicide. In such strengths the larvicide is innocuous to man and domestic animals but will kill fish and vegetation; it is therefore used mainly in temporary pools. The amount needed may vary with the type of water, and the treated area should be revisited 24—48 hours later to see whether the results have been satisfactory. As the effects of this larvicide may last for several week, it is especially useful for water stored for fire-fighting purposes.

Poisonous Dusts (Paris Green).—Paris Green (copper aceto-arsenite) is a chemical dust largely used in the tropics for the destruction of Anopheline larvae. The powder is distributed upon the surface of the water where it is swallowed by the larvae which are poisoned by it. It does not kill pupae, and, as ordinarily used, is not effective against Culicines, but only against Anopheline larvae.

(Continued on page 401)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Follow The Vitamin Road To Health

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

IN conserving our supply of vitamins, special attention must be given to Vitamin B1—thiamin. Apparently it is more difficult to obtain the necessary amount of this than any of the other vitamins. Recent studies show that American diets have tended gradually to eliminate the necessary thiamin, a substance found particularly plentiful in certain meats and in whole-grain cereals. The vitamin is lost frequently by cooking. This is particularly true because B1 occurs in foods which are usually eaten after cooking instead of being eaten raw. In order to save vitamins, foods should be stored at low temperatures in closed containers.

Vitamin C is especially susceptible to oxygen and is destroyed by oxidation, hastened by cooking fruits and vegetables in copper vessels. If fruits and vegetables are chopped or if they are crushed and allowed to stand, they will lose Vitamin C rapidly.

Recent studies of frozen foods show that these vitamins are not destroyed by freezing. However, the vitamins can be destroyed if the frozen fruits and vegetables are improperly handled. It is recommended that this material should not be defrosted and allowed to stand. Frozen foods should be cooked while they are still frozen and all of the liquid should be used with the food.

Many people have been of the impression that the canning of foods will destroy vitamins. Actual studies show that canned foods retain vitamins. Vitamin C, however, is lost if food stored too long. Again the recommendation is made that the entire contents of the can be used so as to secure such vitamins as are extracted from fruits and vegetables by the fluid in which the material is packed.

The Milbank Memorial Fund has just published a complete statement by Miss Hazel E. Munsell, a Government Nutritionist, regarding the vitamin contents of various foods and the manner in which these contents may best be preserved. We must remember that vitamins may be taken into the body and then not be properly absorbed or utilized by the body because of other factors. It is known, for instance, that the taking of considerable quantities of alcohol will interfere seriously with the absorption by the body of the necessary amount of vitamin B1.

Most of the vitamins that we require can be secured by the use of natural foods, if we remember to choose our foods wisely. Since we may occasionally lose vitamins because of various conditions, it is in general recommended that people take some of the foods containing vitamins that are required according to our present knowledge of minimum essential requirements. It is well established that the toxic dose for such substances is so many thousands of times the normal dose as to occasion little danger from excess quantities.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

A recent survey by the United States Public Health Service indicates far too many deaths occur from appendicitis. The annual mortality increased from 7,731 in 1900 to 18,000 in 1930, then there was a decline to about 14,000 in 1939. The chief steps in prevention are: (1) consider any abdominal pain as a dangerous sign; (2) if you have a pain, don't take laxatives, drugs or enemas. Call a physician: (3) until the doctor comes just put an icebag or other cold application over the painful area and rest.

• • •

Latest scientific evidence shows high blood pressure is associated with interference of circulation of the blood through the kidneys. A report from Doctors Koons and Ruch of Indianapolis describe a seven-year-old girl with a tumor of the kidney who developed a blood pressure of 180 at the time the heart contracted and 180 with the heart relaxed. Operation for removal of a tumor of the kidney dropped the blood pressure to 116 with the heart contracted and 76 with the heart relaxed. Here is a scientific report of a case in a human being which confirms experimental evidence Harry Goldblatt developed by research on dogs.

• • •

In 1936 doctors believed that treatment of virus diseases with serums could be only of little value and that "once a virus had entered a cell, no amount of anti-serum brought in contact with the cell can injure the virus or hinder its activity." Experts now report preparations of a serum which would help to control measles, now considered a virus disease. In Chicago, Doctors Zichis and Shaughnessy reported experiments to prove that western equine encephalomyelitis, a form of inflammation of the brain which becomes epidemic among horses and which can be transferred to human beings, may also be treated with serum which they prepared from rabbits. Horse serum prepared in a similar manner failed to be effective with infected animals. Most recent epidemics of equine encephalomyelitis occurred in Massachusetts and in Montana.

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City Engineer's Work In Relation To Town Planning

OUR title might preferably be worded "The relation which should exist in the attitude of the Town Planner towards the City Engineer." In saying this it is not intended to convey the idea that the groups of engineers, architects and other technically trained men who advocate master plans (which groups are usually classified under the somewhat hackneyed term "Town Planners") should take all their instructions, direction and guidance from the officials who happen to be the chief engineers in charge of the current public works of the areas under study for major improvements.

The point here to be brought out is that any engineer who has the requisite technical training and experience to justify his appointment as a City Engineer, and especially to justify his retention in such a position for a number of years, ought to be regarded as a very valuable source of information for the guidance of the outside experts who may be called in as Town Planners.

In other words, the competent City Engineer, with years of experience in his chosen community has great knowledge—knowledge which is of inestimable value to the outside, independent-minded town-planning expert.

It must be readily understood that the City Engineers in most of the major cities and towns have been driven to do their own town planning. When one tries to visualize the growth of most of our cities, and at the same time considers what a small proportion of the ideas of Town Planners, either of general or specific, have been actually carried out, it will be seen that at the very most there has been only a slight scratching of the surface here and there, so far as realising the ideals of the town planning enthusiasts are concerned.

Mention has been made above of the tremendous growth which has taken place in many cities and towns during the past few decades. By "growth" we do not merely mean increases in population. In this western world the experience is that increases in city populations result in expansions in area far beyond the ratio that resulted in such growths on the older continents or even in the older settlements of America.

The reasons for this condition are well known. In addition to the ambitious schemes of real-estate promoters, there is the natural desire of workers of all kinds to acquire residences in open air and sunshine, far removed from the mills, warehouses, factories and counting houses—to get away from the slums or potential slums which naturally develop in the immediate proximity of great industries and the marts of trade and commerce. Such movement is facilitated and encouraged by the marvelous development in providing local transportation facilities at low rates of fare—such as street railways, buses, etc.

These are statements of well-known facts, but the resulting *problems* are not so well known or comprehended.

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These widenings of municipal areas mean new streets. But few there be who can comprehend that the opening of new subdivisions means more than the mere staking out of roadways, or even the preliminary macadamizing or paving of them so that there may be ways for the new residents to go to and from their homes.

There must be provision for water supply, lighting of streets and houses and for drainage. And by far the most important of all facilities is that of drainage. It is quite feasible to open streets where traffic must needs run up and down hill; motors, street-cars and even horses can take care of that. It is even feasible to furnish water supply, within reasonable limits forcing water to run up hill.

But it is a far more difficult, nay an insurmountable problem, to make the contents of sewers flow up hill. This cannot be done without force pumps, and that process is so expensive that in most cases the cost is prohibitive.

To explain this situation in a manner that can be understood by any layman, it frequently happens that new residential areas are opened up, where the promoters, in their innocence, have an idea that not only can there be extensions of city water mains, streets and street-car lines, extensions of lighting, etc., but that sewers can easily be built to flow into the old existing city sewers, regardless of the fact that the slope of the new subdivision often leads away from and not towards the parent city area. This has happened in many cities and towns in Canada, with the unavoidable result that in order to provide outlets for the sewers in the new residential area, trunk sewers must be built at enormous expense leading to some new natural outlet i.e., an outlet by gravity flow, and this in turn has frequently resulted in the construction and operation of costly sewage-treatment and partial purification plants. Incidentally it may be stated that the annual perpetual cost of operation and upkeep of such plants is an exceedingly heavy burden for any municipality.

Without dwelling too much on such a problem as local or general drainage systems, it should be noted that there are other problems arising from year to year, such as (*a*) the inevitable changes created in older parts of a city when the population moves to new suburban areas, (*b*) the general traffic problem, which in reality resembles very closely the drainage problem in fact it is a drainage problem, but must be controlled by methods other than those for sewers, because after all, while traffic can flow up hill, it should not all be compelled to flow up the one hill—*i.e.*, through one artery or a very limited number of arteries.

It should be remembered that the City Engineer has the general daily responsibility of construction and maintenance of local pavements, side walks, sewers, water-mains, municipal buildings and structures, collection and disposal of refuse (garbage and rubbish) and a host of miscellaneous services.

And while he is strenuously occupied with these *current* activities, he is confronted, in a growing city, with the very vital major problems resulting from growth and expansion.

These latter certainly belong in the realm of town planning. But during the years and the decades when the community has been flooded with lectures, conventions and the teaching of town planning efforts of many kinds, without the adoption of any comforting master plans, or legislation, either "enabling" or "compulsory," the growth of towns and cities has been going on and *somebody* has had to cope with the situation.

Municipal councils and commissioners are almost invariably elective and in the nature of things their average life is for only two or three years. At the very best such councils and commissions are composed of men (or women) who cannot possibly have much knowledge, experience or understanding of the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of public works. I am not discussing the organization and management of such departments as those of Public Health or Public Safety. Important as these are, they also are beyond the required intimate knowledge and understanding of elected administrations of short life.

But to confine ourselves to the relations which should exist between the Town Planner and the City Engineer :—

The somebody who has been compelled to cope with the major problems is the City Engineer. In the opinion of the writer, this official usually has dealt with the problems in a satisfactory manner—considering the means at his disposal,

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considering the indifference of the general public and considering also frequent political obstruction—which in the last analysis can be ascribed to indifference on the part of the public.

One can go further and state that in many cities and towns the engineers have accomplished wonders in advocating, insisting on, and finally achieving improvements of great public importance: also in *preventing* developments which would have later caused great expense to rectify, and which would result in tremendous inconvenience to the public while waiting for the rectification.

I would repeat: There has for years past been a set of City Engineers throughout this Dominion of ours, who have stood in the breach, holding the "bridge," like Horatius of immortal fame, striving with all their energies to see to it that everything done in the way of municipal expansion should be done in the best possible manner, with vision towards the future. These are men who "know something," men whose personal advice, or that of their records of achievement if they have passed on, should be sincerely consulted when the millenium arrives, when the best town-planning brains of the world are given an opportunity to put into effect the changes and betterments they have been advocating for many years.

It is, perhaps, not inappropriate to state, by way of illustration, that in the City of Montreal and environs, the City Engineers have during the past 15 to 20 years carried out on a large studies and surveys (using the term "Surveys" in its highest sense) taking the responsibility of advocating and, so far as possible, executing improvements, and collecting data of tremendous value, for use when the long hoped for day arrives when real town planning can be put in effect.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

Many human organs survive for a considerable time after the heart stops beating, and medical science has already progressed so far that living, healthy organs from a dead person have been grafted on to a living but diseased, sufferer

The after-life of various parts of the body has actually been determined by experiment Here are some instances, the human brain lives for ten minutes after its owner's death; the heart muscles 20 minutes; the eyes 30 minutes; the ears 1 hour; arm and leg muscles 4 hours, blood corpuscles 18 hours, bones 3 days, and the skin 5 day —*Hemmet's Journal* (Stockholm)

Census Operations In Calcutta

Special Officer's Appeal For Workers

In his appeal for volunteers to act as Enumerators for the census of the house population of the city, the Special Census Officer, Calcutta, has issued the following statement —

'As the time for the taking of Census is approaching, I would remind the public that every effort has been made to make the Census this time a people's Census

"Much responsibility has been vested in the Charge Superintendents and the Supervisors who are generally leading members of the public and attempt has been made to secure with their co operation the most representative and accurate organisation drawing upon local knowledge and interest as far as possible

"House numbering and house lists which formed the preliminary stages have been locally checked by the Supervisors and scrutinised by the Charge Superintendents and repeated attempts have been made through the press, the radio and notices issued through the courtesy of the the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and the Bengal Telephone Company to elicit all cases of omission

"As long as the house lists were in the Special Census Office, the public were requested to report all cases of omission there, but it has been repeatedly pointed out that even afterwards up to the enumeration period cases of omission if detected or reported would be rectified Now the the public are again urged to point out to their respective Charge-Superintendents all cases of omission, and if there is any grievance the Special Officer may be informed I would specially draw the attention of authorities of the institutions with a house population like the hotels, factories, hospitals, hostels, etc., to this aspect Many of these have been already selected as special areas for enumeration Others have been included in the regional blocks to which they appertain. If there is any institution within Calcutta area which has a residential population and which has escaped the attention of the Census Agency, notice should be promptly sent to the Special Officer.

It is important that every body should be brought to realise that just as it takes two to make a quarrel so it also takes two to make a Census One is represented by the Census Agency especially the enumerators and other is represented by the individuals who answer their questions. Both sides have a clear duty and an obvious responsibility in trying to secure enumeration and avoiding double enumeration

Enumeration Of Vagrants

The enumeration of vagrants, vagabonds and street-dwellers without address in Calcutta will be undertaken on March 1, by the Calcutta Police.

For the Census of the house population in Calcutta, nearly 6,000 enumerators will be required and so all possible sources have been tapped. The official and semi-official establishment have supplied over 4,000 enumerators while through the associations representing the different communities, leading institutions and the Charge Superintendents nearly 1,000 enumerators have been secured There is still a considerable shortage of enumerators for Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 29, 30, 31, and 32 and some shortage for Wards 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 20 and it is hoped volunteers in these Wards will apply at once through their respective Charge-Superintendents to fill up the gaps It may be noted, however, that no application will be received direct at the Special Census Office, as without the endorsement of some authority it will not be possible to issue the appointment *parwanas*.

"A course of lectures is being arranged at the following central places —Darbhanga Hall at 4 p.m. on February 9; Town Hall at 4 p.m on February 10; Town Hall at 4 p m on February 12; and at the Ashutosh College Hall, Bhowanipore at 4 p m. on February 16

It is hoped that it will be possible to meet the enumerators there and explain to them the nature of their duties.

"Where detailed or personal discussion is wanted, the enumerators will be received at the Special Census Office every Monday and Thursday between 1 and 2 p.m. or later at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall (ground floor)."

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

BENGAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

At the annual general meeting of the Bengal Christian Association held at Duff Chapel, Manicktolla on 27th January last, Principal A. K. Shah presiding, the following office-bearers were elected :— President—Principal A. K. Shah, Vice-Presidents—Prof. M. L. Sircar, Rai Sahib J. G. Biswas, Rev. C. C. Panday and Rev. M. Moses, Secretary—Mr. J. M. Das; Treasurer—Mr. S. Biswas.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN CULTURE

At the fifth annual meeting of the Association of Indian Culture held on the 27th January last, the following office-bearers for the year 1941 were elected :—

President—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, C.I.E.; Vice-Presidents—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. N. Sen and Raja Kshitindra Deb Rai Mahasai; General Secretary—Sj. Sudhir Ch. Bandopadhyaya; Assistant Secretary—Mr. D. B. Mukherjee; Members of the Working Committee—Sj. Mrinal Kanti Ghosh Bhaktibhusan, Sj. Hirendra Nath Datta, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen, Mr. Rezaul Karim, Mr. Kumar Krishna Mitter, Mr. S. Wajed Ali, Mr. T. I. M. Nurannabi Choudhury, I.C.S., Mrs. Renuka Roy, Begam Hamida Momin and Mr. S. P. Sarma.

Resolutions for starting a Cultural Unity Club and Free-Reading Library and for convening the 5th All-India Cultural Unity Conference either at Hyderabad or at Cooch Behar or at any other suitable venue this year and felicitating Sir Azizul Haque on his being knighted and Dr. Surendra Nath Das Gupta receiving the C. I. E. were unanimously passed at the meeting.

LATE MR. K. W. BONERJEE

The death occurred on January 29 of Mr. Kali Krishna Wood Bonerjee, second and the last surviving son of the late Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, the eminent Barrister and the First President of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. K. W. Bonerjee, had retired from the Bar after having practised for a long time at Madras and Rangoon. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death.

AMERICAN VISITOR TO INDIA

With the object of ascertaining the conditions and facilities available for public health nursing in India, Miss M. E. Tenant, of the International Health Division of Rockefeller Foundation, America is, it is understood, to visit India this month.

Mr. D. Jacocks, Indian representative of the Rockfeller Foundation has left for Ceylon to meet Miss. Tenant there.

SIR HOMI MEHTA ENTERTAINED

Sir Homi Mehta, Founder and Chairman of Zenith Life Assurance Company was entertained by Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Roy and staff of the Calcutta Branch of the Company at a tea party at Firpo Hotel on last Tuesday afternoon. There was a large and distinguished gathering.

In welcoming Sir Homi Mehta, Dr. Guha Roy in a neat speech referred to his great achievements and success as a businessman and his very many public services.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, expressed great admiration for Sir Homi Mehta from his personal experience.

Sir Homi Mehta in replying gave a short history of his career—how he started as a clerk on Rs. 25 and how he has made a success in several big businesses. Aptitude, determination and courage, he said, were the watchword of success. He concluded 'Never disdain any work however small and proceed step by step from the lowest rung of the ladder and you are sure to come at the top."

Among those present at the party were :— Messrs. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, J. C. Gupta, P. Banerjee, Jalaluddin Hashemy, Choudhury Moazem Hossain, Hemendra Prosad Ghose, Makhan Lall Sen, Janaki Jiban Ghose, Jatindra Nath Bhattacharji, Bhupendra Nath Dutt, Bijoy Ratna Mazumdar, Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta, Rabindra Narayan Chowdhury, S. C. Roy, A. C. Sen, J. C. Ghose Dastidar, Amar Krishna Ghose, Arun Guha, Kalipada Mukherjee, Suresh Chandra Das, Satish Chandra Chakravarty, Sailajananda Sen, Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarty, Pandit Purosatam Roy, Kaviraj Bimalananda Tarkatirtha, Messrs. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty, Bhudhar Halder, Sachindra Prosad Basu, Manomohan Bhattacharjee, Sailendra Nath Ghosal and Rai Bahadur F. L. De.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FEDERATION

At a meeting of the General Council of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Federation held on the 27th January last, the following persons were elected as office-bearers for the year 1941 :—President—Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee, M.L.A., Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.L.A., and Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee; Secretary—Mr. Radharaman Roy Chowdhury; Joint-Secretaries—Mr. V. Srinivash, and Mr. P. K. Roy; Treasurer—Mr. A. M. Das Gupta. Among others the following resolutions were adopted :—

(1) That an appeal be made to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to withhold his assent to the Bengal Co-operative Amendment Bill, 1940.

(2) That arrangements be made for celebrating the Death Anniversary of Sir Danial Hamilton, the Pioneer of Co-operative workers.

RATE-PAYERS' COMMITTEE

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the General Committee of the Rate-payers' Conference recently held in the Town Hall. President—Mr. S. N. Banerjee; Vice-Presidents—(1) Dr.

Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, (2) Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, (3) Mr. N. R. Sarkar and (4) Mr. J. N. Basu. Secretaries—Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee; Members—Messrs. J. C. Gupta, N. C. Sen, N. C. Chunder, P. Banerjee, Jogendra Nath Mandal, Srish Chandra Chakravarty, Sachindra Narayan Sannyal, N. C. Chatterjee, H. P. Podder, Rajendra Narayan Banerjee, Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, Prof. Tinkari De, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, Messrs. Hriday Krishna Ghosh, Tulsi Charan Roy, Satish Chandra Bose, Narendra Nath Dalal, Bijay Kumar Banerjee, Prafulla Kumar Dutt, Bepin Behari Ganguli, Kishori Mohan Banerjee, Dr. Charu Chatterjee, Messrs. Makhan Banerjee, Sailendra Nath Dutt, Lakshmi Kanto Mullick, Biman Chandra Bose, K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Bhagat Singh, Rajani Mukherjee, Sachindra Prasad Basu, Kabiraj Jugal Kishore Sen, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Messrs. Durga Charan Mitra, Kanai Lal Sarker, Begum Sakina, Nalin Chandra Paul, Benoyendra Prasad Bagchi, Major P. Burdhan, Mr. Kiron Sankar Ray, Rai Narendra Nath Chowdhury, with power to co-opt, the Presidents and Secretaries of Ward Associations—*ex-officio*.

BUILDING WARDENS FOR CALCUTTA

The appointment of Building Wardens to advise on and control all air raid precaution measures in buildings in the city has been suggested by the Assistant A. R. P. Controller in a letter to all the Chief Air Raid Wardens in the city and in the surrounding industrial areas.

The letter states that many of the Chief Air Raid Wardens are being approached by the heads of big business houses, shops, Government departments etc., to attend conferences and give expert advice about A. R. P. measures. It was not possible for them to give personal attention to all such undertakings and the correct procedure is for the Wardens to ask parties concerned to select one or more of their responsible employees for appointment as Building Wardens to advise on and control all A. R. P. measures in a building.

Special classes, the letter adds, may be arranged for such candidates at the nearest training centre, and they will then be able to take the necessary measures in their buildings without so much assistance from the Chief Air Raid Wardens.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal held at the hall of the Society in Park Street, Calcutta on last Monday afternoon Mr. Justice Lort-Williams observed:

"Our aim must be to provide something of which there is urgent need and which other societies do not provide—a centre of general knowledge and culture. Ours should be a common platform upon which specialist and non-specialist can co-operate, where East can meet West and where the expert and the man or woman of broad culture can exchange views without embarrassment."

Continuing he said that the future of the Society must depend more and more as the years passed on Indian men and women of culture and intelligence, and he hoped that the future would produce not only specialists and professional scholars, but men of broad culture as well.

The President announced that the Sir William Jones Memorial Medal for 1940 had been awarded to Acharyya P. C. Ray for Science including Medicine. The gold medal is awarded biennally to a person who in the opinion of the Council of the Society has made conspicuously important Asiatic Researches with reference, alternately to (1) Science, including Medicine and (2) Philosophy, Literature and History. Other distinguished recepients of the medal include Sir Malcolm Watson, Sir George A. Grierson, Dr. Felix H. D'Herelle, Dr. C. S. Hurgronje, Dr. Sir U. N. Brahmachari and Dr. A. J. Wensinck.

The following were elected officers and members of Council for 1941:—President:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Lort-Williams. Vice-Presidents:—Bt.-Col Sir R. N. Chopra, Dr. C. S. Fox, Dr. Syama-prasad Mookerjee, Sir S. Radhakrishnan. General Secretary—Mr. B. S. Guha. Treasurer—Mr. Baini Prashad. Philological Secretary—Mr. S. K. Chatterji. Joint Philological Secretary:—Mr. M. Mahfuzul Haq. Biology—Mr. Kalipada Biswas. Physical Science—Mr. Meghnad Saha. Anthropological Secretary—Mr. H. C. Chakladar. Philosophical Secretary—Mr. Vanamali Vedantatirtha. Historical and Archaeological Secretary—Mr. Kalidas Nag. Medical Secretary—Major C. L. Pasricha. Library Secretary—Mr. J. C. Mukherjee. Other Members of Council—Dr. S. C. Law, Messrs. M. Z. Siddiqi, C. W. Gurner and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley.

—Mosquito Control—II

(*Continued from page 000*)

The powder is mixed with some inert dust, such as powdered soapstone, slaked lime, &c., so that it can be spread upon the surface of the water in a fine layer. It is very useful where the breeding places have much vegetation which it is impossible to remove for some reason. When large areas, such as marshes, have to be treated the larvicide is usually distributed by means of a special mechanical blower in dust mixtures containing 2 to 5 per cent. Paris Green. For small and narrow areas a 1 per cent. mixture in fine dry road dust or sand can be thrown by hand. The amount of Paris Green needed is about ½ lb. per acre. The treatment needs to be repeated at least once every two weeks during the breeding season. It is unlikely that its use will often be required in this country, as Anophelines seldom cause a nuisance by their bites, and, if they do, they usually can be dealt with by other methods.

Pyrethrum-Kerosene Larvicide.—Work in the United States has shown that the killing power of oil can be greatly increased if an extract of pyrethrum be added to it. The larvicide recommended consists of a pyrethrum-kerosene-oil-soap emulsion, which is diluted 10 times with water before use. This larvicide is said to be harmless to fish, waterfowl, and plant life, and to have been used successfully at sewage disposal works and in bathing pools. It is effective in water of salinity not over 5 per cent. It is employed by spraying, usually in amounts equivalent to 1½—2 gallons of the stock emulsion per acre, but as it does not spread well where there is much vegetation or floating debris, as much as 5 gallons may be needed to produce a high degree of efficiency.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

SMALL-POX AT RAJSHAHI

Small-pox has broken out in epidemic form in Rajshahi town. The type is virulent and in 7 or 8 cases it has already proved fatal. There are about a hundred more cases of severe nature. The municipal authorities are doing their utmost to cope with this difficult situation. Several roads have been closed to traffic and several sweetmeat shops have been put under lock and key. Extra hands are being employed to effect mass vaccination.

KARACHI CORPORATION INNOVATION

The Mayor of Karachi proposes to convene regular session of the Municipal Corporation lasting several days continuously as in the case of the Provincial and Central Legislatures instead of bi-weekly meetings as at present. The first session under this new arrangement to be known as Budget Session is, we understand, to commence on February 10.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPALITY

By a notification in the *C. P. Gazette*, the Governor of the C. P. and Berar has proposed that the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee shall consist of 29 elected members and 6 nominated. Accordingly the municipal area of Jubbulpore has been divided into 29 Wards. The proposal is open to objections and suggestions for a month.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation decided at a meeting on January, 31 last to fix the age for admission of children into their schools at six instead of five as hitherto. It was also resolved to raise the number of pupils under each teacher from 35 to 40.

The changes are meant to effect a retrenchment in expenditure. It was stated that if the changes were made the municipality would save approximately two lakhs of rupees every year. On investigation it had been found that over 60 per cent. of the children below the age of six failed in the infant classes and had to go through the same class for another year. Primary education being free, this had meant a considerable loss to the city exchequer.

FIREWORKS REGULATION AT LAHORE

To regulate the discharge of "fire-arms, fireworks, fire-balloons, bombs, or detonators," within the Lahore municipal limits, the Administrator of the Municipality has proposed a new bye-law, according to which the letting-off of the above explosives will be prohibited without previous permission of the authorities.

The letting-off of fire-works and fire-balloons on the occasion of marriages and religious festivals has, however, been exempted. Objections to the bye-law have been invited.

MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION AT KARACHI

The Government of Sind has called upon the Karachi Municipal Corporation to prepare a scheme for immediate introduction of Compulsory Primary Education for Muslim girls in the city, particularly in Lyari quarters which have a Muslim population of 56,000.

It may be mentioned that the Municipal Corporation had abandoned a similar proposal last year due to financial stringency. The Municipal Corporation spends about 6 lakhs of rupees on education in the city annually.

C. P. MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar have ordered the dissolution of the Darwha Municipal Committee.

The Municipal Committee, the order says, has been mismanaging its affairs for some time past. The Committee has been very remiss in collecting its taxes with the result that its financial condition has deteriorated considerably. There is often great delay in paying salaries to the municipal staff and the Municipal Committee had to be repeatedly warned for this default.

The order further states that the Committee has not been able to maintain the prescribed minimum balance of Rs. 2,000 ever since 1935.

Another result of the poor finances of the Committee is that municipal contributions on account of the Provident Fund of the employees have not been credited since June 1937. In spite of repeated warnings the Committee, it is said, has failed to take effective steps to improve collection of taxes.

The Government have not accepted the plea of the Committee that previous committees have been responsible for mismanaging municipal affairs as Government saw no indication that the present Committee which had been in office for over a year has made any serious attempts to improve its financial position.

CHANNEGERE TOWN ELECTRIFICATION

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the electrification of Channegere Town in the Shimoga District, at a cost of about Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

CUTS RESTORED AT HAFIZABAD

In pursuance of the advice of the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, the Municipal Committee, Hafizabad has adopted a resolution to restore 5 per cent. cut imposed on the salaries of employees besides sanctioning increment of rupee one to the sweepers with effect from the ensuing financial year.

ERNAKULAM TOWN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

The Ernakulam Municipal Council which met on January 27 under the presidentship of Dr. T K. Krishnaswami, Chairman, adopted by an overwhelming majority the Town Improvement Scheme designed to reclaim the marshy and low-lying parts of the town.

The land proposed to be acquired and improved lies between the Chittur Road and the Thirumala Devaswom Road, the northern and southern boundaries being the Banerji and the Durbar Hall Roads respectively. The proposal is to acquire all the low-lying areas and to lay out a road [illegible]

wide along the centre of the acquired plot with footpaths 10 feet wide on either side. The work would be executed in several stages and it was decided to get a loan from the Government, if the scheme was approved, the loan being availed of in instalments as and when required by the Council.

It was further resolved to request the Government to reduce the rate for supply of water consumed by the Municipality from 4 As. to at least 3 As. per 1,000 gallons for the time being.

LYALLPUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The right of a Municipal Committee to censure its Executive Officer has been conceded by the Commissioner of Multan Division. The Lyallpur Municipal Committee recently passed a resolution censuring its Executive Officer for his certain acts of "omission and commission," which in the opinion of the Committee he was not entitled to do. The Deputy Commissioner suspended the resolution on the ground that it was *ultra vires* of the Committee.

The Committee then in its explanation to the Commissioner justified its position on the ground that, since the Executive Officer was a municipal employee, he could be censured by the Committee. The Commissioner has accepted the contention of the Committee, and consequently cancelled the order of the Deputy Commissioner by which he suspended the said resolution.

CONGRESSMEN IN LOCAL BODIES

It is understood that instructions have been issued from Wardha to Congress members of District and Local bodies directing them not to resign if they are in a majority and to continue to carry the administration of the local bodies concerned so long as the local bodies are not required to do anything against the general policy and programme of the Congress and smooth and efficient running of the local boards is assured. Congress members should resign from local bodies if they are in a minority and the local body concerned does anything contrary to the Congress policy and programme.

RESIGNATIONS FROM MADRAS CORPORATION

It is understood Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Andhara Provincial Congress Committee, in his recent interview with Gandhiji, discussed with the Mahatma the position of the Congress members in the Madras Corporation, who are in a minority, in the light of the decision of the Corporation to contribute to the war fund.

Gandhiji, it is learnt, holds the view that, as the Congress party in the Corporation is not in a majority now, and, therefore, not in a position to prevent voting of funds of the Corporation for war efforts and such other assistance, it is much better if the Congress members resigned from the Corporation.

Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary, Andhra Congress, will discuss the matter with Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Leader of the Congress Party in the Corporation, and Mr. V. M. Obeidullah, President, Tamilnad Congress had already had discussion with Mr. Krishna Rao, a decision is likely soon to be reached.

It appears at least 17 members will be prepared to tender their resignation of their seats in receipt of the mandate on that behalf.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

"Government House", which is the official residence of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, is the subject matter of assessment suit pending before the Calcutta Small Causes Court.

"The Province of Bengal," which is the official designation of the Government of Bengal in legal documents, being not satisfied with the decision of the 1st Deputy Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation preferred an appeal objecting to the assessment of the premises constituting the "Government House" on the ground that the valuation of the land of the premises had been taken at a very high figure. It is contended that the land valuation should be reduced from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 2,000 per kottah on the principle of *rebus sic stantibus*.

BUILT IN 1799

The Government House, which is situated on 81 bighas of land, was built by Lord Wellesley and its foundation was laid in 1799. It is, according to an authoritative book, planned after the Keddleston House of England and cost the East India Company Rs. 80,000 to acquire the land, Rs. 13 lakhs for the construction and Rs. 3,000 for equipments.

Lord Valentia, who visited Calcutta in 1803, says, "The Esplanade leaves a grand opening on the edge of which is placed the new Government House erected by Lord Wellesley, a noble structure although not without faults in the architecture and upon the whole not without its dignity."

Before the Government House was built, the Governors-General used to live in the garden houses of their own. Clive had his at Dum Dum and Hastings at Alipore. Calcutta began growing after what is historically known as the "Plassey drain," the huge economic drain on the country continuing from 1757 to 1780 and amounted to £38,000,000. It may be recalled in this connection that the purchasing power of money was then at least five times as high as now.

Government House is perhaps one of the oldest civil buildings of the city, if not the oldest. Amongst contemporary to this House is the office building of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, constructed in 1805, although the Society was founded by Warren Hastings in 1784.

The highest price that Calcutta land has fetched is Rs. 40,000 per kottah near the new Howrah Bridge Approach.

The Corporation has already reduced the annual valuation of the Government House from Rs. 6,93,526 to Rs. 6,91,929, which does not appear to have satisfied the other party.

There has, however, been a move for amicable settlement in the matter and a compromise acceptable to both the parties may soon be reached.

CALCUTTA CENSUS

LECTURES FOR TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS

Date—9th February, at 4 p.m.

Place—Darbhanga Buildings (University Library).

Speaker—Mr. R. N. Bose, Special Census Officer, Calcutta.

Dates—10th and 12th February, at 4 p.m.

Place—Town Hall.

Speaker—Mr. R. N. Bose, Special Census Officer, Calcutta.

Date—16th February, at 4 p.m.

Place—Ashutosh College, Bhowanipore.

Speaker—Mr. S. Banerjee, Assistant Special Census Officer, Calcutta.

As Others See us

CLEANER CALCUTTA

Calcutta has been asked to become cleaner; the Corporation's officials and several leading citizens have banded themselves together in an effort to rouse several areas to a sense of their responsibilities. Some of our contemporaries have been assiduously reminding their readers that cleanliness is next to godliness.

There are cities in the East which are kept clean by the vigilance of their municipalities. Bye-laws are enforced with unrelenting strictness; supervision is careful and unceasing; penalties are severe for those who violate the civic authority's regulations. Visitors to Malaya speak with enthusiasm of what they have seen and heard at Singapore and Penang. Not all municipalities in India give the same evidence of an anxiety to promote and maintain cleanliness. Not many of them put cleanliness first; other things make larger demands on their time and attention. The armoury of regulations may be complete but the will to enforce them may be lacking. Persuasion as an easier method appeals to many; apathy, they say, is best destroyed by propaganda. Others trace dirt to ignorance; they too see no hope except in the dissemination of information through the conventional instruments of publicity. There is plainly however more apathy than ignorance; and spasmodic cleanliness campaigns may not go a long way. Many municipalities need to interprete their duties more vigorously than they do.

All health and cleanliness campaigns endeavour to tell the ignorant or apathetic citizen that cleanliness is not merely a personal but a social duty. Streets and parks will not be clean so long as there are people who think that they belong to nobody, or that, being meant for everbody's use, they need no attention except what a municipality can give. Men who keep their houses clean are often found untroubled by dirt and filth in their neighbourhood. The houses are theirs; the street is somebodyelse's. Not many are scrupulous about the disposal of household refuse. Nor are some who are careful about food in their own houses equally attentive to what is served them in the cheap eating-houses. Some Calcutta citizens have been busy going round tea-shops and teaching their owners cleanliness. Not lectures but correction is what these need. Spitoons, it appears, are soon to make their appearance in Calcutta's select streets. That they have to be put up is dismal evidence that persuasion has not been enough. And what if those who aim at them do not aim straight? —*The Statesman.*

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

The profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1940, including the sum of Rs. 8,86,336-8-0 brought forward amounts to Rs. 28,45,284-7-11.

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb—Rs. 2,50,000-0-0.

The payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum made on 30th June, 1940, absorbed—Rs. 5,50,000-0-0.

The balance now available for distribution is—Rs. 20,45,284-7-11.

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1940, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax—Rs. 5,50,000-0-0.

To place to the Bank's Property A/c—Rs. 2,50,000-0-0.

To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund—Rs. 2,50,000-0-0.

and to carry forward the balance subject to the payment of a bonus to the staff—Rs. 9,95,284-7-11.

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 7th December, 1940, at 10-30 a.m.:—

PRESENT:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., *Chairman;* Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, (*Offg.*) *Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta;* Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A.; Mr. A. J. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.B.E., M.L.A.; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr. J. J. N. Birch; and Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.

LATRINE FOR UNIVERSITY ROWING CLUB

The Board considered a request from the Registrar, Calcutta University, for sanction to the construction of a latrine at the University Rowing Club premises at the Dhakuria Lake, for the use of the menials residing therein, and resolved that they would prefer a septic tank to be installed, but should this prove impracticable, would leave the Chairman discretion to sanction the latrine as designed at the site proposed, subject to (1) that the building shall not be erected nearer than 5 feet to the western boundary fence of the Club; and (2) that the University Rowing Club make proper arrangements with the Corporation for the removal of night soil.

KING GEORGE'S DOCK'S LAY-OUT

The Board considered letter No. 6009/2/A, dated the 23rd November, 1940, from the Chairman, The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, regarding the proposed scheme for the lay-out of the King George's Dock and the joint report of the Chief Engineer and the Chief Valuer thereon. The Board resolved that the opinion expressed in the joint report should be approved.

CASH IN TRANSIT INSURANCE

TENDER NOTICE

Quotations in sealed covers regarding rates of premium payable are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto Monday, the 10th February, 1941, for insurance of Corporation Cash in Transit which is daily remitted to Bank for lodgment or brought from Bank for disbursement.

The estimated annual amount sought to be covered by the Insurance will be approximately Rupees One Crore and a half, carrying risk upto Rupees One Lakh in any single trip. The actual total amount involved will be ascertained at the end of the year and the amount of premium will be calculated accordingly and adjusted against any advance that may be previously made.

The Insurance will be for one year from 1st April, 1941, and will cease on and from 1st April, 1942.

A. K. MITTER,
Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1941.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 25th January, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 301 against 725 and 760 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 79. The general death-rate of the week was 36·5 per mille against 33·4 the mean of the last five years

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th January, 1941, was 680 against 616 and 651 in the two preceding weeks There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 17 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There were 139 deaths from small-pox during the week against 90 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 27 and 60 respectively against 29 and 49 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·1 per mille per annum

There were 28 imported deaths Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 33·9

There were 112 deaths from respiratory diseases against 104 in the previous week

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis against 47 in the previous week.

There were 131 deaths of infants under one year

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 121 against 109 and 109 in the two preceding weeks Of these 8 were from cholera, 7 from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 13 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 44·3 per mille

There were 12 imported deaths Excluding these, the death-rate was 39·8.

There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week

There were 25 deaths of infants under one year

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 1st February, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 821 against 801 and 725 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 176. The general death-rate of the week was 37·4 per mille against 32·7 the mean of the last five years.

(Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 1st February, 1941, was 707 against 680 and 616 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 17 in the two preceding weeks. There were 136 deaths from small-pox during the week against 139 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 25 and 62 respectively against 27 and 60 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 36·8 per mille per annum.

There were 28 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 35·3.

There were 120 deaths from respiratory diseases against 112 in the previous week.

There were 56 deaths from tuberculosis against 33 in the previous week.

There were 133 deaths of infants under one year.

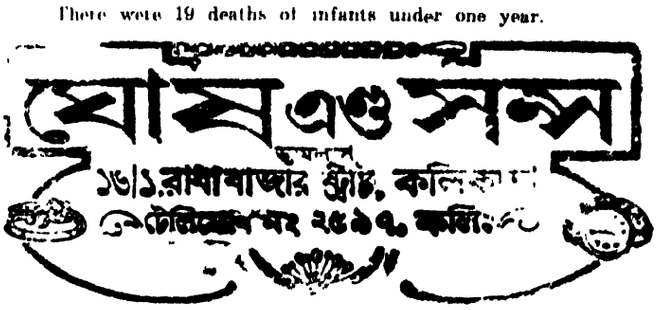
Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 114 against 121 and 109 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera 12 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 8 from fevers, 18 from bowel complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 41·6 per mille

There were 7 imported deaths Excluding these, the death rate was 39·1.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 17 in the previous week.

There were 19 deaths of infants under one year.



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CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE

FEBRUARY 8—FEBRUARY 14

METRO	... Mutiny On The Bounty
LIGHT HOUSE	... You'll Find Out
NEW EMPIRE	.. The Lone Wolf Strikes
CHITRA	.. Nartaki
UTTARA	.. Nimai Sannyas
NEW CINEMA	.. Musafir
PARADISE	.. Bandhan
PURNA	. Abhinaba
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GLOBE	... The Doctor Takes A Wife
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The *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* appeals to just such people. It invites discussions and constructive criticism in the conduct of our municipal affairs. It helps to increase the interest in Local Government, to make public life more useful, to make our nationalism richer by making it a matter of practical, constructive achievement.

And the *Gazette* is free from party fealty, without any party obligations or debts to pay. It wishes to present ideas impartially and judge questions in the interests of the city only and none other.

We invite you to read the *Gazette* regularly and help to spread ideas on municipal subjects.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Indian Pig Iron during 1941-42.

2. Supply of mild steel, chequered plates, etc., during 1941-42.

3. Supply of sleepers during 1941-42.

4. Supply of paints and varnishes during 1941-42.

5 Supply of metals other than Iron and Steel during 1941-42.

6. Supply of bearing springs, draw bar hooks, etc., during 1941-42.

7. Supply of pipes and fittings during 1941-42.

8 Supply of Miscellaneous stores during 1941-42.

9. Laying 15 in. and 10 in S. W. Pipe sewer in place of existing sewers in portion of Alimuddin Street.

10. Supply of six 1½ ton, five 2½ ton, five 3½ ton and alternately three 5—6 ton lorry chassis, tractor and two 5-seater cars.

11. Supply of carts for carrying pipes etc., during 1941-42.

12. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 11th February, for 3 and 4 on 14th February, for 5 to 7 on 18th February, for 8 on 19th February, for 9 and 10 on 20th February, and for 11 and 12 on 21st February, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

N.B.—**All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee**

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 5th February, 1941.

Notice To Petty Plumbing Contractors.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Thursday the 13th February, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

113. Shifting the public urinal existing at the junction of Ramkamal Street and Circular Garden Reach Road, Ward 26—Rs. 644 dated 7th December, 1940, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g Office
The 3rd February, 1941

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of Upper Circular Road, from Shambazar to Razabazar, in Wards Nos 1, 3, 4 and 9 to a width varying from about 75 ft to 130 ft.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 4th March, 1941

A copy of the plan showing the proposed alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m and 2 p.m on all working days

J. C MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th February, 1941

Wanted Special Apprentices.

Applications are invited from outside candidates desirous of being trained as special apprentices in the Drainage and Water Works Pumping Stations and also in the Electricity Department of the Corporation of Calcutta and will be received by the Chief Engineer up to the 15th February, 1941 The candidate must have a fair general and some technical education and served at least five years' apprenticeship in some well established engineering Workshop. They must have a fair technical education, *e.g.*, a degree in engineering from a recognised University, a diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from the National Council of Education, Bengal, or the Bengal Engineering College or some equivalent qualification

The candidate prior to their appointment will be required to produce a certificate from the Health Officer of the Corporation as to their physical fitness.

The period of training shall be for one year only (which will not be extended unless time is lost through illness or other unavoidable causes) and apprentices so trained shall have no preferential claim for any appointments under the Corporation.

The number of candidates to be selected is four. Each apprentice will be paid an allowance of Rs. 40 per month.

B. N. DEV,
Chief Engineer

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1941.

Notice To Lawyers.

Lawyers practising in the different courts of Calcutta are hereby requested to take out their professional licenses for the year 1940-41, by the 28th February, 1941, on payment of the assessed demand. For facilities of collection, License Inspectors will attend Courts on every alternate day. Lawyers practising in more than one court will kindly let me know beforehand from which address they prefer to pay their license fees as otherwise they run the risk of being assessed in all the courts where they do their professional work. If however, the license is not taken by the above date I shall be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against defaulters

S. GHOSHAL,
License Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th January, 1941

Sale of Corporation Waste Papers

Offers per maund are invited for the purchase of Corporation waste papers consisting of condemned files, papers and registers, etc, and of unserviceable paste boards for the year 1941-42.

Separate offers should be given for the purchase of surplus municipal publications printed on good paper.

The approved contractors shall have to execute agreements and also to furnish security deposits of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 only respectively

The contractors for waste papers shall arrange for tearing up into pieces the records before taking delivery.

Offers in sealed covers must reach the undersigned by the 14th February, 1941.

M. S ANAM,
Keeper of Records

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th January, 1941.

Notice to Contractors

Registration of Names as Contractors for 1941-42

Applications are invited in duplicate for Registration of names as Contractors for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each. Each application in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Application for Registration of Names as Contractor for.....". Application forms in duplicate may be obtained during office hours from the Central Record Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42 in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water Works Department and Dhappa—12th February, 1941.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42, in Districts I, II, III, IV and Dhappa—12th February, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Every applicant will have to deposit in the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 either in cash or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures as earnest money for Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works and for Petty Improvement Works respectively and the same in the case of selected contractors will be held as security for the due performance and observance of the terms and conditions of the agreement or contract, a form of which may be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 30th January, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to Section 190 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for additional costs to be imposed if the bills are not paid within seven days from the date of presentation. Their attention is also invited to Section 191 of the Act which provides for moveable articles to be held under distraint and sold if the bills are not paid within seven days after the service of notices of demand. They are therefore requested to pay up their dues early as under the provisions of Section 149 of the said Act the rate bills for a quarter fall due and become payable within "the 15th of the first month of the quarter, to which they relate."

Defaulting ratepayers should note that if the arrears of rates are not paid when the bills are presented for payment, "action will be taken for their recovery under the provisions of the law."

Applications for reconsideration of assessment including those now pending will not be considered unless full payment of all the arrears is made by the applicants. If not paid up, steps for the recovery of such arrears will be taken under the provisions of law as in any other case.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of all the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserve price at a public auction to be held by the Chief Executive Officer, at the Central Municipal Office, on Friday, the 14th February, 1941, at 5 p.m., on the conditions specifically mentioned in the form of agreement to be executed by the successful bidder at his cost within seven days from the date of auction. The successful bidder shall have to furnish, in cash, an earnest deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises is to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the first purchaser. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids.

The plans of the lands, the form of agreement, conditions of sale and other necessary particulars may be seen and obtained on personal enquiry in the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours.

Description of lands :—

(1) Land at the junction of Upper Chitpore Road and Joy Mitter Street, Ward No. 3, measuring about 4 kottahs, approximately.

N.B.—A strip of land on the eastern side of this plot has been set apart for the present. The successful bidder for this plot must agree to purchase the said strip at the same rate if and when it is available for sale.

(2) Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Harshi Street, Ward No. 9, measuring about 1 k. 2 ch. 12 sq. ft., 1 k. 11 ch. 15 sq. ft., 1 k. 13 ch. 15 sq. ft. and 1 k. 14 ch. 30 sq. ft. respectively.

(3) Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on Sankar Bose Road, Ward No. 24, measuring about 6 k. 6 ch., 5 k. 4 ch., 5 k. 4 ch., and 7 k. respectively.

(4) Lot No 7 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Monsatala Lane and Pipe Road, Ward No. 25, measuring 5 k. 13 ch. approximately.

(5) Lots Nos. 7, 11 and 12 on Hussain Sha Road, Ward No. 25, measuring about 7 k 3 ch., 5 k. 12 ch. and 5 k. 12 ch. respectively.

(6) Plots Nos. A, B, C and D on Beerpara Lane, Ward No. 31, measuring about 5 k. 14 ch., 5 k. 3 ch., 4 k. 14 ch. and 4 k. 9 ch. respectively.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th January, 1941.

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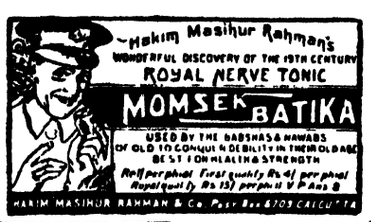
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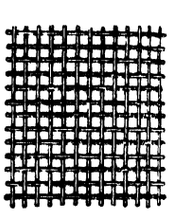
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2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval, customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

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Capital Paid-up	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		Rs. 1,13,00,000

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CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
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Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people
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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

BNDS
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. — ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ..	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ..	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ..	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		


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AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb.	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ..	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. .	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. —	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, —	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.


PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY CURING & MOUNTING
Dermis TANNERS & TAXIDERMISTS
HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS SUIT CASES SHOES, Etc
73, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA




Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth)	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons "	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet) "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet		
Turkey Cock "	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen "	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large)	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton)	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Artipeach per seer		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score		
Brinjal " seer	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cabbage each		
Do. Murshidabad	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Country	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling	0 4 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer	0 6 0	
Ginger "		0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red "	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. white "		
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each		
Peas Modhupur "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hazaribagh	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla "		
Do. Country "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Old) Nainital		
Do. (Hill) (Old) "		
Do. Madras "	0 3 0	
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each		
Pulbul per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Spinach per lot of 20	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Nanitel 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do Cashmere 8 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious		
Do. Rings per lb.		
Do. per 2 lb. packet		
Almond, English per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb.		
Amra per score		
Alobokhara per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb.		
Black Berry per score		
Chestnut per lb.		
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer	0 10 0	
Country Apples		
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt.		
Goosebery per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb.		
Do. Spain pe lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 8 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each		
Hasel nuts per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer		
Lime patty per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer pur)		
Do. (Country)		
Locket per 1 seer		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...		
Mast melon „ (Lucknow		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Py.. (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...		
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—35 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		3 0 0
Do. Multan ...		4 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	1 4 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz	0 3	0 6
Do. Amritasagar „	8	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...	12	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking)		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. .	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb		
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 2 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb packet ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ..		
Sofata .6— ..	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jaia per doz. (Orange		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ..		
Do. Country per score	0 7 0	0 10 0
Surdah Quetta per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon (Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ..		
Do Quetta ..		
Water Melon Bhagalpur		
Water Nut per seer ..		
Walnut per lb. ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ..	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ..	0 11 0	0 13 0
Butter for cake „ ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
35	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	
35A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „		13	0 9 0 „	
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	
33 Chandney	0 5 0 „				

N. N. SEN GUPTA, Superintendent.

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DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ..	0 8 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Mullet per seer ..		
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ..	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ..	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ..		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ..		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ..	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	0 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
California flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
California flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
California flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kalmi rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Xmas Cake (Almond iced) per lb. ..	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
A. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 14 0
Milk	1 1 0	2 0 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 8 0

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresuke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. ..	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 3	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls " ...	0 8 0	0 10
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber each ..	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ..		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		
Kagji Lemon per score ..		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ..	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ..	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	1 6 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 0	1 3 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Disi per seer ..		
Do. Hilly ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Cabbage each ...	0 0 6	0 2 0
Cauliflower each ..		
Peas Ranchi per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans " ..	0 3 0	
Squash " ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato " ..		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu .		
Do. Japan .		
Do. Quetta .		
Alubokhara per seer .	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair .	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bael fruit each		
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer .	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza " .	0 1 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " .	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per see		
Do. Nasik " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ..	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ..	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ..	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ..		
Lichis Country per 100 ..		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Basra per lb. —		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score .	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango or Kari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12 .	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer .		
Kharbuza per seer ..		
Orange Ichanagore .		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—50	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	3 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears .		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ..		
Do. Country each ..		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ..	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ..	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ..		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar .		
Do. Dholka .		
Raisin (Red) per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled " .	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell .	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer .	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad .		
Do Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ..		
Nut Ground " ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " .	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ..	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ..		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ..	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga " " .	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur " " ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee . .	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer .	0 10 0	0 2 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ..		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) —	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per		
Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Shahi Chata —	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 3	
Java " " ...	0 4 6	
cocoanut Oil " ...	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	0 1 3	
Flour	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota) ..	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee " ...	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil " ...		33 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal per seer ..	0 3 0	
Arhar ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari . ..		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) . ..		
Do. (khari) . ..	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator " ..	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal . ..	0 2 6	
Do. . ..	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli . .	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		3 2 0
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		
Elephant Brand " —		3 10 0
" " Bulk —		3 12 0
Snowflake per tin ...		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kaminl (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ..		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ..		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ..	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ..	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ..	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ..	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ..	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ..	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ..	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ..		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
" Debia Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. .	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ..	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ..	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ..	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ..	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...		1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		0 10 0
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	..	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 8 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium) ...	..	..	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banatoolsi (Manja) ...	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora) ...	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	...	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	...	..	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	...	...	0 4 0	
Kolap Khas (Atap) ...	—	..		0 3 0
Dadkhani	..	..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled ...		—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium) ...	..	..	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...	...	..		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	...	..		0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	..	...	0 1 6	
Rupsal	...	...		0 2 3
Katari Bhog ...	...	..		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	...	..		0 2 0
Gram (Dal) ...	...	..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	...	...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	...		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna) ...	...	..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal ...	...	..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	...	..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		—		
„ Khari ...	...	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal ...	...	...	0 2 6	
Salt	-	...	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer ...		...		
Aligarh	..	...	1 2 0	
Patna	...		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	...	...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	...	...	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	...	-	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	...		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil ...	...	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	...	...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil ...	...	...	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java) ...	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata) ...	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure ...	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	...	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal ...	...	..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	...	...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas ...	...	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each —	...	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...	...	...		
Ginger	...	..	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	..	..	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	..	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	..	..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	..	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	..	...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	...	...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	...	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	...	...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	...	...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	...	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ...	—		0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	...	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
To 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 425)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,	,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,	,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,	,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,	,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, ½164-⅞166	,, 0-12 ,,				
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,	,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,	,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk	,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
,, ½268—269			F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,			
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,				
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-18 ,,	Dry fruits	,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes.
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.	,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,		,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	} Mudikhana	,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,		,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
60-2	,, 10 ,,	} Godown	,, 37, 38	,, 1-3 ,,	
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day		,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,				
			Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month				
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,				
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,		B. N. C. 8, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Out Betel Nut.
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,				
			Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0 4 ,,	Eggs.
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day				
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,				
,, 31	,, 1-2 ,,	Business to be approved by authority.			
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,				
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,				
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,				
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,				
,,	,, 0-9 ,,		309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 12	,, 1-0 ,,	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 8 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 8	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Stick 2	2 8 0 „	Sticks.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, & 10.	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 28	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
„ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	84 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 35—36	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry—Hen Coops „ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QUASIM, Revenue Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Jilong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Prab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Ilisa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 2 6
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot ...		
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 13 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,, ...		
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,, ...		
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30 ...		
Fazli 8 to 10 ...		
Prunes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,, ...	0 1 9	0 1 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 5 0	0 6 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	2 13 6	0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...	0 2 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER	2 2 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 83—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

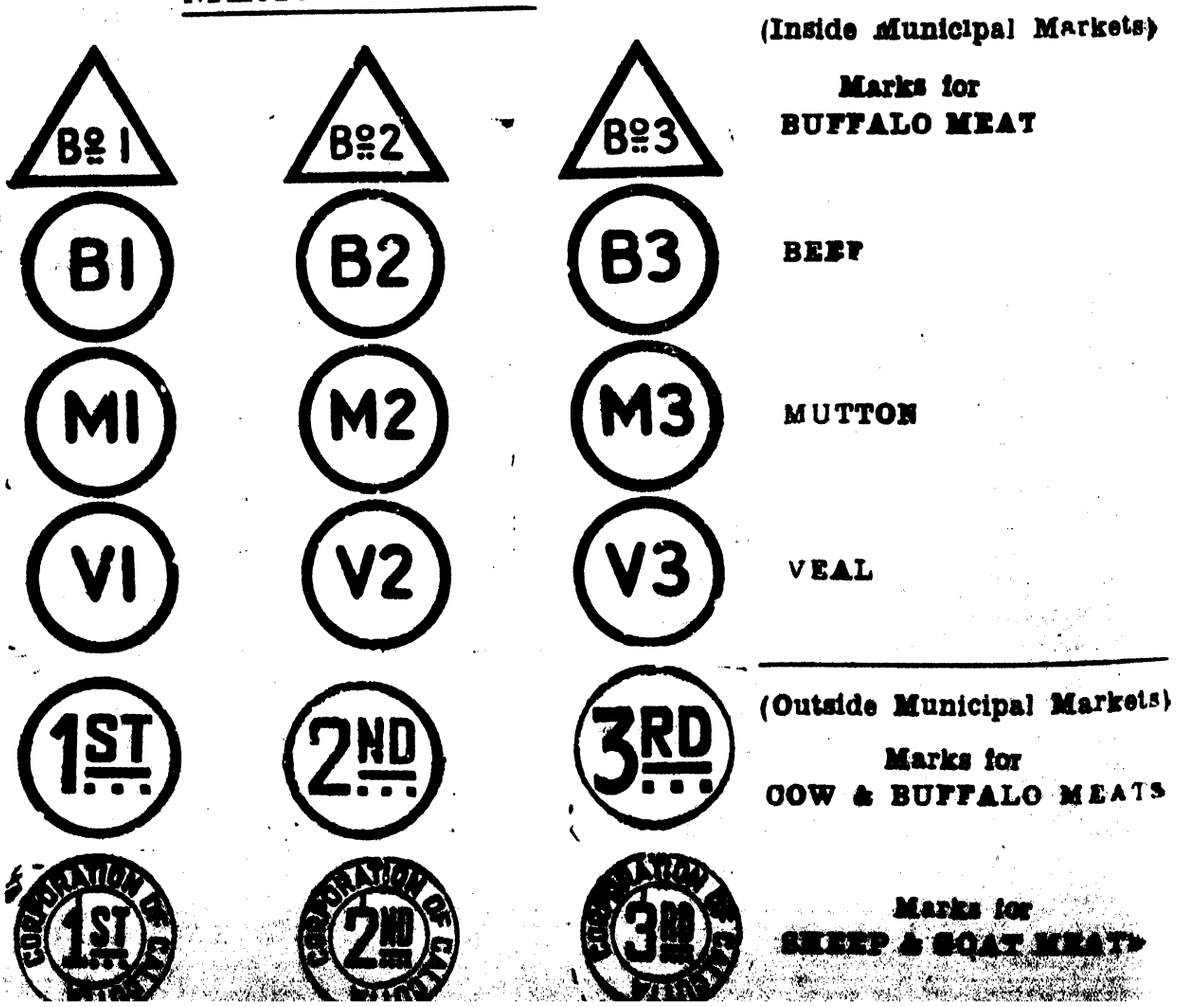
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs "		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic " "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. "		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
" (New) per seer		
Mangoes (Langra)	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pulbul "		
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bael each	0 4 6	0 5 0
Dates per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Almond "	0 2 0	
Lime per score	1 0 0	
Oranges 16 to 20		
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk "		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar "	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor "	0 3 0	
Bhanga " "		
Khasaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Biuli "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt "		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal "	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



Vol. No. XXXIII—No. 12 Total No.—162.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 15th February, 1941 Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle And Comment

Wanted A Correct Census

What is essentially real social work in which all sections and communities should in the right spirit of service actively co-operate with one another, has unfortunately been through political manipulations and subtle communal propaganda, mistaken as offering an occasion for advancing sordid communal ends. The Census as a purely scientific survey helps all the civilised nations of the world to-day to arrive at figures or statistical data calculated to supply materials for welfare schemes or national plans of reconstruction or for the direction of State policy in ways too numerous to detail. It is a scientific measure of national stock-taking and is intended to be conducted under no misdirected political influence or bias. But there has been a good deal of excitement and misunderstanding already among the politicians of our country, where so much unfortunately depends on the communal ratio; and charges and counter-charges have been made by the leaders of the two major communities against one another. As a contemporary rightly observes,—"The big idea is to swell the figures province by province of Moslems on the one hand, Hindus on the other. Each side frankly accuses the other of lying and trickery. Enumerators are attacked. Storms of suspicion and hate sweep the country." During the last Census ten years ago a similar atmosphere prevailed and an attempt was made by certain people to interfere with the collection of correct figures. Mr. Hutton, the then Census Commissioner of India referred in his report to the "excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view of the possibility of a communal franchise based on census figures." The situation to-day is no better, if not worse, for people have been taught to think and act on communal lines and there is a strong disposition towards the inflation of numbers. We must therefore appeal to all honest men with a broad national outlook to exert their very best towards obtaining a correct census and through it a picture of the country as near to reality as possible.

The Menace Of Spurious Drugs

Thanks to the opportunities created by the War, many drugs which were formerly imported from England are now being manufactured in India and it is encouraging to learn that though much in the nature of making a virtue of necessity, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service has placed orders for some of these drugs with Indian manufacturers. Production in India of high-class medicines which have been able to compete with those imported from abroad, has not been rare even in peace times, and the quality of [illegible]

products being quite unimpeachable, market was found in other countries for a good quantity of them. With a widening field and increasing potentialities before our Drugs trade, which even at its best may yet be said to be passing through its period of trials and ordeals, it is now extremely distressing to learn about fraudulent manufactures here and there. The use of chalk as a substitute for quinine by 'non-ethical and fraudulent manufacturers' in Bengal and other provinces has, we are told, come to the notice of the Public Health Department of Bengal, which on examination of the different samples of quinine sold in the markets, found several of them containing no quinine at all. It is stated that such cheap substitutes, which have no medicinal value at all, are being utilised at present owing to the shortage of importation of quinine from Java as also to a rise in its price. So that is the background for this unheard of specimen of dishonesty and fraud; but as the enormity of this offence—which is an offence against the State and injures the reputation and prospects of the National trade beyond redemption—cannot be looked at with equanimity, these vile offenders against society must be ferreted out and given the highest punishment allowed by law.

Prayers For Alderman Subhas Bose

We whole-heartedly associate ourselves with the appeal for individual or collective prayers in private places, mosques, temples and churches for the safety, sound health and peace of mind and success of the noble mission of the man who had so deeply woven himself into the texture of Indian public life with a passion for the well-being of this unhappy land and yet so mysteriously tore himself away with an amazing spirit of abandon—when, whither none could tell! The All-India Subhas Day on Sunday, the 23rd February next, comes to be observed none too soon, for no trace of Alderman Subhas C. Bose is yet available and no definite account is still forthcoming as to whether it is finally a case of renunciation or if he has been a victim of foul play. One and all, including even those who may differ from him politically, have been torn by an anxiety about the safety and welfare of this intensely lovable person, and it is well that an opportunity is to be given to the friends and admirers of Mr. Bose to join in the ceremonial offering of a mass prayer for his safety, strength of mind and success in his newly chosen line of service, wherever he may be.

Safety Maps for Overseas School Children

The trip from home to school and back again is undoubtedly a big daily adventure for the young scholar. To safeguard their early grade pupils, teachers and public officials of the Toledo Metropolitan area have provided each child in public and parochial schools with a school-route Safety Map, on which is drawn the way to school which entails the fewest traffic hazards and is the safest and most direct route. Each child receives his own map, which he studies with the assistance of a teacher who points out the dangerous street crossings to be avoided. Meanwhile, the police department co-operates by appealing to adults to set a good example to children in their own observance of traffic regulations. An extensive traffic-planning survey preceded the drafting of the maps, and as many as 86,250 of them have so far been distributed.

Late Sachindra Prasad Bose

We have to record with deep sorrow the death from intestinal hemorrhage due to high blood pressure of Mr. Sachindra Prasad Bose, patriot, orator and journalist on the 10th February last. With his death, it may be said, is snapped another link between the old and new generations of political and social workers and sufferers in Bengal, he being the last of the first batch of deportees from the province under Regulation III of 1818. One of the foremost powerful speakers of the Swadeshi days, he turned to business later on and to make the Bengalis business-minded he preached furiously and wrote with emphasis. Thorough-going in whatever he did, this man of strong convictions made many a good cause his own and he never shirked a fight when one was due. To the memory of this worthy friend and fellow citizen we offer our tribute of respectful homage, and to his illustrious widow, Mrs. Kumudini Bose, *ex*-Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and other members of the bereaved family we send our sincerest sympathy and condolence.

Rai Bahadur Kumud Behari Mullick

The late Rai Bahadur Kumud Behari Mullick, whose brief life sketch appears elsewhere in this issue, lived well his active life of three score years and is for his lovable personality and his sterling qualities of head and heart to be missed for long long years to come. Born in a family which produced a number of men of distinction, he had in him the making of a capable officer and he made an officer, able, fair and just. The privilege of popularity denied often to those wielding power, was, however, given to him to enjoy in plenty and he was well known not only for the large amount of his private charities but also for his noble spirit of social service which made him work wherever he went and helped him to leave behind enduring marks of his various activities for the education and inspiration of the young as well as the relief of suffering humanity at large. Such indeed was the man overflowing with the genial current of his soul, and when at his death we convey to his bereaved family, specially to his brother Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick, Councillor of the Corporation, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, we do so with the assurance that their loss and sorrow are shared by us as by countless admirers of the late Rai Bahadur all over the province.

Corporation 'Phone System Re-organised

Attention of all concerned is drawn to a notice published elsewhere about the re-organisation of the Telephone system of the Central Municipal Office including the Hogg Buildings and S. .S Hogg Market, Calcutta, which has just been completed. As the result of this reshuffle all independent connections except those of the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer, have been brought under the Corporation private exchange renumbered as "CALCUTTA 6600"; which will operate during office hours. After office hours and on holidays 18 direct connections with the principal officers will work.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1941

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON MONDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1941

Budget Estimates For 1941-42

The Chief Executive Officer laid on the table the Budget Estimates for the year 1941-42, including his proposals as to the total sum to be borrowed for capital works and for the repayment of loans, and the rates and taxes to be levied during the said year.

[The Budget Estimates submitted by the Chief Executive Officer will be published as a supplement to our next issue.]

Appointment Of Budget Special Committee

In taking up the item for appointment of a Special Committee to consider the Budget estimates for 1941-42, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee enquired whether the Mayor was going to allow a discussion on the Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates.

The Mayor: The practice has been that the Chief Executive Officer's statement in connection with the Budget is taken as read, and then a Special Committee is appointed to consider the Budget, and when the Budget Committee's recommendations come up before them the House discuss the Budget.

Mr. Mohamad Rafique: Are we not entitled to give directions to the Budget Committee as to the lines on which they should proceed?

The Mayor: The practice has been that, but if you wish to discuss the Budget before the Committee actually begins to sit, I would like to ascertain the sense of the House and personally I shall be guided by the opinion of the House.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that it was difficult to embark on a general discussion of the Budget without first going through the Chief Executive Officer's statement.

The Mayor: As to that, another meeting may be called, if necessary, if the House wants to give directions to the Committee.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: May I know the convention of the House in regard to this matter?

The Mayor said that the convention was that the Chief Executive Officer's statement was taken as read, a Committee was then appointed to go into the Budget in detail and make recommendations to the Corporation, and then when the Committee submitted its report, the House discussed the Budget as a whole.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that he was for giving specific directions to the Budget Committee to make adequate provision in the next year's Budget for the improvement of the various Wards. If there was no such direction from the House, the Budget Committee, he said, would go their own way.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury pointed out that any Councillor could table a motion before the Budget Committee for increased provision for improvement works in the different districts.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee then moved that a Special Committee consisting of 26 members be appointed to consider the Budget Estimates for 1941-42. He said that if they looked to the personnel of the Budget Committees for the previous years they would find that the Chairmen of all the Standing Committees would have to be included as well as some members who were not on any Committee at all. Seeing that all these important people would have to be included, a small Committee of six members only as they had last year, would not serve their purpose. In all previous years they had Committees whose numbers ranged from 16 to 30. This year the House had been enlarged considerably and he thought that a Committee of 26 members would not be at all unwieldy.

Mr. Indra Bhusan Leed seconded the proposal.

Mr. M. M. Burman said that it would, in his opinion, be much better to have a small committee which would be required to meet from day to day both morning and evening till the Budget has been finished and he moved as an amendment that the Budget Committee do consist of 12 members.

Mr. D. N. Ghosh seconded.

Mr. F. G. Watson said that at the instance of Mr. P. N. Brahma the number of members of the Budget Committee had been reduced last year to six only, and he thought that the innovation of having a small committee proved very helpful as they were able to get through the work in a much better manner. So he moved as an amendment that the Budget Committee this year also do consist of 6 members only.

Mr. W. A. Burns seconded.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee said that in the previous year there was almost a total lack of representation of Ward Councillors on the Budget Committee with the result that grants to Ward Health Associations and sundry urgent improvements in the various Wards were not provided for in the Budget. That was the reason why they were insisting that this year the elected representatives of the rate-payers should be given an adequate representation on the Budget Committee.

Mr. N. N. Dalal said that in previous years the election of members of the Budget Committee was governed by a salutary principle and that was that the Chairmen of all the Standing Committees, being in a better position to know the needs and requirements of their connected departments, should be on the Budget Committee. But apart from that the Budget should be discussed fairly and impartially by a Committee composed of members drawn from all sections of the House, and that being so, it was no use having a small Committee.

Mr. F. G. Watson's amendment that the Committee do consist of 6 members was then first put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. M. M. Burman's amendment to the effect that the Committee do consist of 12 members was then put to the vote and also declared lost.

The original motion of Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee to the effect that the Committee do consist of 26 members was then put to the vote and declared carried.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee then proposed 26 names and moved for their acceptance as members of the Budget Special Committee.

Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed seconded his proposal.

In the course of a discussion that followed 7 other names were proposed by some other members as alternatives.

An agreed list was, however, obtained, and the Mayor declared the following 26 members to be duly elected as members of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Budget Estimates for the year 1941-42. :—

(1) Mr. P. B. Mullick, (2) Mr. W. A. Burns, (3) Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, (4) Mr. Syed Badrudduja, (5) Dr. Syed Zafar Ahmed, (6) Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, (7) Mr. M. A. Jubbar, (8) Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, (9) Mr. A. C. Das, (10) Mr. Md. Rafique, (11) Mr. K. C. Chakravarty, (12) Mr. N. N. Dalal, (13) Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, (14) Mr. P. K. Dutta, (15) Sir Hari Sanker Paul, (16) Mr. B. K. Banerjee, (17) Mr. P. N. Brahma, (18) Mr. A. S. Naskar, (19) Mr. S. K. Chatterjee, (20) Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed, (21) Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, (22) Mr. B. B. Sarcar, (23) Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, (24) Mr. Debjiban Banerjee, (25) Mr. Suresh Chandra Varma, and (26) Mr. S. A. Gray.

THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1941

C. M. Debentures And Government Securities

Before the items on the agenda for the day were formally taken up the Mayor said that Mr. W. A. Burns, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee was going to mention an important matter and he hoped members would give him a patient hearing.

Mr. Burns said that the Corporation held certain saleable securities. The Finance Committee had received certain offers, but they found difficulty in accepting those offers even if they were acceptable, because they had no such powers at present. In the past the practice had been for the Chief Accountant to make sales or purchases of such securities in the normal course of working and then report such cases to the Finance Committee and through them to the Corporation for final approval. He was particularly anxious not to say or imply anything in derogation of the very able Chief Accountant, but it seemed to him that it would be to the advantage of the Corporation if they thought fit to delegate powers in this behalf to the Finance Committee who ordinarily met at least once a week.

After some discussion it was resolved :—

That pending formal delegation of power to the Finance Committee to make purchases and sales of Corporation debentures and Government securities, the Corporation do authorise the Finance Committee as an emergency measure, to make such purchases and sales at prices which the Committee consider to be favourable to, and in the interest of, the Corporation under the present conditions

C. E. O.'s Appointment

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani said that the Corporation gave certain directions to the Services Committee No. I regarding the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer and also enjoined that the Committee's recommendation should be placed before the Corporation by the 10th February, 1941. For various reasons the said Committee had not been able to present their recommendation to the House by the 10th February, but he assured them that the Committee would definitely submit their report by the 26th February, up to which date he asked for an extension of time, which the House granted.

Entally Workshops Enquiry Committee

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that on the last occasion he asked for a fortnight's extension of time for the Entally Workshops Enquiry Committee to submit their report. The Corporation's direction to the Committee was to submit their report by the 15th January; but owing to holidays intervening the Committee could not make much headway. An *ad interim* report had since been drawn and would be coming up before the Corporation at its next meeting. He, therefore, asked for a week's extension of time which was granted.

Enquiry About Delay Over A Case

With regard to a motion by Mr. S. C. Varma for confirmation of a recommendation of the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee to have the report of the Bustee Surveyor on the delay in bringing up to the notice of the Corporation, an old case regarding the abandonment of the bustee road at No. 10 (now 8), Nil Madhab Sen Lane, recorded, the following resolution on the motion of Mr. D. J. Cohen, was accepted :—

(i) That a Special Committee consisting of six members be appointed to consider the specific question of apportioning responsibility for the delay in bringing the matter to the notice of the Corporation and to submit a report within a month.

(ii) That the Special Committee do consist of the following :—Mr. Susil Chandra Sen, Mr. S. K. Mitter, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. Syed Badrud duja, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and Mr. D. J. Cohen.

Tenders For Straw At Gowkhana

With regard to a motion by Mr. Natal Charan Paul for confirmation of a [illegible] th

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LATE MR. S. M. MOITRA

The death occurred in Calcutta on the 10th February last from heart failure of Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra, M.L.A., Chairman, Rajshahi Municipality. Mr. Moitra was for sometime a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress and also an acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Moitra took keen interest in municipal and local bodies and was recently elected as the general secretary of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly led by Mr. Sarat C. Bose.

As a mark of respect to his memory, both the Assembly and the Council were adjourned for the day.

Works Committee for acceptance of some tenders for the supply and delivery of straw at the different Municipal Gowkhanas for a year (January to December, 1941) Mr. Satish Chandra Bose pointed out with relevant details from the list of tenders, that no principles as such appeared to have been followed in distributing the tenders; and there were also material irregularities in some cases. So he moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back with directions to the Committee to send up their recommendations within a week.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee supported Mr. Bose saying that during consideration of the tenders things did not appear to have been looked at from the point of view of economy.

Mr. Mohamad Rafique opined in favour of accepting the lowest tenders or those near about them and sending back or discussing the remaining ones on the list.

Mr. Amulya C. Mitter opposed the idea of accepting the lowest tenders without examining the reliability of the parties concerned.

Mr. Susil C. Sen wondered how tenders with the highest rates came to be accepted.

More discussion followed, after which the amendment for reference back moved by Mr. Satish C. Bose was accepted.

Electric Installation At Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station

On the motion of Mr. Gokuldas Mohata seconded by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee it was resolved on the basis of a recommendation of the Works Standing Committee—

That the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 15,040 for the whole work of electric installation at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station be sanctioned.

Amalgamation Of Certain Departments

Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty who had given notice of the following resolution, moved :—

That a Special Committee consisting of five members be appointed to formulate a scheme for the amalgamation of the following three Departments and for their reorganisation :—

(a) Building Department,
(b) Survey Department, and
(c) Bustee Department.

Note by the mover :—Considering the close relationship between the functions of the Building Department and those of the Surveyor's Department and Bustee Department, it is not only desirable but advisable that all these three Departments should be amalgamated into one. The provision of the Road alignments, Building lines etc., demands a good deal of careful thought for their right application by one officer, for the attainment of the Corporation's chief ideal of a city beautiful. Under the present system while the Building Department has been entrusted with the task of dealing with the plans submitted for the construction of huts, another department is dealing with the bustees and roads. The above three Departments and their respective functions are inter-allied and inter-dependent.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose seconded the motion.

Mr. F. G. Watson moved as an amendment—

That consideration of the matter be postponed for 8 weeks for the Chief Executive Officer to submit a full report on the proposal in consultation with the Heads of the Departments concerned.

Mr. K. C. Chakravarty accepted the amendment which was carried.

CORPORATION TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Re-organization And Re-numbering Of Main Connections

Mr. M. Ray, Assistant Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta has in his Circular No. 160 of 1940-41, notified as follows :—

The re-organisation of the Telephone System of the Central Municipal Office including the Hogg Buildings and S. S. Hogg Market, has now been completed. All independent connections, except those of the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer, have been recovered and have been brought under our private exchange renumbered as "CALCUTTA 6600". During office hours, all connections in the Central Municipal Office, Hogg Buildings and S. S. Hogg Market can now be obtained only through our Central Exchange (Calcutta 6600). After office hours and on holidays, there will be 18 direct connections to principal Officers as in the list below. The old numbers (shown in Column 3) should be avoided and the new numbers (shown in Column 1) should be asked for in future.

NIGHT CONNECTIONS.

New Numbers.	*Instrument.*	*Old Number.*
6600	Councillors' Room	4600
6601	Secretary (Office)	6240
6602	Asstt. Secretary	6240
6603	Health Officer	4602
6604	Executive Engineer, Water Works	4604
6605	Collector	4605
6606	Chief Accountant	4606
6607	Press Supdt. (Office)	6981
6608	Chief Engineer	192
6609	Dy Ex Officer I	2709
6610	Dy. Ex. Officer II	792
6611	Ch. Law Officer	5819
6612	Lighting Supdt.	2123
6613	D. E. III	2238
6614	S. S. Hogg Market	585
6615	Converter Station	599
6616	Press Supdt (Residence)	3577
6617	Secretary (Residence)	4251

THE A. R. P. IN CALCUTTA

Proposed Black-out From Sun-set To Sun-rise

Calcutta is to have a black-out from sun-set to sun-rise next time. The exact date has not yet been fixed but it is probable it will be during the last week of the current month and on Thursday, February 27.

The A. R. P. arrangements for the city and the industrial area round about it are going to be further strengthened and perfected and the whole A. R. P. force will have to undergo an exercise on February, 19 for half an hour in the morning.

In order that the citizens may have all the facilities to be A. R. P.-minded gramaphone records in Bengali, Hindi and English will be played in the cinemas, from Government propaganda vans and popular restaurants, tea-stalls in the city and at big social gatherings.

It is quite possible, says a report, that at the next A. R. P. demonstration at Howrah to be held on Monday, February, 17, genuine incendiary bombs will be used and the A. R. P. personnel will be getting opportunities of handling them

Late Rai Kumud Behari Mullick Bahadur

RAJ Bahadur Kumud Behari Mullick, retired Deputy Magistrate, died in his own house at 6, Valmeek Street, Calcutta, on the 26th January, 1941. The late Rai Bahadur was a man of regular habits and kept a very good health even after retirement from active Government service about 3 years ago. Unfortunately he had a sudden stroke of apoplexy on the 18th January and was immediately placed under his medical advisers who felt that he might recover; but he had a second attack on the 25th January to which he succumbed the day following.



LATE RAI KUMUD BEHARI MULLICK BAHADUR

He was born in about 1882 in a village in the Bagerhat Sub-division in the district of Khulna in a fairly well-to-do family and his parents did all they could to give him a fair and liberal education. He passed his Entrance Examination from the Bagerhat H. E. School and his First Examination in Arts from the Ripon College, Calcutta. He took his B. A. Degree from the Duff College in 1906. After taking his Degree he joined the Law classes of the Metropolitan Institution and when he was about to go up for the Degree Examination in Law he was appointed a Deputy Magistrate in the Bengal Civil Service in January, 1908. Besides his work in the general line he was in charge of Settlement work under Mr. Sachse at Susung Durgapur in Mymensingh, where officers like Mr. Fawcus, Mr. (later on, Justice) Edgley were placed under him for settlement training. As a Magistrate he was always courteous, fair and just. From 1917 to 1932 he was in charge of 5 different Sub-divisions. As Sub-divisional Officer of Feni he succeeded in establishing a first-grade college there, and naturally the people of that Sub-division still hold him in high esteem. As Sub-divisional Officer of Balurghat in 1925 he had to deal with the terrible famine conditions prevailing there, and his services were highly appreciated by Lord Lytton and his Government. As Sub-divisional Officer of Barisal and Uluberia he had to deal very tactfully with difficult political situations. As an *ex-officio* member of the District Board of Howrah and as also the Sub-divisional Officer of Uluberia he succeeded in sinking a large number of tube-wells throughout the whole sub-division where he is still known as the "giver of Water." As Sub-divisional Officer of Kalna he had the reputation of being able to put down oppression of big landlords over the poor. He sat on several occasions as a member of some tribunals to deal with political cases.

He was the first Deputy Magistrate from amongst those who are now called Scheduled Castes of Bengal, and was for his all-round abilities, looked upon as an ideal by the younger sections of those communities.

He retired from active service as a Deputy Magistrate in July 1937. In recognition of his services Government conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadur on the 1st of January, 1938.

Immediately after retirement his services were requisitioned by the Government of Bengal and he acted as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta for some time. But as the Government of Bengal needed the services of some senior officers, they placed the cases of some retired members of the B. C. S. for consideration by the Public Services Commission and of the very few the Commission recommended to Government for re-appointment he was chosen as one of the fittest from all points of view and on re-appointment he was in charge of the Wards Estates in the district of 24-Perganas.

After his retirement from this appointment, the Revenue Department of the Government of Bengal requisitioned his services once again to take charge of the administration of Raja Ram Mohun Ray Wards Estate as its Manager. It is said that during the short period he was in charge of this Estate he was able to liquidate a large portion of its liabilities and to make suitable arrangements for its proper administration.

The late Rai Bahadur had six brothers, one of whom died very young and another late Mr. Nirode Behari Mullick, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., who was the first elected member from amongst the Scheduled Castes from Barisal South to the Bengal Legislative Council after the Montagu-Chemsford Reforms of 1921, died in 1934. His second brother, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Mullick is a Minister to the Government of Bengal. His third brother, Mr. Atul Behari Mullick is now a senior Munsif in the Bengal Judicial Service at Krishnagar. His fourth brother, Mr. Kshirode Behari Mullick is a member of the Bengal Civil Service and is now Sub-divisional Officer of Naogaon in the district of Rajshahi. His youngest brother, Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., is an

Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta, Fellow of the Calcutta University and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation.

Besides them he leaves behind him four sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Dr. Suprasanna Mullick took his final Degree from the Barts in London and has started a fair practice in that great city. His second son, Mr. Sukumar Mullick has just been appointed to the Indian Civil Service and is now under training at Dehra Dun. His third son, Mr. Sushil Kumar Mullick is shortly going up for the final Engineering Examination at Glasgow. His youngest son, Mr. Subodh Kumar Mullick took his M.A. Degree in July last and is going up for the B.L. Degree.

As an officer under Government at various places he had a large amount of private charities distributed irrespective of caste, colour or creed, not only among the students of different educational institutions but also the poor who came for such help.

With marked qualities of head and heart the Rai Bahadur thus lived a life of great utility to society, and is sure to be remembered by generations to be born.

Mob Attack On City Police

Tear-Gas Used To Disperse Aggressive Crowds

A SERIOUS disturbance took place in Calcutta on Monday, the 10th February, when an excited Muslim mob attacked the Tram depot at Rajabazar in Upper Circular Road, following the arrest by the police early that morning of about 70 Muslims from the Saheb Bagan *bustees* in Narkeldanga area.

These arrests were made by the police on a charge of riotous behaviour on the last day of Muharrum (Saturday) when processionists carrying big banners and *tajias* demanded removal of overhead wires of the newly constructed Tramway's extension on Upper Circular Road off Rajabazar Tram depot.

Excited by these arrests, the mob twice attacked the Rajabazar Tram Depot, pelted stones and brickbats at tram cars, held a demonstration in front of the Beleghata Police Station where the arrested men had been taken and attacked some Hindu shops in Mowlali.

When the mob gathered in front of the Rajabazar Tram Depot for the second time with a threatening attitude, Hon'ble Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, who had gone to the place, reasoned with them and tried to pacify the mob. The appeal did not seem to have its desired effect when the police resorted to a *lathi* charge with a view to disperse the mob.

Lathi charge failing to disperse the crowd which had assumed a menacing attitude, the police fired six rounds of gas cartridges, which resulted in the dispersal of the mob.

More than fifty persons including about 16 Tramway employees, half a dozen sergeants, a dozen constables, besides a number of Muslims and Hindu passers-by, were injured as a result of the disturbance which continued for about six hours, the area affected extending from Rajabazar to Mowlali along the Circular Road.

Following the disturbance, almost all the shops in Circular Road from Rajabazar to Mowlali remained closed. Tramway service in Rajabazar and Burra Bazar sections was suspended for the rest of the day.

An adjournment motion seeking to discuss the incidents was ruled out of order by the Hon'ble Speaker in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday evening.

Premier's Statement

A similar adjournment motion was sought to be moved in the Upper House (Council) on Wednesday, the 12th February, which was opposed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, who made the following statement as regards the actual facts :—

"In the afternoon of the 8th February last a number of *tajias* were passing through the Circular Road with unusually long poles which were obstructed by the tramway wires and the *tajiawalas* could not proceed further. They demanded that the wires should be cut. It was somewhat unusual because it has never occurred before. It so happened that in the course of the altercations that were taking place a large number of persons, apart from those who had taken part in the procession, assembled on the spot. The police tried to argue with and urged them to move to one side but they would not listen to any request. The situation was then such that the police had either to use force or to adopt some other means to meet the wishes of the *tajiawalas*. The use of force then perhaps would have meant nothing less than a slaughter; hundreds of persons would have been injured or killed. The police, therefore, thought that the best way to deal with the situation was to cut the tramway wires and allow the *tajias* to proceed. This was done and beyon the fact that *tajiawalas* were delayed nothing happened on that day.

"Cases under Section 143 and also under the Police Act for obstruction were started against persons who insisted on having the wires cut. No arrests were made on the spot on the 8th February, because the *tajias* were continuing to come. On Sunday no action was taken because it was decided to arrest these persons after identification on Monday morning. These persons live in *bustees* and go out in the early morning for work. Therefore, it was necessary to arrest them in the early hours of the morning. It is not correct that the arrests were made at 3 a.m. or 4 a.m.; the arrests were made at day-break. There were a number of police officers when the arrests were made. The arrests were made not indiscriminately but on the identification of police constables. I may mention that these indentifications were made by Moslem constables and under the supervision of the Moslem superior officers. After these arrests were made they were taken to the thana and they were subsequently released on bail. Nothing happened till 10 or 11 in the morning when angry crowds began to collect in the streets.

"The men were released on bail. Their demand was complied with. As a matter of fact, when the arrests were made the women folk began to cry and they were told by the police officers that nothing much would happen, and that they would be allowed to be released on bail. I may mention here that wild charges that huts were broken into, women were molested were made. I am authorized to say that all these are absolutely untrue and I may also add that I have had it from certain members of this House and of the lower House who had been on the spot to make investigation that the allegation that women had been molested is absolutely untrue and that no huts were broken into. As a matter of fact the arrests were made as people were coming out of their houses and only those who were properly identified were arrested.

"At about noon when we were in office we received information that people had collected at the Rajabazar tram depot and were obstructing tram cars, hurling stones and indiscriminately assaulting people. The Hon'ble Home Minister, the Hon'ble Finance Minister and myself accompanied by the Commissioner of Police and other persons went to Mowlali where I met a crowd. They listened to me and dispersed. We then moved on to Rajabazar and when we came near the Calcutta Medical School we were met by a number of persons brandishing *lathis*, shouting slogans and throwing stones, in fact they surrounded my car.

"I got out of my car and wanted to speak to them. But I was received with a fussilade of stones. I came back to my car. Stones were thrown at my car and it was an accident that I did not get stones on my head. I went home. Since I came away I had personally no knowledge of what took place later. But I was told that in some places the crowd were unruly; when Sir Nazimuddin was speaking to them stones were thrown there from all sides. And *lathi* charge had to be made to disperse the crowd.

"May I mention here that as a result of the fracas between the police and the mob, on the side of the police in the North District 24 policemen including two Deputy Commissioners, one Assistant Commissioner, two Sergeants and 18 tramway employees including 1 Assistant Traffic Superintendent were injured. On the side of the mob at Rajabazar area 9 persons were injured,—1 Hindu and 8 Moslems. Three were admitted to the Campbell Hospital and others were dressed and discharged. It is evident that the police suffered heavily. I can bear testimony to the fact that during the time I was there the mob behaved in an unruly manner and the police dealt with them with extreme patience.

"The whole affair is under investigation. I can assure my Hon'ble friends that I am looking into the matter myself and if I find that there is any excess on the part of the police or even the shadow of the charge of excess of the police can be substantiated I know how to do my duty. If my friends are satisfied with that and in view of the fact that this matter is still under investigation I hope my friends will not press for an adjournment motion."

The motion for adjournment was disallowed as being out of order.

KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

Notice

Re : Construction of a silt trap at Kulti

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto Thursday, the 20th February, 1941, for constructing a silt trap at Kulti.

Full particulars should be had from the office on any working day. The successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this Department and must complete the work in all its details within one month.

A. N. BANERJEE.
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th February, 1941.

Re : Supplying and erecting standard cross section pillars on the banks of the Kulti river

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Thursday, the 20th February, 1941, for supplying and erecting standard cross section pillars on the banks of the Kulti river within a period not exceeding two months.

Intending tenderers should call at this office on any working day for other particulars. The successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department.

A. N. BANERJEE.
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th February, 1941.

TRADE LICENSE FEE FROM INSURANCE AGENTS

Demand For Relief

A deputation on behalf of the Indian Insurance Institute and the Indian Insurance Companies' Field Workers' Association waited on the Mayor of Calcutta on the 12th February, to lay before him the grievances of the Insurance Agents working within the jurisdiction of Calcutta Corporation on account of the Trade License fee recently levied upon them *viz.*, Rs. 25 per Agent. The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Secretary, Mr. B. Mukerji and the License Officer, Mr. S. Ghosal took an active part in the discussion. The deputationists pressed for exemption from tax with regard to Agents earning less than Rs. 300 per year and imposition of tax on others on a sliding scale from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. The Mayor gave sympathetic hearing and in consultation with the aforesaid officers agreed to give adequate relief wherever possible. The members of the deputation were assured that though their demands might not be met in full, the tax would be substantially reduced with regard to Agents having small income. He requested the deputationists to submit a Memorandum enumerating the points already discussed.

The deputation consisted of Mr. S. C. Ray, President, Indian Insurance Institute, Mr. J. C. Ghosh Dastidar, President, Indian Insurance Companies' Field Workers' Association. Messrs. S. N. Roy Chowdhuri, S. Bagchi, H. C. Naug, A. K. Ganguly and Mr. Q. Zaman.

General Articles

Are You Heading For Stomach Ulcer?

[By Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., C.B., *Consulting Editor, New Health*]

THERE are two main forms of dyspepsia not associated with any gross structural change in the component tissues of the stomach. One is dependent upon inadequate secretion of the gastric digestive juice, atonic dyspepsia, and the other acid dyspepsia, is dependent upon an excess of the secretion.

These are both functional disorders of digestion, in contrast to organic disease of the stomach such as gastric catarrh or gastritis. Both are exceedingly prevalent, and account for the largest proportion of stomach sufferers. In the present article I shall deal with the acid type of dyspepsia, its causes symptoms, prevention and management. I shall also demonstrate its relationship to that common complaint, gastric and duodenal ulcer.

"25—35's" Suffer

Acid dyspepsia is most often complained of by young adults from about twenty-five to thirty-five years of age. Not infrequently they are of the athletic type, men and women who have indulged in energetic sports, but whose circumstances or increase of years have led to an abandonment of such recreation. Very often such people are also of a nervous or highly strung temperament, given to worry and anxiety. Acid dyspepsia is immediately dependent upon an excess of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. This acid plays an essential part in stomach digestion, but if too much is secreted it is likely in time to upset the digestive process and cause unpleasant symptoms.

Recent investigations suggest there is a type of individual who is *constitutionally* prone to excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid. Such individuals have abnormally sensitive nervous systems and have difficulty in meeting the strains and stress of life. Prolonged mental or physical overwork and depressing emotional experiences readily precipitate an attack of acid dyspepsia in those persons. Most of such victims date the onset of their symptoms to some peculiarly harassing episode in their lives.

Much-abused Stomach

At the same time ordinary errors of digestive hygiene must be taken into account. No organ in the body is more easily abused than the stomach. To-day there are temptations on all sides to eat unsuitable foods. We eat in a hurry, fail to masticate sufficiently, and artificially stimulate our appetites with numerous condiments. Leisure and peace over a meal are almost a thing of the past. We think, work or divert our minds with a radio programme instead of attending to the business of eating. We are certainly most unfair to our digestions. Moreover, there are the ill-effects of constipation, which reflexly can excite an excessive secretion of acid in the stomach. Constipation also induces mechanical alterations in the structure of the digestive canal, and these have an important bearing on the production of gastric and duodenal ulcers.

"Burning" Pain In Stomach

Now, the characteristic symptom of acid dyspepsia is a burning pain in the stomach which comes on from one to two hours after taking a meal. This pain may be very severe, and may lead to emptying of the stomach with immediate relief. Some people will find that the eating of more food, especially protein, will alleviate the discomfort. Often there are acid eructations, while waterbrash is commonly associated. This latter symptom is caused by the swallowing of an excess of saliva and its regurgitation into the mouth. As a rule there is not much flatulence—a point of which differentiates this type of acid dyspepsia from the atonic variety, in which organic acids arise as a result of fermentation taking place in the stomach.

Worry And Pain

Nearly always in acid dyspepsia the appetite is quite good; in fact, often the desire for food is unusually keen. The tongue is clean and does not suggest any stomach disturbance. Constipation in some degree is nearly always present, and this is one of the factors which tends to perpetuate the condition. Once established acid dyspepsia may persist for long periods—unless active steps are taken for its relief. Phases of quiescence are followed by attacks of pain and discomfort, these frequently coinciding with some worry or overwork.

As to the control and management of acid dyspepsia, certain simple measures of relief are available. For the immediate relief of the burning sensation in the stomach alkalies are indicated. Twenty to forty grains of sodium carbonate will be wonderfully efficacious provided the condition is a true acid dyspepsia. In fact, the remarkable efficacy of sodium bicarbonate is a corroborative point in the diagnosis of this disorder. To enhance its effect sodium sulphate and sodium phosphate are often combined with the bicarbonate. It is generally advised that the powder should not be taken as such, but should first be dissolved in water.

Although successful in relieving the unpleasant symptoms of acid dyspepsia, alkalies must only be regarded as one element of the treatment. It is most unwise to believe that bicarbonate is the be-all and end-all of the control of this form of dyspepsia. This method is to a large extent palliative, and certain alterations are essential in the dietary to cope with the increased secretion of hydrochloric acid.

Reduce Starchy Foods

It is generally agreed that the amount of carbohydrade or starchy food should be diminished and the proteins and fats should be increased. Meat may be taken in reasonable quantities provided it is lightly cooked. It should be chewed very thoroughly by the teeth before being swallowed. If for any reason the sufferer is incapable of thorough mastication the meat may be finely minced or grated. The protein of the meat rapidly combines with the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juices, and so diminishes the possibilities of its ill effects. Eggs and white boiled fish may also be taken freely.

Fatty foods, butter, cream, olive oil, milk are also recommended, as fats tend to have an inhibitory action on the secretory activity of the stomach glands. Fresh green vegetables can be eaten in reasonable amounts, as also fresh fruits, provided they are well masticated. Condiments, sauces, pickles and spices should be rigorously avoided, as these stimulate the gastric secretion. Plenty of water should be drunk, especially between meals, but wines and spirits should be restricted, or better excluded altogether.

Exercise Combats Dyspepsia

Attention to the health of the mouth is essential. Sepsis in the teeth, gums or tonsils can have a most harmful effect upon digestion, and therefore, if there is any doubt on this matter, an expert should be consulted. It is highly desirable, too, that the dyspeptic should renew or maintain the physical recreations of earlier years, or at least should find some way of obtaining active open-air exercise. As has been emphasised already, the onset of acid dyspepsia frequently coincides with the relinquishing of energetic physical pastimes.

Then, on the psychological side, the dyspeptic sufferer must endeavour to cultivate a control over his "nerves". Irritability of mood can be conquered if one owns upto the fact of its existence and a deliberate effort is made to stabilise the emotions. Worry and anxiety will magnify any dyspeptic symptoms, and these in turn will increase the worry and anxiety. A vicious cycle is thus created, which must be broken if both the mental and physical symptoms are to be removed.

Symptoms Of Duodenal Ulcers

And now let us briefly turn our attention to the question of gastric and duodenal ulcers. It is well established that frequently, though not always, there is a long history of acid dyspepsia prior to the development of such ulcers. We have to bear in mind the adverse mechanical effects of the associated constipation, which lead to structural changes in the stomach and duodenum. The tissues of these organs are not to become streched and ultimately abraded, and the excess of acid completes the localised destruction of tissue.

What are the symptoms which are likely to give warning of the onset of a gastric or duodenal ulcer? In the first place there is usually a history of fairly long-standing dyspepsia. Then aching pain is felt in the stomach, coming on at a *fixed time after meals*, according to the situation of the ulcer. The taking of food increases the pain if the ulcer is in the stomach, while if it is in the duodenum the pain is diminished. Occasionally the pain is referred to the right shoulder blade. In the case of gastric ulcer the pain may be accompanied by vomiting, which generally relieves the pain. These attacks of pain last from a few weeks to months, but recur periodically, this intermittency being a characteristic sign. At any time, owing to the destructive effects of the ulcer, a blood vessel may be eroded, leading to bleeding, more or less severe, or the wall of the stomach or duodenum may perforate. These are dangers to be feared with such ulcers, and immediate skilled treatment is essential, otherwise the risks of life are grave.

Secure Medical Advice

If you experience stomach symptoms similar to those described do not delay in obtaining medical advice and guidance. It may not be, of course, that you are suffering from gastric or duodenal ulcer, but it is most important that the diagnosis should be established as soon as possible. Fortunately, by means of the X-rays, the doctor is able to satisfy himself on this point, for most ulcers are visible to the X-rays and can be accurately localised.

A remote but serious complication of gastric ulcer is the development of cancer in the site of a long-standing ulcer. It is the experience of surgeons that cancer of the stomach is frequently preceded by ulcer, and when we remember that stomach cancer is one of the most prevalent of all cancers the need for prevention of gastric ulcers is a matter for thought. Now stomach disorders are for the most part both avoidable and preventable, provided we observe the simple rules of hygiene and take immediate steps to control any symptoms as soon as they arise. The person who suffers dyspeptic symptoms which do not clear up rapidly under dietetic management should waste no time in having his case fully investigated by a doctor. In this way much needless suffering could be avoided and the possibility of serious disease averted.—*New Health.*

HEALTH & HYGIENE

KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL

Mr. M. K. Vaidiar in the course of an interesting article in the *Bombay Chronicle*, writes:—

THE story is told of an English physician, who has considered to be the foremost of all physicians of his time on account of his extensive medical practice and knowledge, that he buried the whole of his medical library and kept one book well bound and sealed with a will to open it after his death. All the doctors were eagerly waiting to know the contents of it. After his death the seal was removed and the book was opened. The book, it is said, contained nothing but blank pages, except one page with the following inscription:—

"Keep your head cool, warm your feet and laugh at the doctor." The story illustrates the importance of keeping one's head cool.

Some of our Anglicised young men and women are in the habit of condemning everything Eastern admiring and aping everything of the West in point of food, dress and mode of living, without considering our climate and surroundings.

A distinguished M.B., of Bombay once asked me what was the use of applying oil on the body and head and washing it away during bath. Instead, he opined, you might swallow as much fat and oil internally and supply the system with what is wanted. I regret to say that my friend failed to understand that our digestive organs can carry only a limited quantity of fat from the daily food we take. The extra fat taken not only will not help to promote the health of the body but will upset the digestive organs and produce indigestion and other ailments. All such extra fat taken will have to

be thrown away outside through the alimentary canal. India is a hot country and men perspire profusely and our system throws away a large quantity of oil from the oil glands every day along with perspiration. In England and other cold countries they seldom perspire and, therefore, there is no wastage of oil from the system.

FALLING OF HAIR

Normally each of the hairs in the head has a life of six months to four years, after which it falls out to be replaced by a new hair. A moderate amount of hair-shedding need, therefore, cause no alarm. The loss of hair is as a rule due to debility in some form or another. It is the nervous system that wants strengthening by proper tonic. If it is due to the weakening of the hair glands a local application of medicated oil will serve well, but if it is due to general weakness of the system, internal medicine is necessary. Congestion of blood vessels is also another cause. The women who suffer from suppressed menses are generally victims of looseness of hair.

The best medical explanation of baldness is that the sub-cutaneous fat stored in the scalp as a pad to protect the skull from external hurt and nourishment of the scalp, naturally in old age gets thinner and disappears. This scalp becomes more tightly attached to the skull, the hair follicles close up and vanish and baldness sets in on the top of the head where the skin is tightest. This may happen even in middle age due to diseased condition of the general system. The hereditary tendency may also induce premature baldness. Generally speaking there are two types of scalps, one being dry and the other oily. The dry scalp needs frequent shampoos; the oily scalp requires shampoos at least twice a week and certainly not less than once a week. Too much oil in the hair, in the case of an oily scalp tends to kill the hair, because insufficient air gets to the roots. Excessive dry scalp, particularly that which gives rise to dandruff, is under-nourished and may require a little oily treatment from time to time. By far the most important point in hair hygiene is that the scalp must be massaged with the finger tips as vigorously as you can, at least once every day, if you are troubled with falling of hair or baldness.

WATER WITH MEALS

This very old question about drinking water with meals still comes up occasionally. The use of water to wash down food because one hasn't patience to chew it is obviously a bad eating habit.

It is certainly much better to drink if thirst is indicated than it is to avoid water by deliberate rule and against one's indication of thirst.

Excess water passes very quickly from the stomach into the blood and under normal conditions is not likely to remain long enough in the stomach to interfere with digestion by "weakening the digestive juices."

The normal content of the stomach during digestion is quite liquified being between eighty and ninety per cent. water. Milk, fruits and vegetables have about this water content. Dry or more concentrated foods, especially starches and sugars, must draw water out of the blood until they reach about that proportion of water.

Therefore, a meal low in water content must draw water from the blood to digest it, which would "dry" the blood to that extent and make one thirsty. Thirst so caused should be quenched just as any other thirst.



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Flexible Pavements*

Influences Affecting Present-Day Design

[By Bernard E. Gray, *Chief Engineer, The Asphalt Institute.*]

THERE have been several papers presented in recent years on the design of flexible pavements. These studies have taken up various aspects of the problem ranging from the design of paving mixtures themselves to formulae for stress distribution. While untreated gravel and stone layers are often thought of as flexible-type pavements, the modern conception includes only those which are mudless and dustless at all seasons of the year. Hence, this discussion will apply solely to the bituminous types of surfaces, with untreated gravel and stone considered only as foundation courses.

The matter of stress distribution will not be touched upon in this paper (1) because a great deal of what might be said has already been covered in previous papers, notably the one by Mr. Benkelman before the seventeenth annual meeting of the Highway Research Board in 1987, and (2) because there are other studies currently being carried on, one by Mr. Goldbeck and another by Professor Spangler. The Asphalt Institute contemplates a research beginning this coming year on still another phase of this study.

The design of flexible pavements, however, has been much influenced by a number of collateral factors which but recently have been taken into account and a brief discussion of some of them may be of interest. The so-called flexible types of pavement are, of course, our oldest pavements. They form to-day the larger portion of the highway system of the country. They are an ever-increasing percentage of the total highway mileage and the annual rate of construction is increasing rapidly. According to April, 1939, issue of *American Highways*, such surfaces number 176,818 miles out of a total of 274,880 miles of all-weather surfaces on the State system or 64 per cent.

In order to ascertain the trends of present construction practice a questionnaire was addressed to the State Highway Departments. The replies show that a very definite technique of foundation design is developing. The older practice of making heavier pavements to care for bad soil conditions is giving way to the cheaper and better practice of building subgrades of high bearing power. This is the outstanding development of recent years, and while it is required for all types of pavements the benefits show up markedly in the flexible type because thickness may be reduced in almost direct proportion to subgrade improvement.

Subgrade Design

Of the several methods, the first is densification of the natural soils themselves. The effect of such

*This paper was presented by the author before the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Highway Research Board of Washington, D. C.

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procedure is often the equivalent of several inches of pavement. Many States now call for subgrades to be consolidated to 90 or 95 per cent. density as measured by the Proctor test. The paper by Ira B. Mullis, entitled "Principles Applying to Highway Road Beds," appearing in the September, 1938, "Proceedings," American Society of Civil Engineers, is worthy of careful study. As a result of wide study of surface failures, Mr. Mullis states that "no case (failure) is recalled in which the bulk density of the road bed was in excess of 1·50." (Bulk density= dry weight in grammes/bulk volume of mass in cubic centimetres). In other words, by building subgrades to densities maintainable the year around above this figure no pavement troubles occur.

Subgrade Movement

For many years the writer has called attention to the wasteful practice of unclassified explanation, whereby the weathered top soils are so frequently thrown away and the unstable subsoils are left as the subgrade on which a pavement is to be placed. Most of the ills which have surrounded pavement construction of all types have been due to subsequent subgrade movement which could be largely prevented by selecting material from weathered soils. Inasmuch as these soils are cheap relatively, a layer of 12 in. or more in depth can be placed for a fraction of the cost of a pavement and yet the effect is equivalent to a substantial thickness in pavement. Selected subgrades having high stability, of course, lead to thinner surface sections and resultant economy and freedom from maintenance.

An interesting report is noted from Texas, where tests are made to detect suitable deposits of materials for subgrade construction. This is known as "the electrical resistivity instrument," and the procedure is a type of geophysical study. The equipment can be set up and readings taken at 1 ft. intervals down to 10 ft. in about twenty minutes. According to their report the procedure is very successful and permits discovery of deposits which are not available by surface examination and which are difficult and expensive to find by the usual test pit method.

One State in referring to failures of road-mix surfaces some years ago notes that the combination of 6 in. base and no subgrade treatment led to uncertain results, while by improving subgrades according to soil studies and increasing base thickness to 8 in. the greatly increased traffic of present day is carried without failures. The question of improving subgrades by adding granular material has often deterred engineers because of fancied expense. In most parts of the country such material is, on the contrary, not expensive.

Insulation Course

Several States mention the use of insulation course over the subgrade prior to surfacing. The writer first noticed this procedure some years ago in Ohio, and which involves placing from 1 in. to 2 in. of screenings over the subgrade prior to placing pavement. The value of this layer is not as widely appreciated as should be the case. In the construction of macadam and gravel bases, it is a well-known fact that in certain soils a loss of metal is encountered due to the intrusion of the soil into the aggregate layer. Furthermore, obtaining suitable density in the base course is retarded because there is not sufficient resistance in the subgrade against which to roll. By placing this insulation course a solid subgrade is established much as would be the case of putting down a layer of plank, so that when the next layer of aggregate or paving mixture is applied there is little or no deformation and rolling quickly produces a dense consolidated course. It is the writer's firm belief, based on observation of this procedure, that 1½ in. of screenings on a clay soil is equivalent to 3 in. of crushed stone without the use of screenings, and the inclusion of an insulation course as a requirement in the construction of new stone and gravel foundations is urged as desirable and economical construction where screenings are cheaply available.

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Influence Of Traffic On Design

The effect of changing traffic has not yet fully been taken into account by designers. Ten years ago flexible types of surfaces, particularly those of rather thin character, where surfaces had been constructed by traffic-bound methods on rural highways, were showing signs of extensive failure. Surface treatment and even penetration macadam surfaces were showing increasing costs of maintenance. This maintenance took two principal forms—one, the repair of potholes where the surface was breaking down and the other, edge failure and settlement. Practically all passenger vehicles at that time were equipped with cord tyres, while the majority of trucks had either solid tyres or else cord tyres which approached them in behaviour. Impact was a decided factor, because when a vehicle so equipped dropped into a depression there was little give to the tyre.

This condition has completely changed and it is safe to say that the impact effect under modern tyres is practically negligible. The reason is that even though a vehicle passes over a high spot in the pavement and a drop is experienced, the contact area of the baloon tyre with the pavement is immediately enlarged. Recent studies on aeroplane tyres indicate this fact to a marked degree. It explains without any doubt the fact that with the general adoption of the ballon tyre many old, thin surfaces which were on the verge of failure in 1928 and 1929, were thereafter salvaged under simple maintenance methods and have been improving steadily ever since.

The present load per square inch under the largest truck is probably less than that under the wheels of a two-horse wagon of twenty years ago. This factor has not yet been taken into full account in pavement design, and it is noted here in order to bring out the fact that it is the *loading per square inch* and the *character of the margin of tyre contact* which properly should be taken into consideration, rather than simply the total wheel load in designing flexible types of pavement. This factor is taken into consideration by the writer in the formula suggested for determination of pavement thickness.

Effect Of Width

The effect of width of pavement is far more important than generally realised. Much of the failure which occurred in the late 'twenties was due to concentration of loads at the outer edge of the pavement. While the better ditch construction today has increased the uniformity of subgrade completely across the roadway width, nevertheless the edge of any pavement is still its weak spot and the intrusion of water beneath this edge under particularly adverse conditions of ice and snow may lead to lowered subgrade resistance. By increasing pavement width as will permit considerable lateral movement, the likelihood of any areas being overstressed is largely eliminated.

Inasmuch as this ties up with these studies in regard to safety, it is recommended that two lane pavement widths be a minimum of 22 ft., and for old pavements of lesser width that the berms be given such treatment as will make them practically homogeneous with the pavement itself. It is believed that the trend for two lane pavements is toward 24 ft. as the minimum and that all experience indicates that pavements of that width can be constructed of such thickness that for a given volume of material it is better design to have this width in a thinner section rather than a 20 ft. width and a thicker section.

Influence Of Improved Equipment

The effect of equipment applies in several ways to present-day design, the first one in regard to preparation of the road cross section. One does not have to go back very far to remember when the flow line in a highway ditch was often inadequate, due to the difficulty of readily removing rock and ledge points with equipment then available. Frequent pockets would be encountered in ditches which led water to the subgrade with resultant failure of the pavement due to loss of subgrade support. This one item has been changed to such a degree through the use of power equipment that the water table under modern highways has been lowered to provide more nearly uniform subgrade support throughout the year.

Another point in regard to equipment is cheap haulage. The radius of economical haul from any given source of aggregates has been greatly extended, so that it is possible to employ materials for foundation construction to take care of modern traffic needs at costs which are little more than one-half to one-third of what they were ten years ago. This, coupled with easy construction of wide road beds and lowered water table, makes for economical construction of sound foundations.

Likewise, for surface courses of all types, cheap haulage has permitted mobilisation of materials in storage and stockpile and then with favourable weather conditions to complete rapidly the construction project in a short period. There is practically no limit to the construction rate of bituminous surface types, inasmuch as they may be used immediately after placement. Several States indicate that with cheaper hauls the type of surface has been changed. Two trends appear: (1) That with construction of solid subgrades, heavy surface treatments are often adequate where formerly greater pavement thickness was employed; (2) that plant mixtures are becoming almost as economical as road mixes in many areas, especially under adverse climatic conditions. Hot plant mixes are being hauled as much as 50 miles, while 20-mile hauls are every day occurrences.

(To be continued)

POPULATION DRIVE IN JAPAN

The Japanese Cabinet has decided that a population of 100,000,000 by 1960 should be Japan's aim. The present population is 30,000,000 short of this. The new population policy, says the Domei Agency, is part of Japan's mission in what is described as a sphere of common prosperity throughout East Asia.

Early marriages and large families are to be encouraged and subsidised. During the next 10 years the average marrying age of a Japanese man will be 25 years and for women 21. An ideal Japanese family will be one with five children. Bachelors, it is understood, will be subject to additional taxation.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

SAMBALPUR'S LOSS

The death has occurred of Mrs. Annapurna Devi, the first elected woman member of Sambalpur District Board, says a Nawpara message. She was 54 years of age and a well known social worker.

RAJAHMUNDRY SUPPORTS CHARKA

The Rajahmundry Municipal Council has provided in the budget for current year which has been adopted a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of charkas and encouragement of spinning.

SURCHARGE NOTICE ON BOARD

The Examiner of Local Accounts has issued a surcharge notice on the Ganjam District Board for Rs. 259-6-0 spent by the Board for the presentation of an address and expenses over the holding of a Scout rally in connection with the visit of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to Berhampore in August, 1939.

FIRST UNDER-SHERIFF OF MADRAS

A new office of Under-Sheriff has been created in Madras. The Under-Sheriff will take the place of the Sheriff on ceremonial occasions in the latter's absense.

Mr. R. Ramanathan Chettiar, son of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, has been chosen as the first Under-Sheriff.

LOCAL BODIES IN PATNA

It is understood that at the recent Conference of Congressmen in local bodies held at Patna it has been decided that the members on local bodies should resign in a body.

In this connection, the Congress members in the local bodies in this district are awaiting further directions from the headquarters of the Provincial Congress Committee, which are soon expected.

JOINT ELECTORATE IN LOCAL BODIES

A proof of the determination of the Government to introduce joint electorates in the local bodies, in spite of the Muslim League Opposition, is given in a fresh notification in the Sind Government Gazette, which announces further extension of terms to the municipalities of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Hyderabad to enable the Government to hold the fresh general elections on the basis of joint electorates.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR MUSLIM GIRLS

A scheme for compulsory primary education of Muslim girls in the City of Karachi estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees has been prepared by the Municipal School Board and will be shortly considered by the Karachi Municipal Corporation. This is in pursuance of the Government communication calling on the Corporation to undertake such a scheme.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN LAHORE

The Administrator, Lahore Municipality has entrusted Primary School teachers with the duty of collecting necessary particulars about such school going-age (6 to 11 years) boys as are not attending any recognised school at present. They will go from house to house and shop to shop for three days for this purpose.

LAHORE SWEEPERS' UNION

An emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lahore Sweepers' Union was held under the presidentship of Chaudhuri Karam Chand, to protest against the latest move of the municipal authorities to invite the 'jamadars' and sweeper 'chaudhuries' to discuss the 'Balti system' and completely ignore the Sweepers Union.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT NAGPUR

Certain new proposals for sewage disposal, it is learnt, have been made by Mr. D. R. Rutnam, I.C.S., officer-in-charge of the Nagpur Municipality and have been accepted by the Nagpur Improvement Trust. They include one system of sewage disposal for the entire city, located near Pardhi, a village in the vicinity of the confluence of the Nag and Pili rivers.

BOMBAY MOVE TO PREVENT ADULTERATION

A resolution, requesting the Government of India to appoint in consultation with the Provincial Governments an expert committee to consider what effective measures should be taken to prevent adulteration of milk, butter and ghee was adopted at a conference of merchants and representatives of several associations held recently at Bombay under the presidency of Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., (Central).

The resolution suggested the imposition of heavy import duty and excise duty on articles which are capable of being used as adulterants.

LATE MR. S. M. MOITRA

Business offices and the local educational institutions were closed on February 11, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra, M.L.A., and Chairman, Rajshahi Municipality, who died in Calcutta on the 10th. References were made by members of the Bar before the courts regarding the death of Mr. Moitra which remained closed for the day. The Bar Association adopted a condolence resolution.

SYLHET MUNICIPAL BOARD

The Sylhet Municipal Board which was superseded for two years on the ground of mal-administration, completed the term on February 10 last.

The new Board will be reconstituted after a general election which will be held in the end of May or sometime in June.

The present management of the Board have recommended to the Government of Assam to increase the number of seats in the Sylhet Municipal Board in view of the increase of population in the Municipal area.

MADRAS RESIGNATIONS

It is understood that the Congress Councillors of the Madras Corporation have decided to resign from

(Continued on page 441)

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

BAGHBAZAR GYMNASIUM

The 80th Anniversary of the Baghbazar Gymnasium came off on Sunday, the 9th February, at 84, Raja Raj Bulluv Street, Calcutta, Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mookherjee, M.A.D.L., presiding.

Prior to the actual demonstration of Physical feats by the members of the Gymnasium a Guard of Honour was presented by the boys of the Institution with Bugle Band. The ceremony opened with *Bande Mataram* sung in Chorus by about 60 members of the Club. Mr. S. C. Biswas one of the Associate Hony. Secretaries read the 80th Annual Report of the Gynasium. The March Past was then celebrated with the Gymnasium Flag, and a highly interesting programme gone through by the different groups of boys.

BURMA PREMIER ENTERTAINED

The Government of Bengal entertained the Hon. U. Saw, Premier of Burma, to a luncheon party on February 11, at Firpo's. The following were present:—Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca, Nawab Musharraf Hossain, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Mr. M. B. Mullick, Mr. P. D. Raikut, Maharaja S. C. Nandy of Cossimbazar, Mr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Nawabzada K. Nasarullah, Sir M. Azizul Huque, Mr. C. B. Ross and Mr. W. A. M. Walker.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, also met the Burma Premier at a Tea Party the same afternoon when various questions relating to Indo-Burma relationship were informally discussed.

BRAHMO BALIKA SHIKSHALAYA

The old students' reunion of the Brahmo Balika Shikshalaya was held recently in the school premises under the presidency of Lady Abala Bose. The principal speaker, was Sir Sarbapalli Radhakrishnan, who in course of his talk paid a tribute to the foresight of Pandit Shibnath Sastri, the founder of the school and hoped that the school would remain true to its motto of inculcating reverence, devotion to duty and service to humanity and live up to the great tradition and ideals of education in India.

Mrs. D. L. Mozumdar, Honorary Secretary of the Association read out the Annual Report after which the Association gave a tea party to the *ex*-students of school.

In the evening a playlet was staged by the present students of the school. Afterwards a short prayer was conducted by Mrs. Bhattacharyya. This was followed by a sumptuous dinner which was attended by about 600 *ex*-students and present students of the school.

PEARICHURN GIRLS' SCHOOL

The 72nd Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Pearichurn Girls' H. E. School was performed recently on the spacious terrace of the school-building with Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., on the chair. The function opened with a *Stotra* of Ganapati recited by some girls and the national anthem *Bande Mataram*. A few scenes of "King Lear" and the last scene of the Sanskrit Drama "Chanda Kausikam" staged on the occasion followed the national song. Medals and various prizes in general merit, sewing, cooking, spinning, music, drawing, modelling, attendance, moral lesson and *Siva* Puja were then awarded to deserving girls by the President, who in the short speech spoke very highly of the school for its way of imparting education to girls after Hindu tradition and culture so as to make the girls good mothers and ideal housewives.

LATE RAI BAHADUR N. K. GHOSH

The death occurred in Calcutta on February 8, of Rai Bahadur Nishi Kanta Ghosh, a lawyer and a former Chairman of the Mymensigh Municipality, which office he held for 12 years.

The Rai Bahadur, who was 76 at the time of his death, acted as the Secretary of the Mymensigh Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund during the last war. The water works drainage scemes of Mymensingh Municipality were among his numerous public services. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a younger brother.

A. I. VARNASHRAM SWARAJYA SANGHA

The two-day session of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha Conference concluded in Calcutta on Sunday February, 9, Rao Sahib N. Natesa Aiyar of Madras presiding.

While expressing the view that the Government of India Act of 1935, had failed to achieve its purpose, the Conference demanded by a resolution, that a new constitution should be framed making sufficient provision for the preservation of the fundamental rights enjoyed by the various communities in India under the system of Varnashrama Dharma.

Resolutions demanding among others non-interference by the Government of India in the religious affairs of different communities, and urging the necessity of imparting military training to Indians enabling them to defend India against foreign aggressions were also adopted in the Conference.

BENGAL MILLOWNERS AND GOVT. ORDERS

Prospects of Bengal Cotton Mills getting a good share in the orders for textile stores emanating from the Indian Stores Department and the Department of Supply were discussed by the Executive Com-

mittee of the Bengal Millowners' Association with Lt.-Col. J. R. Marriot, Controller of Supplies, Bengal, at a recent meeting in Calcutta.

The Committee also met Mr. S. C. Mitter, Director of Industries, Bengal, in order to devise means for ensuring a closer collaboration between the Association and the Industries Department for promoting the interests of the cotton mill industry in Bengal. A reorganization of the Bengal Textile Institute at Serampore with the active co-operation of the Association and the employment of those trained in the Institute by the member mills were suggested at the meeting.

The discussions also related to the shortage of wagon supply for the carriage of raw cotton from the Punjab stations to Howrah; the scheme for the cultivation of better types of cotton in Bengal and the provision of stirrup-pumps for meeting the danger from incendiary bombs.

A. R. P. DEMONSTRATION IN SHAMPUKER

An impressive and educative A. R. P. demonstration of the Shampuker Sub-Area was held on the 9th February, at Sham Square under the presidency of the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Sinha of Raipur. On his arrival the President was received at the gate by Mr. Kiron C. Bose, the Chief Air Raid Warden, Mr. S. K. Ghosh, Additionl Chief Air Raid Warden, and Rai Bahadur A. T. Ghosh, the District Commandant of the Shampuker Sub-Area. After the inspection of the Civic Services Units by the President and the March Past Mr. Kiron C. Bose in a neat little speech welcomed the President and Mr. N. V. H. Symons, A.R.P. Controller, Bengal and other guests. Mr. Symons then explained the utility of the A. R. P. Organisations in Bengal and exhorted them to co-operate with the Civic Services.

The display then began and demonstrations were given showing how to tackle with High Explosive, Incendiary and Gas Bombs and how to decontaminate the places affected with and to cleanse people attacked with gas.

One of the most attractive items in the demonstration was the "destruction of a house as a result of bombing" and the "casualties" that followed the "action" on account of the indifference and callousness of some of the urchins who despite the requests of the Wardens and volunteers preferred to remain in the open street instead of going to the Public Shelter. The "casualties" were immediately treated by the Ambulance Corps and First Aiders.

Mr. Kiron C. Bose gave a running commentary in simple but impressive Bengali which was very much appreciated. Mr. D. Sen after the demonstration spoke on the utility of the Civic Services and this was followed by a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Rai Bahadur A. T. Ghosh.

CALCUTTA ACADEMY

The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Calcutta Academy commenced on Friday, the 7th February and continued up to Sunday, the 9th. On this occasion the school premises at 72, Amherst Street were tastefully decorated with pictures of illustrious Indian leaders and educationists. The function was celebrated with due pomp and grandeur. The ceremony was opened by Mr. Panna Lal Bose, Retired Judge, and an ex-student of the school. He delivered an interesting speech in course of which he offered his homage to the inventor of the expression "old boy," and observed that he felt exceedingly happy to call himself an old boy at his ripe old age. He also made a generous gift of rupees fifty for the entertainment of the students. On the afternoon of that day, was held a re-union of the old boys presided over by Dr. Sumiti Kumar Chatterjee, M.A., D.Litt., an ex-student of the institution. There was also a public meeting on Saturday, the 8th February, which was largely attended by students, guardians and well-wishers of the school.

BRATACHARI RALLY

A rally of Bratacharis from various parts of India was held at Bratacharigram, in Behala, on Sunday, February, 9, when the Foundation Day of the movement was celebrated by the Bengal Bratachari Society, Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar presided.

There was a display of Bratachari activities including mass drill to the accompaniment of a band, Water-hyacinth destruction, first-aid, physical exercises, songs and dances.

Mr. G. S. Dutt, the Founder-President, said that the celebration of the Foundation Day had a spiritual as well as a national significance. People of all creeds united together through the *bratas* of knowledge, labour, truth, unity and joy and affirmed the same vows and principles, thus helping to bring about a consciousness of the unity of humanity.

Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy expressed his pleasure at the growth of the movement. It had placed before the country an entirely new approach to national problems which was free from the partisan spirit and emphasized the best elements in the culture of both Hindus and Moslems. He stressed the important part the movement was playing in rural reconstruction work.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhury and Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chaudhury, Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council and Dr. A. C. Ukil also addressed the gathering.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, Director of Public Health, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

On Saturday, Dr. Meghnad Saha and Mr. Jnananjan Neogi addressed a Conference of the Bratacharis in this connexion on the utility of the movement in the national reconstruction.

BUST UNVEILED

Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee performed the unveiling ceremony of the bust of late Mr. Anil Kumar Roy Choudhury, who was the Organising Secretary and Treasurer of the Hindu Satkar Samity, at the Annual General Meeting of the Samity on the 10th February last at the Samity's premises on Sambhu Chatterjee Street.

Sir Manmatha Nath and several other speakers including Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen, Mr. Indra Bhusan Bood, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiry, Mr. Manindra Nath Mitter, Mr. Bhutnath Mukherjee and Mr. Haridas Mazumdar addressed the meeting paying tributes of respect to the memory of the departed soul.

AYURVEDIC ANTI-T. B. CONFERENCE

The efficacy of indigenous treatment in tuberculosis was acclaimed by the large number of Ayurvedists who assembled at the second session of the Ayurvedic Anti-tuberculosis Conference which met on Saturday last at the hall of the Mahabodhi Society at College Square. Kaviraj Jadunath Gupta Sastri presided.

In the absence, owing to indisposition of Kaviraj Bimalananda Tarkatirtha who was to have opened the Conference Kaviraj Surendranath Das Gupta, Superintendent, Ashtanga Ayurveda Tuberculosis Hospital at Patipukur, performed the function.

The mortality from Tuberculosis in Bengal, said Kaviraj Surendranath Das Gupta, amounted to over a lakh every year and the number of people suffering from it was not less than a million. Treatment of tubercular patients according to Ayurveda had produced excellent results and its efficacy could rival any other method prescribed by Western Scientists. From his personal experience the speaker could say that Ayurvedic remedies, applied to preliminary and even intermediate stages of the disease, had produced wonderful effect. A large number of such patients were being successfully treated every year in the Ayurvedic Hospital at Patipukur and the results so far achieved had encouraged them to continue the treatment.

A message from His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, regretting his inability to attend the Conference and conveying his good wishes, was read at the meeting.

WARD IV BABY SHOW

Under the auspices of Ward IV Health Association a Baby Show was organised at the Ram Mohun Library Hall on Sunday, February, 9 in which fifty-nine babies participated. Two cups and four medals and six certificates of honour were awarded to the following six successful babies :—1st—Khuki (1 year) daughter of Mr. Sailen Mukherjee of Garpar; 2nd—Tapati (8 months) daughter of Mr. Ramani Chakrabarti of Ashutosh Sil Lane; 3rd—Dulu (10 months) son of Mr. Gopal Ch. Mukherjee of Bechu Chatterjee Street; Anju (2 months) son of Mr. Banshi Badan Ghose of Kalu Ghose Lane; Jharna (9 months) daughter of Mr. Gopeswar Pyne of Vidyasagar Street; Uma Rani (18 months) daughter of Mr. Brojo N. Bose of Jugipara Main Road. All the fifty-nine babies were given each a nice doll. Doctors Hari Bhusan Bose, Debi Bose, D. N. Banerjee, Sris Mukherjee and Suren Bhattacherjee acted as judges.

Blood was also taken from ladies for W. R. free of cost.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Public Health, Bengal, presided over the function and Mrs. A. C. Chatterjee distributed the prizes and certificates of Honour. Mrs. Mrionmoyee Roy, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das and Dr. D. N. Maitra delivered instructive lectures on Maternity and Child-Welfare.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

Educational problems relating to blind children in India, particularly in Bengal, were discussed by Mr. S. C. Roy, the famous blind scholar, at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th February, when Mr. Roy read out his speech from a Braille copy. Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherji, President, occupied the Chair and Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta who took such a great interest in organising the Blind Camp in Calcutta lately was a prominent guest.

Mr. Roy said that according to the census report of 1981, the number of blind persons in India was a little over 600,000 which represented the largest incidence of blindness recorded in any country. In the same census, Bengal's portion was 87,000. "But" Mr. Roy said "there is great doubt if these figures are really correct, as there is great difficulty in tabulating and recording blind persons in census reports. For the same reason Government have decided not to record them in the forthcoming census." Mr. Roy's protest has had no effect, he said.

Mr. Roy regretted that in spite of there being so many blind persons there was no adequate arrangement in India for educating the blind children.

Continuing Mr. Roy said "As a matter of fact, there is only one school in Bengal where there is provision for teaching only 200 blind children including male and female, which, of course is utterly inadequate. In America there are as many as 54 such schools and the cost of all of them is borne by the State. There is again another difficulty in teaching blind children in India on account of absence of any Braille printing press. Every book in Braille has to be imported from Europe or America, which, of course, is very expensive. Efforts should, therefore, be made to install a Braille printing press in India. Adequate number of schools should be started to educate the children and this should be a charge on the Government, as in America and other European countries. It is more necessary to educate the blind children than

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A. R. P. FOR CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Rs. 21 Lakhs For 3,000 Tube Wells

The installation of about 3,000 tube wells at a cost of about Rs. 21,00,000 at different public places in the City was decided upon at a Conference held on the 8th February, at the Secretariat between the Government of Bengal and the representatives of the Calcutta Corporation. The decision, it is understood, was taken following a prolonged discussion on a scheme, recently submitted by the Corporation for maintaining the water-supply of the city in case of a possible enemy air raid.

The question of financing the scheme, however, has not been decided and the Corporation expressed the opinion as they had no power to levy emergency taxes, it would not be possible for them to give effect to the scheme unless the Government introduced the necessary legislation for raising the money.

those with sights, as they are more or less helpless in even ordinary day to day work. After the opening of Braille printing press, arrangement should be made to bring out periodicals in Braille, as is done in other countries. In Japan there is even a Braille daily paper."

Mr. Roy was given a great ovation when he finished his speech. Many questions were asked by various Rotarians, which were all satisfactorily answered by Mr. Roy.

ROTARY CLUB TREAT FOR CHILDREN

The annual treat for children, organized by the Calcutta Rotary Club, took place at the Botanical Gardens, Shibpur on the 12th February. About 500 children from various orphanages were taken by launch to the gardens where they spent the day. They were given breakfast, lunch and tea and the party returned to Calcutta by 6 o'clock.

HINDU PILGRIMS' PROTECTION SOCIETY

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1941

At the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Pilgrims' Protection Society held on Saturday, the 8th February, 1941, under the presidentship of Mr. Manindra Nath Mitter, Solicitor, the following Office-bearers were duly elected for the year 1941 :—

President—Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghosh, and Mr. Purna Chandra Ghosh; Treasurer—Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Chowdhury, M.A., B.L.; General Secretary—Kabiraj Satyabrata Sen; Joint Secretary—Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed; Assistant Secretaries—Mr. Birojanath Sinha and Mr. Dasarathi Bhattacharjee; Auditors—Messrs. B. Mukherjee & Co., R.A.A.

The Executive Committee was formed with 30 influential members.

—Civic News From Far & Near

(*Continued from page* 437)

the municipality in obedience to Mr. Gandhi's mandate and as a protest against the Corporation Council sanctioning Rs. 10,000 for war purposes in the absence of the Congress party from the Council on January 7.

It is stated that excluding five Congress Councillors of the Corporation now in jail, about 15 members will hand in their resignations to the Mayor through their leader, Dr. U. Krishna Rao immediately.

DISTRESS WARRANT AGAINST GANDHIJI

The Thana Municipality has decided to issue a distress warrant against Mahatma Gandhi in respect of "Gandhi Asram," a property situated in Thana, according to the Thana correspondent of the *Evening News*.

This property was gifted to Mahatma Gandhi in 1928. For some time Dr. Ambedkar conducted a free hostel in the Ashram for the benefit of Harijan students. In 1936, it is stated, Mahatma Gandhi created a Trust and vested the property in the Trust. The trustees claim that the Ashram is a charitable institution and therefore immune from taxation under the Thana Municipal Borough's Act.

For the period between 1928 and 1936 during which the property was in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, the Municipality has decided to claim taxes from Mahatma Gandhi and from the trustees for the later period.

JOYNAGORE-MAJILPUR MUNICIPALITY

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Joynagar-Majilpur Municipality was held on February, the 9th, when the Budget for the year 1941-42 as prepared by the Chairman was unanimously passed.

DONATION TO VISVA-BHARATI

His Excellency Tai Chi Tao, President of the Examination Yuan and member of the State Council of the National Government of China, who headed the Chinese Goodwill Mission to India last year, has, it is learnt, donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Visva-Bharati, Dr. Tagore's Institution at Santiniketan.

The donation is to be utilised for rural uplift work organised by the Visva-Bharati, for building dormitories as well as for the improvement of the Cheena Bhawan.

NEW TOWN-HALL FOR CAWNPORE

The Cawnpore Municipal Board has decided to hold a competition so as to be able to select a suitable design for the proposed Town Hall building, estimated to cost Rs. 2,50,000.

A prize of Rs. 5,000 will be given to the architect whose design is accepted for construction.

LEAGUE MAJORITY IN DACCA DISTRICT BOARD

Of the 25 general seats the Muslim League has captured 22 on the first election to the Dacca District Board under the new constitution. Four nominees of the Muslim League (two caste Hindus and two Scheduled caste men) have been elected from reserved constituencies. The League will thus have a majority in the new Board composed of 47 members of whom 11 will be nominated by the Government.

The most notable defect is that of Mr. Amulya Ratan Guha, the present Chairman, who has been a member of the Board for the last 27 years. He has been defeated by a Caste Hindu who was supported by the Muslim League.

BRAZILIAN OFFICERS ON STUDY MISSION

Ten administrators have been sent to the United States by the Brazilian government to study American methods of government. Each man is placed for a year in a Federal Department, corresponding to the one in which he is employed at home, to observe the processes of administration which may be adapted to Brazilian problems. This plan, which is sponsored by the Administrative Department of Public Service (the Civil Service Commission of Brazil), is expected to result not only in improved administration but also in improved relations between the two countries.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

CALCUTTA CORPORATION A. R. P. UNIT

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation and General Controlling Officer, Calcutta Corporation A. R. P. Unit has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Chief Organiser—Mr. R. M. Gupta, B.E., (Water Works Department); Chief Air Raid Warden and A. R. P. Instructor—Mr. Benoy Kumar Roy (Water Works Department); Chief Medical Officer—Dr. M. Sarkar, M.Sc., M.B., D.P.H. (Cal. and Lond.), (District Health Officer II); Chief Lighting Restricter—Mr. Nishit Chandra Mitter (Water Works Department); Chief Anti-Gas Officer—Mr. Kali Das Ghosh (Water Works Department); Additional Chief Air Raid Warden and A. R. P. Instructor—Mr. Sidhu Bhusan Mukherjea, (Water Works Department); Deputy Chief Air Raid Wardens—Mr. Sachindra Nath Sarkar, (Water Works Department), Mr. Arunendra Nath Banerjee, B.A., (Water Works Department), Mr. Nanda Lal Pal, B.L., (Law Department); Mr. D. N. Roy, (Drainage Department), Deputy Chief Lighting Restricter—Mr. Abani Prosad Banerjee (Law Department); 1st Commandant First Air Raid Post—Mr. Sachindra Nath Bose, (Water Works Department); Air Raid Wardens—Mr. Santi Ranjan Banerjea, (Water Works Department), Mr. Sailendra Nath Pal, (Law Department), Mr. Birendra Bejoy Dutt, (Water Works Department), Mr. Kali Pada Bose, (Water Works Department), Mr. Ram Gopal Ghose, (Motor Vehicles Department), Mr. A. Quasem, (Water Works Department); Secretary—Mr. Sarat Chandra Ghose M.A., (Credit Society); Assistant Secretary—Mr. Barid Baran Banerjea, (Credit Society).

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

NETT PROFIT FOR 1940—Rs. 38,55,507-0-0. 7 P.C. DIVIDEND AND 2 P.C. BONUS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The nett profit of the Central Bank of India Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1940, subject to audit, including the amount brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 38,55,507-0-0 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows :—

An *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum free of Income Tax paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1940—Rs. 5,04,396-0-0; Final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1940, at the rate of Re. 1 per share, making 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the whole year on the Paid Up Capital of Rs. 1,68,13,200 —Rs. 6,72,528-0-0; Bonus at annas eight per share equal to 2 per cent. to Shareholders—Rs. 3,36,264-0-0; Amount set aside for Income Tax and Super Tax—Rs. 3,00,000-0-0; Amount transferred to Sinking Fund—Rs. 3,00,000-0-0; Amount transferred to Reserve and Contingency Funds—Rs. 7,00,000-0-0; Bonus to staff—Rs. 2,30,000-0-0; Balance carried forward to next year's account—Rs. 8,12,319-0-0; Total—Rs. 38,55,507-0-0.

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HINDU SATKAR SAMITY

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1941

At the Ninth Annual General Meeting held on Saturday, the 8th February, 1941, under the presidentship of Sir M. N. Mukherji, Kt., M.A., B.L., the following Office-bearers were duly elected for the year 1941 :—

President—Sir M. N. Mukherji, Kt., M.A., B.L.; Vice-Presidents—(1) Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., M.L.A., (2) Kabiraj Satyabrata Sen, (3) Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghosh, (4) Mr. Haridas Mazumdar, and (5) Mr. G. D. Birla; Treasurer—Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L.; General Secretary—Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed; Joint Secretaries —Mr. Bhupendra Chandra Lahiry; and Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta; Assistant Secretaries—Mr. Manindra Nath Ganguly; and Mr. Dasarathi Bhattacherjee; Auditors—Messrs. B. Mukherjee & Co., R.A.A.; Corporation Representatives—(1) Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, M.A., B.L., and (2) Mr. Probhudayal Himatsingka, Solicitor.

The Executive Committee was formed with 30 influential members

BOYS OWN LIBRARY AND YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE

Mr. Amritalal Ghosh has donated a sum of Rs. 30 towards the Library fund and has been elected a life member of the Boys' Own Library and Young Men's Institute.

HEALTH OFFICER RETURNS FROM LEAVE

Dr. S. N. Ghose, L.M.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta who had gone on leave, resumed his duties on 9th February, 1941.



As Others See us

CALCUTTA'S FINANCES

The following leading article of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on the Corporation Budget for 1941-42 will be of interest to our readers as embodying important suggestions and criticisms :—

THE budget of a public body in modern times is not merely a study in figures. Not that it was so in the earlier days, but on account of the ever-increasing social services of Governments and corporate bodies much more importance attaches to the budget than did previously. Men and statesmen are prone to imitate and as a general rule a pioneer's track is followed as a matter of course irrespective of the changes in conditions of things. So a budget gives you receipts and expenditures, estimates of these for the ensuing year followed by the revised estimates for the current year. It shows also the opening balance. It specifies the sources of revenue as well as the items of expenditure. Then there is revenue account and capital account with a mass of figures that tend to confuse and puzzle the ordinary citizen or the man in the street. In ultimate analysis the budget reveals perhaps more than any public activity the character of the ruling classes in any social system. All these you find in the budget of the city presented to the City Fathers by the Chief Executive Officer on Monday last. In the main the receipts show a slight increase both in the revised estimates as compared with the original estimates and in the original estimates for the ensuing year as against the revised estimates for the current year. On the expenditure side the revised estimates show an increase over the original estimates while the original estimates for the ensuing year record a decline as against the revised estimates for the current year. There is considerable improvement in the closing balance in the revised estimates with slight deterioration in the original estimates for the ensuing year. There is, however, one point in this connection which is not dealt with by the Chief Executive Officer. The sum required for immediate expenditure on the Drainage Outfall Scheme seems to have been asked for from the Public Exchequer of the Province inasmuch as the scheme is likely to benefit certain areas outside the limits of the Municipality. Should the Government fail to make the grant the Corporation itself would have to find out the money with the result that there would be further depletion of the balance.

Then there is another matter. The Chief Executive Officer has struck a significant note on the question of housing of the poorer classes of the city and sanitary dwellings for the Corporation's own scavengers and carters. We are told that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh had been set apart in the budget for the purpose but that it remained unspent. We do not know why. The Chief Executive Officer does not throw light on it either. The matter needs further elucidation. We must, however, congratulate the Chief Executive Officer on the fact that he has raised two issues of far-reaching importance to the City of Calcutta. The first is the need for a more equitable adjustment of sources of revenue between the Government and the Corporation. The second is the need for larger expenditure on social services within the Municipal limits. The main source of the present revenue of the Corporation is the consolidated rate. The other sources are the Howrah Bridge Tax, the Dog Tax and certain other minor taxes levied in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act of 1923. The Chief Executive Officer is definitely of the opinion that virtually the limits of flexibility under these heads have been reached and that other additional sources should be tapped if the Corporation is to discharge its legitimate functions adequately and give the rate-payers the minimum amenities of civilized existence. In this connection he has referred to the Petrol Tax, the Education Cess and the Vehicles Tax. Under the last head he complains that the full share of the proceeds does not go to the Corporation, the Government absorbing more than what may be legitimately due to them. The Education Cess is a new demand. At the present stage it appears only in the form of a suggestion; it is not incorporated in the budget proposals. The Chief Executive Officer thinks that the Government have failed to co-operate with the Corporation in finding for the city additional sources of revenue. The complaint is justified. The Government are striving to their utmost to utilize all possible sources of revenue and in their zeal they have systematically ignored the claims of the City.

It is not our intention to pronounce any final opinion on the suggestions put forward by the Chief Executive Officer. But the matter is one that deserves anxious and sympathetic consideration at the hands of all concerned. The revenues of the Central Government and of the Provinces have been more or less demarcated by certain provisions of the Constitution Act and the relevant Schedule thereto. All possibilities of conflict between these contesting parties may not have been eliminated. As a matter of fact, a conflict arose more than two years ago as a result of the Government of India challenging the validity of a Sales Tax imposed under an enactment of the Legislature of the Central Provinces and Berar. That conflict has been resolved by the Governor-General's reference to the Federal Court and the latter's report thereon. Therefore, there is machinery for effective adjudication between the Centre and the Provinces in any case of conflict. No such procedure has yet been evolved, so far as the respective

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RESIDENCE FOR REFUGEES

Landlords Approached By Government

Calcutta's prominent landlords, proprietors of hotels and mansions and court as well as the Chairmen of several District War Committees of Bengal, have, it is understood, been requested to make a survey of the actual accommodation available in the province suitable to British and European refugees.

It is pointed out by the Calcutta War Committee that the Government of Bengal wanted the Committee to supply this information. Consequently a circular on the subject had been addressed to the above mentioned people with a view to obtaining the information.

A scheme for receiving British subjects and those of other countries desiring accommodation in India on account of war, it is pointed out, is under consideration of the Government of India. Bengal Government have agreed to co-operate in this respect, and have enquired of the War Committees to furnish them with actual information.

There is reason to believe, says the circular that owing to the presence in India at present of a large number of Europeans particularly women and children who would otherwise have remained in their own countries it has become difficult to have accommodation in climates suitable for Europeans particularly in the hot weather. A survey as to the possibility of receiving additional European residents with or without constructing additional accommodation is necessary. The whole or at least a portion of the accommodation may be required for all the year round during the continuance of war.

It is learnt that the Sub-divisional Officer of Baraset has issued an appeal to local gentlemen for sparing some of their abandoned residential houses for the use of British and European refugees.

claims of the Provinces and the Municipal or Local bodies are concerned. We think that the matter calls for investigation so that consistently with the financial stability of the Province, Municipal and Local bodies may be in a position to address themselves without reservation to social services such as those mentioned by the Chief Executive Officer in the course of his financial statement presented on Monday. At present financial relations between the Provincial authorities on the one hand and the Municipalities and Local bodies on the other are in a chaotic condition. A clear line of demarcation is needed and we suggest that a Committee of experts may be appointed to go into the question and make report.

This brings us to the Chief Executive Officer's stress on such social services as the housing of the poorer classes, sanitary dwellings for the menial staff of the Corporation, adequate supply of pure milk for the people of the City, adequate distribution of water-supply, all-round improvement of the bustees, additional maternity homes, systematic examination of foodstuffs and drugs dispensed to the ailing citizens. The list is not exhaustive. There are many others that may legitimately find place in it. But the Chief Executive Officer has done well in trying in his own way to awaken a sense of civic awareness on the part of those who are in charge of affairs. Life is not a mechanical routine. Its needs expand, its ideals change and its urge demands fuller satisfaction. From this point of view the Corporation Budget, like similar budgets of Governments, is disappointing. That, however, is understandable having regard to its limited resources as well as to the lack of sense of social values on the part of the ruling classes. Drastic changes are called for in the technique of administration and in the estimate of values. We trust that in these respects the Chief Executive Officer's suggestions may engage the attention of Aldermen and Councillors.

HEALTH EXHIBITION AT HOWRAH

The opening ceremony of the Health Exhibition organised by Balak Sangha, Howrah, was performed on Wednesday last by Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of All-India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. Mr. B. P. Pain, Chairman, Howrah Municipality, presided.

In course of his interesting address Dr. Grant dwelt on the problems of public health administration in India, the need of an awakened public opinion as the condition precedent to the success of any social activity, the relative backwardness of India in public health matters as compared with other countries in the West, the necessity of public health nursing in India and a conscious planning of physical manhood in addition to medical measures for ensuring immunity from infectious diseases. The speech was highly appreciated by the audience. The President expressed his satisfaction at the exhibits and exhorted the audience to learn from them.

FIRE IN CITY JUTE PRESS

A big fire broke out in Golabari Jute Press in Bagh Bazar, North Calcutta, on the afternoon of Friday, the 7th February, which caused considerable dislocation of traffic in Upper Chitpore Road.

It is reported that the fire originated in a large single-storeyed godown of the Jute Press, which was stacked with 'kutcha' bales of jute, and spread rapidly, causing a commotion in the locality.

The Fire Brigade responded to the call with 6 fire engines, one emergency tender, one fire float, and one turntable ladder and succeeded in bringing the fire under control after three hours of strenuous work.

As a result of the fire, a portion of the roof collapsed. No one is reported to have been injured.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Damage was considerable, but the property was insured.

The Fire Brigade staff under Mr. F. A. Tucker, Chief Officer, worked at the place till a late hour of the night, while some members of Fire Brigade staff were stationed at the spot for the whole night.

SEVA SADAN DAY

Appeal For Funds

Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, the immortal noble son of Bengal died in 1925. Shortly before his death he executed a Deed of Trust by which he dedicated his ancestral home to the service of the women of Bengal, irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

In fulfilment of his last Will, the Trustees established the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan for the relief of the suffering womanhood.

It started with 26 beds in 1926 which went on increasing year after year and to-day the number of beds are 204. Such have been the phenomenal popularity and success of this institution.

But even this is found insufficient at times, when owing to abnormal rush of delivery cases, the authorities are forced to accomodate patients on the floor. To cope with this difficulty the Trustees contemplate construction of an additional Block. This involves a huge expenditure but the Trustees feel confident that the sons and daughters of Bengal will come forward with open purses and help the noble work with ungrudging alacrity.

Besides treatment of indoor cases, there are outdoor departments for the treatment of General Opthalmic and Dental cases as well. The Trustees also intend to open shortly an Outdoor Department for the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

It is the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan which for the first time in Bengal has opened a Hospital for the treatment of children named The Chittaranjan Sishusadan in which there are at present 32 beds besides an out-patient department. The number of beds will shortly be increased to 48 as soon as the first floor of the Block now under construction is opened.

The annual expenditure of the Seva Sadan is Rs. 1,40,000 out of which the Calcutta Corporation grants Rs. 50,000. For the balance of the money the Trustees are dependent on the charity of noble-hearted ladies and gentlemen.

The Seva Sadan Day for the collection of funds has this year been fixed for the 15th February. The Trustees appeal to all patriotic Indians to contribute their mite to the noble cause which their illustrious countryman Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das has left them for fulfilment.

Long live the donors!

NILRATAN SIRCAR,
President, Deshabandhu Memorial Trust

BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY,
Secretary, Deshabandhu Memorial Trust

BAMAN DAS MUKERJI,
Senior Visiting Surgeon, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan

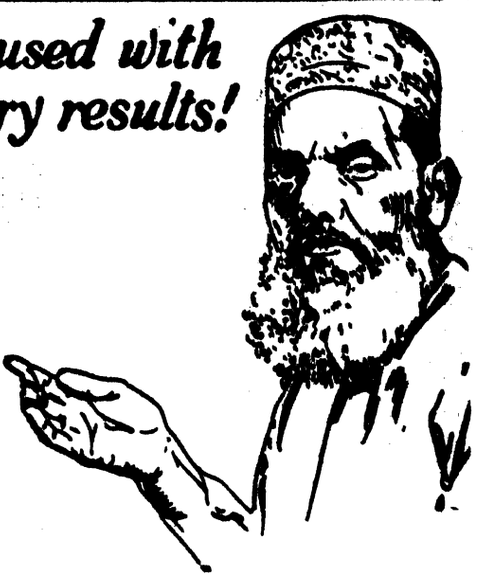
148, Russa Road,
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The 15th February, 1941.



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VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Jairam Sha ...	2, Kanai Seal Street ...	Mustard oil ...	23-8-40	15 0
Ratikanta Ghosh ...	113, College Street ...	Chhana ...	23-8-40	10 0
Monmohon Ray ...	B-7, College Street Market	Butter ...	2-8-40	15 0
Gobinda Misir ...	42, Strand Road ...	Exposure ...	31 8-40	2 0
Nepal Chandra Haluai ...	20, Armenian Street ...	Ghee ...	17-8-40	16 0
Surja Kumar Kundu ...	28, Swallow Lane ...	Mustard oil ...	17-8-40	20 0
Bhajan Sanapati ...	3, Pollock Street ...	Do. ...	10-8-40	10 0
Pannalal Pal ...	3, Amherst Street ...	Ghee ...	10-8-40	25 0
Basudeo Singh ...	14, Jackson Lane ...	Exposure ...	3-8-40	10 0
Harihar Shaw ...	Junction of Strand Rd. & Armenian Ghat	Do. ...	10-8-40	6 0
Moti Thakur & Gopal ...	13, Nurmull Lohia Le.	Ghee ...	24-8-40	20 0
Ganga Prasad & Biswanath	247-6, Strand Bank Rd	Exposure ...	3-8-40	5 0
Sailendra Nath Ghosh ...	159 Bow Bazar Street	Butter ...	28-8-40	20 0
Bholanath Ghosh ...	Hatdanga Baraset ...	Milk ...	30-8-40	15 0
Sachindra Chandra Routh ...	11, Upper Circular Rd.	Butter ...	30-8-40	15 0
Suren Ghosh ...	Kilishpur—Baraset ...	Milk ...	30-8-40	15 0
Prosad Chandra Ghose and Bankim Behari Mohapatra	22, Doctor Road ...	Ghee ...	7-9-40	20 0
Jagabandhu Shaw (Prop.) & Panchoo Shaw (seller.)	47-1, Lower Circular Road.	Exposure ...	14-9-40	3 0
J. C. Dass & Co. ...	E81-8, S. S. Hogg Market.	Butter ...	14-9-40	25 0
Manjur Khan ...	Front of Potato Range S. S. Hogg Market.	Exposure ...	28-9-40	2 0
Sk. Abdul Ali & Ors. ...	42, Market Street ...	Do. ...	14-9-40	5 0
Hira ...	Grant Market ...	Rotten Fish ...	14-9-40	2 0
H. Babarally Sarder & Sons & Md. Siddique Sirdar.	32, S. S. Hogg Market	Sago ..	14-9-40	25 0
Chittaranjan Das ...	1, Free School Street ...	Exposure ...	7 9-40	10 0
Ahmad Rosoon Mullick (p.) & Golam Mahiuddin (s.)	100, Collin Street ...	Without license ...	14-9-40	4 0
Kristo Sahu ...	28, Ripon Street ...	Exposure ...	14-9-40	4 0
Srish handra Singh ...	6, Munshi Bazar Road	Mustard oil ...	28-9-40	15 0
Kartick Chandra Ghosh ...	71-1, Dr. Suresh Ch. Sircar Road	Sonepapri ...	14-9-40	40 0
Abdur Rezzak ...	17, Bright Street ...	Exposure ...	14-9-40	5 0
Sk. Mithu ...	28, Phulbagan Road	Do. ...	14-9-40	4 0

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USED BY CALCUTTA CORPORATION SINCE THREE YEARS

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of metals other than Iron and Steel during 1941-42.

2. Supply of bearing springs, draw-bar hooks, etc., during 1941-42.

3. Supply of pipes and fittings during 1941-42.

4. Supply of Miscellaneous stores during 1941-42.

5. Laying 15 in. and 10 in. S. W. Pipe sewer in place of existing sewers in portion of Alimuddin Street.

6. Supply of six 1½ ton, five 2½ ton, five 3½ ton and alternately three 5—6 ton lorry chassis, tractor and two 5-seater cars.

7. Supply of carts for carrying pipes etc., during 1941-42.

8. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 18th February, for 4 on 19th February, for 5 and 6 on 20th February and for 7 and 8 on 21st February, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 12th February, 1941.

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of Names as Contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for 1941-42.

The time for receiving applications for Registration of names as Contractors for the following have been extended. The applications will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the date noted against each, instead of on the 12th and 13th February, 1941, as previously advertised.

1. Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42—11th March, 1941.
2. Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42—12th March, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th Febuary, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Thursday the 20th February, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

114. Construction of gate entrances at 8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ward 24—Rs. 354, dated 21st December, 1940, (1 month).

115. Re-adjusting House Drainage of 22/2, Nakuleswartola Lane, Ward 23—Rs. 117, dated 3rd July, 1940, (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 11th February, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re : Supply of one Tapuria Boat for Sounding purposes and Ferry Service.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on the 19th February, 1941, for supplying and maintaining one Tapuria Boat with one *manjhi* and two *dandies* for one year from 1st April, 1941, to 31st March, 1942, for sounding purposes at different miles of the newly excavated S. W. Channel.

Terms and conditions and other particulars required may be seen at the office during office hours. A security deposit of Rs. 20 in cash is required from the successful tenderer.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 12th February, 1941.

Special Notice.

New Telephone Numbers

It is notified for the information of those interested that all independent telephone connections, except those of the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer, in the Central Municipal Office including the Hogg Buildings and S. S. Hogg Market, have been brought under our private exchange renumbered as "Calcutta 6600". Henceforward, during office hours, all connections with the offices located in the above mentioned buildings, can be obtained only through this Central Exchange (*viz.*, Calcutta 6600). After office hours and on holidays, the direct connections to the principal officers will work.

M. RAY,
Asst. Secretary.

Central Municipal Office.
The 12th February, 1941.

Street Alignment.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have by a resolution dated the 22nd January, 1941, prescribed the 25 ft. alignment along Ashraf Mistry Lane (now named Lovelock Place) in continuation of Lovelock Place, to meet a 40 ft. projected road of the Calcutta Improvement Trust in Ward No. 21.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any working day except Saturday between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays only on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 5th February, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to Section 190 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for additional costs to be imposed if the bills are not paid within seven days from the date of presentation. Their attention is also invited to Section 191 of the Act which provides for moveable articles to be held under distraint and sold if the bills are not paid within seven days after the service of notices of demand. They are therefore requested to pay up their dues early as under the provisions of Section 149 of the said Act the rate bills for a quarter fall due and become payable within "the 15th of the first month of the quarter, to which they relate."

Defaulting ratepayers should note that if the arrears of rates are not paid when the bills are presented for payment, "action will be taken for their recovery under the provisions of the law."

Applications for reconsideration of assessment including those now pending will not be considered unless full payment of all the arrears is made by the applicants. If not paid up, steps for the recovery of such arrears will be taken under the provisions of law as in any other case.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 22nd February, 1941, at the courtyard of Central Municipal Office at 2-30 p.m. punctually :—

1. One wooden almirah.
2. Two secretariat tables.
3. Three chairs.
4. Two iron safes with stands.
5. Two mirrorred almirahs.
6. Two glass almirahs.
7. One bedstead without chatri.
8. One stand alna.
9. Two wall clocks.
10. Two sectioned chest of drawers—one.
11. Two palankas.
12. One easy chair.
13. Two small glass cases.
14. Two marble brackets.
15. One chatri of palanka.
16. One ceiling fan.
17. Two clocks.
18. One almirah.
20. One spring khat.
21. One cushion chair.
22. One ceiling fan.
23. One table.
24. One chair.
25. One secretariat table.
26. One mirror.
27. One clock.
28. Three steel trunks.
29. One wooden box.
30. One small wooden box.
31. One wooden box.
32. One khatia.
33. One alna.
34. One seat chair.
35. Two pairs fan blades.
36. One swan fan without blade.

F. RAHAMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th February, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Basnir Ahmed Khan praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 23 in Block "A", Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs. Kanai Lall Shaoo, Basudeb Shaoo and Ajit Kumar Mahinder.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 11th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Abdur Rashid, recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 67—68 in Block "D", in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Rup Narayan Saha as his partner in business carried on in the stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Amrita Krishna Mukherjee praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 20 in Block "R", S. S. Hogg Market to Mr. Jagat Bandhu Nath.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th February, 1941.

Road Land Closed.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that in pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Corporation, at their meeting held on the 7th January, 1941, in exercise of the powers vested in them, under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, the portion of Corporation road land forming part of Middle Road, Entally, measuring about 17½ sq. ft., encroached upon by and sold to the adjoining owner of premises No. 5/A, Middle Road, Entally as per plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th February, 1941.

Notice To Lawyers.

Lawyers practising in the different courts of Calcutta are hereby requested to take out their professional licenses for the year 1940-41, by the 28th February, 1941, on payment of the assessed demand. For facilities of collection, License Inspectors will attend Courts on every alternate day. Lawyers practising in more than one court will kindly let me know beforehand from which address they prefer to pay their license fees as otherwise they run the risk of being assessed in all the courts where they do their professional work. If however, the license is not taken by the above date I shall be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against defaulters.

S. GHOSHAL,
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th January, 1941.



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Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

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C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 21st January, 1941.

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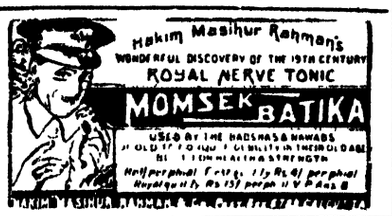
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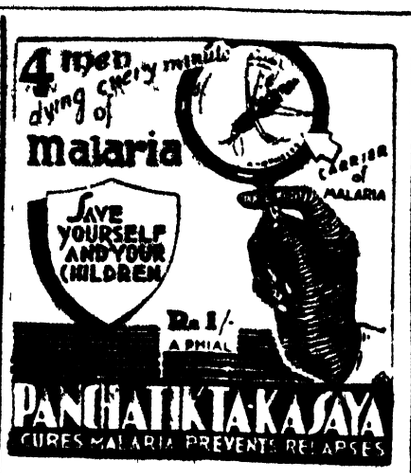
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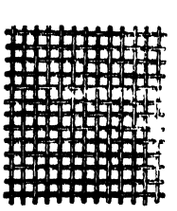
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1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Acting Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

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THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch :—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

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D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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Rate of Interest on Deposits.
1. Savings 3 per cent per annum
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No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches —HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

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Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE

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BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
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THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

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Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
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RAHA BROTHERS
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ESTD. 1928.
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TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
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Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
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Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

ESTD. 1926 Phone: Cal. 360.
NEW ORIENT BANK LTD.
Head Office:—COMILLA.
Calcutta Branch:—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

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ESTD. 1938
Head Office:—PURI
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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb, — ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb, —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

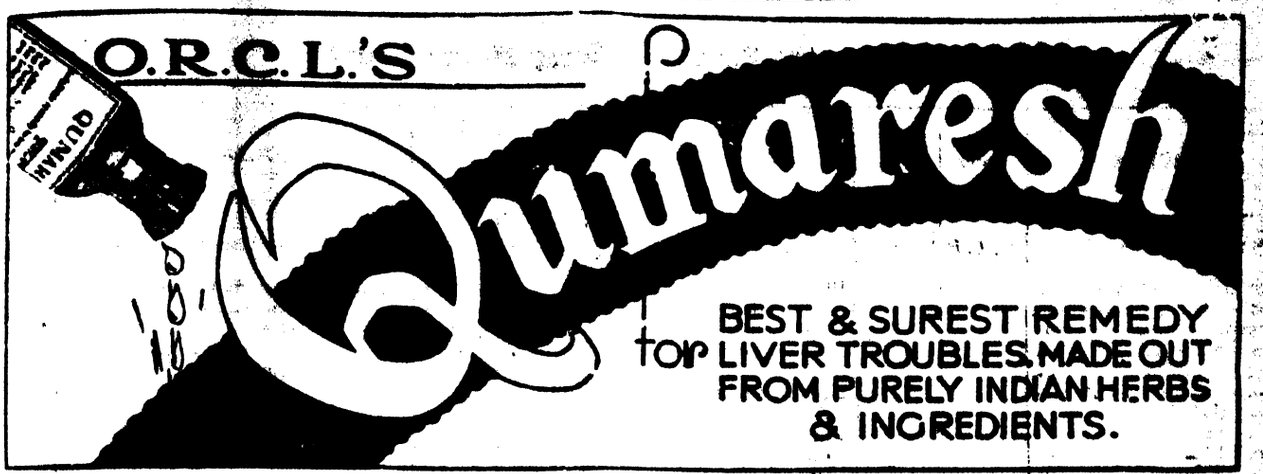
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FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Fretters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 3 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies


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Dermis TANNERS & TAXIDERMISTS
HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS' SUIT CASES SHOES. Etc
73, DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	
Ginger ,, ...		0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ,,		
Lettuce per score ,,	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Old) Naintal ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 30 ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Basi Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bazrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 8 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monghyr) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ..		
Musk melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ..		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ..		
Mulberry per score ..		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona ...		
Bombay 8—10 ..	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ..		
Do. Nagpur 20—40 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ..		
Do. Darjeeling 16—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul .	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ..		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam ..	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaman „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ..		
Do. Country „ .	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ..		
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Country per score—	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ..		
Do. Australian per lb. ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb		
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatel loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16—30 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ..		
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —		
Walnut per lb. ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ..	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer .		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ..	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
25	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
26A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
27	0 1 6 „				
36 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
33 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, Superintendent.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ..	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ..	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, —		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 9 6	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 9 6	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Six Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin		0 6 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —		1 6 0
Skimmed Milk ...		1 2 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...		1 6 0
Do ...		5 12 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.		1 6 0
Merton's Peppermints per lb. — ...		1 0 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Scissor per pkt. ...		0 3 0
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		
Cavender per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 2 0

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" —		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ..	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 13 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 8	0 8 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			
H. 12	0 8 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		
Kagji Lemon per score ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Naimital per seer	0 1 3	1 6 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 0	1 3 0
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Naimital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer ...		
Do. Hilly ...		
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 6	0 2 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia —		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Monafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. —		
Papaya Country —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Basra per lb. —		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeda per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Kari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...	4 0 0	
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 0 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka —		
Raisin (Red) per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana " ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Nut Ground " ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish " —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) —	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	5 8 0	6 8 0
	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kamini per maund ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata —	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java " " ...	0 4 3	
Cocoanut Oil " ...	0 4 6	
Mustard Oil ...	0 5 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 0 6	0 8 0
Flour " ...	0 1 3	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Sujee " ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Atta fresh per maund ...	6 0 0	
Til Oil " ...	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Atta per md.		33 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	6 0 0	
	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) —	0 3 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 0	
Arhar ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari ...		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 6	
Do. " ...	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli — ...	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe —	0 12 0	1 0
Pekoe per lb. —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 2 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		3 10 0
Elephant Brand " —		3 12 0
" " Bulk —		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin —		
Soft Coke per md. —		

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5838. Telegram:—"REWARD" Cal.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini . (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
" Debia Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 8 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	—	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	—	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Wholesale per maund. From	To	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani —	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma —	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal —	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal —	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt —	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh —	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna —	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore —	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta —	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji —	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	To	Retail prices per se. From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger —	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion —	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasbi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi —	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box —	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Do. Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 465)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Ilisng ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Pona (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —		0 2 9
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 3 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 141—142	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „	„			
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
		„	F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„			
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits	„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
B. 47	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 3	„ 1-0 per day		„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 7	„ 1-4 „	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „				
C. 20-21	„ 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „				
„ 52	„ 45-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
„ 4	„ 11-0 „				
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.	Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 32	„ 1-11 „				
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
„ 7	„ 0-9 „		309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			„ 8-10	„ 8-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1 „ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17		
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 67—74 „ 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, [illegible]

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital) Old	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. (Desi) ,,		0 2 6
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi)	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosberry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pasta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 11
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	0 3
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 1
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	0 6
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8
Cocoanut Oil	0 5 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	0 2
Kalai ,,		0 2
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2
Salt ,,	0 1 3	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk	2 13 6	0 2
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	0 2 3	p. bo
Ordinary	3 9 6	
BARLEY POWDER	2 9 6	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 4—5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 88—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

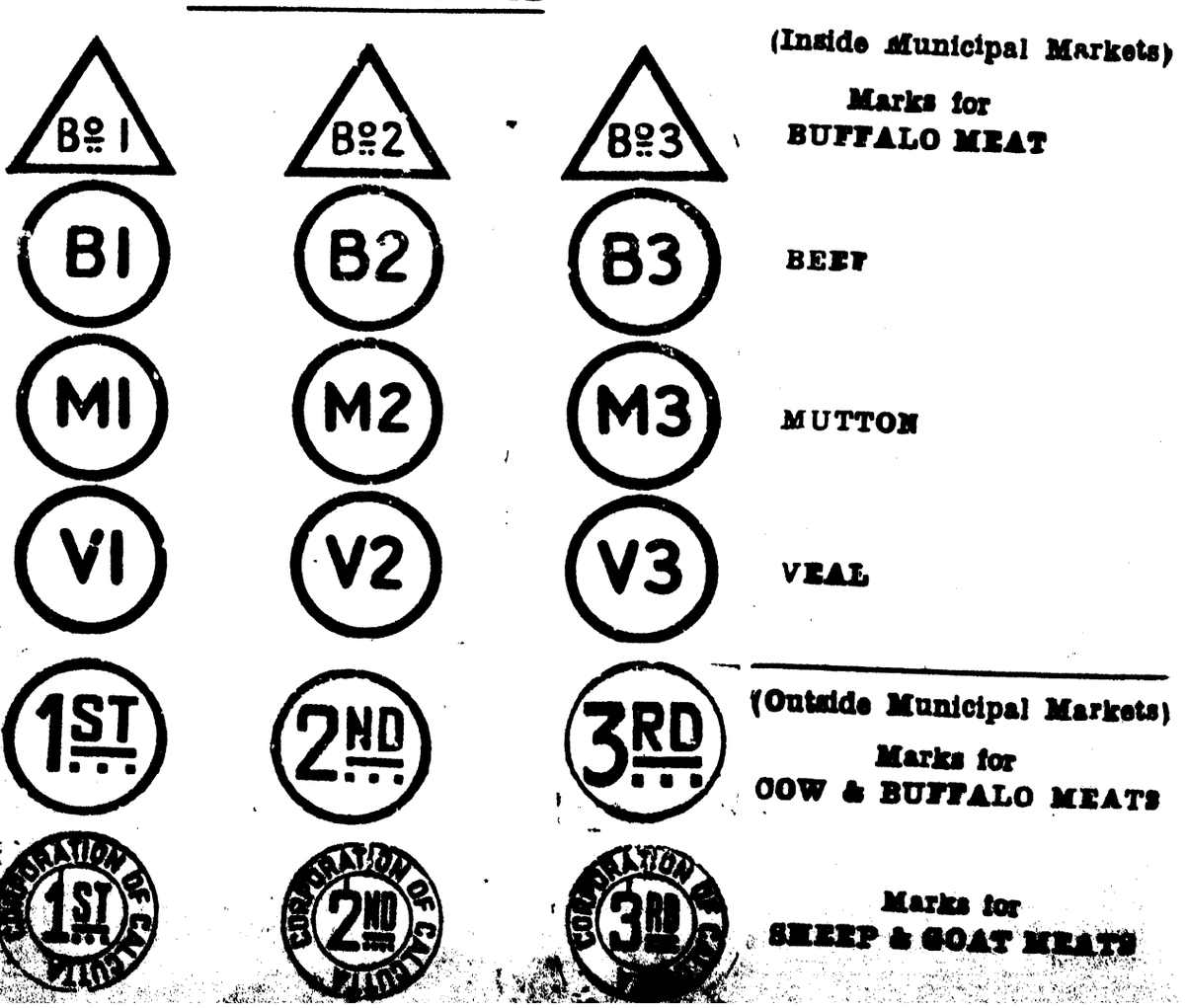
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		
Khasaree ,, ...	0 1 9	
Kalai ,, ...		0 2 0
Biuli ,, ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 0	0 2 6
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 3 0	
Mattor ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Salt ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
COKE & COAL.		0 1 3
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

New York Census

In view of the census operations now in progress in Calcutta, it is interesting to note the preliminary figures of the Census of 1940 in the City of New York recorded in December last. It gave New York a total population of 7,380,259, which, we are told, is an increase of 6·5 per cent. over that of 1930. That is a much smaller increase than in any former decade. However, in most of the ninety-four cities over 100,000 population in the United States there is a slowing down of growth, and the rate for the whole country is 7 per cent.

Among the metropolitan cities, Miami, Florida, showed the largest increase with 54·4 per cent, while Washington, D. C., had a growth of 36·2 per cent., and Los Angeles increased by 20·9 per cent. Half of the twelve large cities in the country lost in population, but though industrial centres lost ground relatively, urban dwelling as a whole has increased.

If we look back 150 years in the City of New York, we can scarcely believe the population in 1790 was only 49,401. A hundred years ago the New Yorkers numbered 391,114, and the million mark was not reached until 1860. In 1890, the City had a population of more than two million, and in each succeeding decade it grew by a million or more. Those phenomenal increases make this decade's growth of six and a half per cent. seem small indeed. Two important causes for the slowing down are said to be lowered birth rate and curtailed immigration, and owing to them the average age of the population is rising.

The list of America's twenty-five biggest cities has changed somewhat. In general, it includes the same cities as in 1930 with New York far in the lead as formerly and the next five in size maintaining their same rank. Baltimore went ahead of St. Louis to seventh place, Washington is now eleventh in size, Indianapolis and Huston and Denver forge ahead, while Jersey City and Portland, Oregon, are crowded out of the list of twenty-five biggest cities.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra

It is a privilege and an honour to be able to offer homage to our venerable scientist-seer, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, on the occasion of his 80th birth-day. Acharya Ray is the pioneer of Chemical Industries in India. To him India owes the outlook and the impetus for modern scientific chemical industries.

In order to celebrate his 80th birth-day it has been decided, in consultation with the admirers, co-workers and pupils of Acharya Prafulla Chandra, to hold an Exhibition of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries in India by the Commercial Museum of the Corporation of Calcutta. Such an Exhibition is sure to give real joy and delight to the venerable scientist as a picture of the partial fulfilment of his dreams.

A meeting of leading chemists and chemical industrialists in the city was held recently under the auspices of the Commercial Meseum to form an Advisory Board for the proposed Exhibition to make the whole show worthy of the occasion. Dr. B. C. Guha, Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta, has been elected Chairman of the Board and under his guidance the whole programme of the Exhibition will be shaped and developed.

Every effort will be made to develop special characteristics of this Chemical and Pharmaceutical Exhibition. It shall embody a retrospective survey of the achievements already scored; it will also delineate the prospects of potential industries in India. It will be an exhibition of newer types of chemical and pharmaceutical products prepared on scientific lines and preferably from indigenous materials. The Exhibition will be an index of the success of our efforts in developing chemical and pharmaceutical industries so as to mitigate our tragic dependence on imports from foreign countries and of our efforts to utilize Indian resources and material in the interest of indigenous industries and the economic welfare of the country. Acharya Ray has inculcated a real spirit of research for the development of chemical industries in India. The spirit of research is his permanent legacy to India. So the organisers have decided to devote a special section in the Exhibition to demonstrate and popularise the scientific investigations having industrial possibilities which are being conducted in the different laboratories of the Universities and in other Technogical and Scientific Institutes in India. Endeavours will be made to have a careful and representative selection and to give preference to those products which are prepared at least largely from indigenous materials.

The Exhibition will have eleven sections :—

1. A historical survey of the evolution of the Chemical Industries in India since 1890.
2. Exhibition of chief products—heavy chemicals, acids and alkalies.
3. Drugs and drug sources.
4. Vegetable and forest products other than drugs.
5. Minerals and their products.
6. Coal and by-products.
7. Marine products: fish oils, weeds: etc.
8. Synthetic products other than drugs.
9. Fuel Research.
10. Research exhibits from laboratories.
11. Miscellaneous.

We need hardly add that the success and quality of the Exhibition depends on the hearty co-operation of chemists and chemical concerns all over India and careful selection on the part of the organisers of the items to be exhibited.

Corporation Technical Advisory Board

The most laudable move on the part of the Mayor, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, to form a scientific and technical advisory board to assist the Calcutta Corporation is about to materialise. Under his auspices it is proposed to appoint such a board to advise the Corporation in all the technical and scientific matters it is to deal with from time to time, consisting of 19 members including leading educationists, physicians, scientists and experts. The board will function as a central body with nine sub-committees operating under it. These sub-committees are :—

A sub-committee for the care of the sick, the prevention sub-committee, maternity and child welfare sub-committee, sanitary sub-committee, physical fitness and recreation sub-committee, food and nutrition sub-committee, education sub-committee, water-supply sub-committee and mosquito control sub-committee.

The function of the Central Board will be to co-ordinate the suggestions and recommendations to be made by the various sub-committees and to frame final proposals for the consideration of the Corporation.

On the Central Board the Corporation is represented by the following nine members: The Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the Chief Engineer, the Education Officer, the Health Publicity Officer, the Secretary and the Chairmen of its Mosquito Control and Water-Supply Sub-Committees.

THE BENGAL BUDGET: 1941-42

Further Taxation Foreshadowed

The Budget Estimates of the Government of Bengal for 1941-42 were presented to the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Monday last by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy. The estimates stand as follows :—

	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Expenditure.	Deficit.
1940-41 ...	13,88,00,000	14,85,00,000	1,03,00,000
1941-42 ...	14,03,00,000	15,37,00,000	1,34,00,000

The opening balance of Rs. 192 lakhs will be reduced to Rs. 33 lakhs only due to Revenue Deficit of Rs. 134 lakhs and deficit from Capital and Debt Deposit Rs. 25 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister said: "I hope I shall not be misunderstood or thought to be disturbing needlessly the peace of mind of potential tax-payers if I say that we shall have to explore still further means of increasing our revenues at no distant date."

All the estimates have been based on the assumption of the passage of the Sales Tax Bill. If the Bill be not passed "it would of course be necessary to subject the whole budget to drastic reductions, reductions that will not only paralyse any attempts to extend our beneficent activities but will seriously jeopardise the continuance of a number of essential services now in operation."

The other members of the board include: Dr. K. L. Choudhury, Dr. R. Ahmad, Dr. J. C. Roy, Director of the Indian Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Ayengar, Mr. B. Ghosh, Prof. B. S. Guha, Prof. M. N. Saha, Dr. Basir Ahmad of the School of Tropical Medicine, and Mr. S. C. Mitter, Director of Industries.

The proposal for appointing the Board will come up before the next meeting of the Corporation.

The Safety Of Pedestrians

Correspondence has recently been exchanged between the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta on the vexed and longstanding question of providing safety for the pedestrians of Calcutta, the Government of Bengal of late drew the attention of the Corporation of Calcutta to this issue and explained that the motor traffic control lines were being painted at all important crossings, stops and parking places by the Government with the help of the police staff. In Rangoon, the Government state, the cost of providing island and shelters and of painting pedestrian passages in the streets was borne by the Municipal Corporation. The Corporation of Calcutta, the Government pointed out, saved annually a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 from the proceeds of the tax on motor vehicles, and in the opinion of the Government of Bengal the work of painting and maintaining the traffic control lines in the streets of Calcutta should be undertaken by the Corporation. The estimated annual recurring cost of the work was about Rs. 7,500.

Giving an *ad interim* reply to the Government Communication, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation stated that the question raised many disputed points which required classification and settlement. Both the traffic and the Motor Vechicles Tax revenue have considerably increased since the amount of Rs. 4,50,000 was fixed by the Government as the share of the Corporation in the tax. But in spite of repeated representations by the Corporation the amount has not been increased by the Government. It is very doubtful whether the Corporation will, in the circumstances, agree to further expenditure being incurred by them in this connection.

Grants To Hospitals

The Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta has proposed that bacteriological examination of enteric and dysentery patients before they are discharged from hospitals should be the condition of any grant to be sanctioned in future to the various hospitals in the city, in order to enable the Corporation to follow these patients up and take necessary action to prevent spread of infection.

This proposal has been made following a Conference of District Health Officers held recently.

The Health Officer further suggests that the bacteriological examination of the patients of infectious diseases, treated by private registered practitioners, be done free at the new laboratory of the Corporation with a view to finding out carriers, so that necessary action may be taken by the Health Department.

Making the suggestion, the Health Officer observes that the present system is that patients are discharged from hospitals as soon as they become convalescent, but of these patients a certain percentage becomes carriers and as such a source of danger.

It is to be hoped that the hospital authorities in Calcutta will co-operate with the Health Officer in the way suggested.

Bicycle Safety Clubs

A very successful method of teaching future automobile drivers something of the principles of traffic regulation has been developed in Cincinnati, Ohio. Early in 1939 the police department undertook a programme of safety education which had as one of its principal phases the organisation of bicycle safety clubs throughout the city. To be eligible for membership, a boy or girl, who may be either a bicycle rider or owner, must sign a pledge covering nine cardinal safety rules of the club. A group thus formed chooses its own officers and may organize its own bicycle traffic court, with a judge and prosecutor, to enforce safety rules.

At the present time 84 per cent. of Cincinnati's bicycle riders are affiliated with police-sponsored bicycle safety clubs. A noticeable improvement in the conduct of bicyclists using the streets has resulted. It is particularly significant that of 1,640 infractions of bicycle traffic regulations recorded by the city police during 1939, over 80 per cent. were committed by riders who were not members of any club. This year over 90 per cent. were committed by non-club members.

INCOME OF PORT OF CALCUTTA

1941-42 Estimates

The total income of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for 1941-42 is estimated at Rs. 2,92,52,501 and the total expenditure at Rs. 3,04,26,103, showing a deficit of Rs. 11,73,602.

These are the main features of the Budget Estimates for 1941-42 submitted by Sir Thomas Elderton, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Special Meeting of the Commissioners on Monday last.

After dwelling on the salient features of the revised estimates for the current financial year, Sir Thomas referred to the Budget Estimates for 1941-42, and said: "The estimates of income from charges on goods, vessels and railway have been based on the assumption that traffic throughout the year will be on about the same scale as during the period from June to November, 1940, but allowance has been made for importation of Burma rice continuing during April and May and for increased income from storage charges. The income from goods, vessels and railway has been put at Rs. 247,77,750 and the total income of the year at Rs. 292,52,501.

The total expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 304,26,103. The provision for maintenance and repairs has been reduced to Rs. 22,76,275 and some works which would ordinarily have been carried out have been omitted. There is little chance of effecting any material saving against this provision except in one case. As the Commissioners are aware extensive repairs to No. 1 Dry Dock, Kidderpore Docks, are now being carried out. No. 2 Dry Dock is also in need of repairs costing about Rs. 90,000, and it is proposed to carry out the work immediately No. 1 is finished as the necessary plant and gear will be at the site. The repairs to No. 1 Dry Dock are essential, but the repairs to No. 2 although desirable could be postponed and it may be necessary to defer them if the need for Dry Dock accommodation is urgent.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1941

Councillor Speller Resigns

The meeting accepted with regret the resignation by Mr. J. H. Speller of his seat in the Corporation. Leaders of different groups in the House paid tribute to Mr. Speller's devotion to duty and his interest in civic affairs.

New Councillor

Mr. W. R. Humphrey was sworn in as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta in place of Mr. G. S. G. Vernon, who has resigned.

Mosquito Control Department

The resignation tendered by Councillor Jogesh Chandra Ghose of his seat on the Mosquito Control Department Working Special Committee was accepted and Councillor Jogendra Nath Mandal was appointed in his place.

Disapproval

When the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee No. II, (dated the 23rd September, 1940) sanctioning the continuance of the temporary post of a clerk on Rs. 40 per month in the Education Department, from the 5th August, 1940 till the end of November, 1940, came up for confirmation the House expressed its "disapproval of the growing practice of bringing up proposals for continuance of temporary appointments before the Corporation long after the term of such appointments has expired."

"Lane" Changed Into "Street"

On the recommendation of the District Standing Committee, District No. IV, the portion of Iswar Ganguli *Lane* (Kalighat) between Russa Road and Sadananda Road was named as Iswar Ganguli *Street*.

Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme: D. W. F. Channel

Emergency "Kutcha" Channel To Be Constructed

A RECOMMENDATION by the Works Standing Committee to sanction a sum of Rs. 1,82,000 for the construction of an emergency *kutcha* channel from Bantola to Kulti in connection with Dr. B. N. Dey's Drainage Outfall Scheme was accepted by a majority of votes.

It may be recalled that the Government of Bengal had sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,17,500 for the construction of the—Dry Weather Flow Channel—more or less 17 miles long from Bantola to Kulti, as provided in Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme, to carry the daily sewage from the city. The Storm-water Channel in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme has been excavated. According to Dr. Dey if the Dry Weather Flow is allowed to pass through the Storm-water Channel, then it will lead to the conversion of the latter—which is in fact a big reservoir—into a cess pool.

With the Bidyadhari practically refusing to take the city's sewage and the Storm-water Channel being unavailable for the sewage discharge the D. W. F. Channel is, the Chief Engineer maintains, an urgent necessity. If Calcutta sewage is to avoid stagnation, the Chief Engineer suggests an emergency *kutcha* channel from Bantola to Kulti should be excavated on an urgent basis, with provision to incorporate the same in the finished profile when funds will be available.

The Committee's recommendation read :—

(i) This Committee having further considered the matter, taking into consideration the letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, dated January 8, 1941, are now satisfied that the emergency channel suggested by the Chief Engineer should be excavated on an urgent basis. This *kutcha* channel has received the approval of the Government Engineer.

(ii) That pending release of funds, the estimates amounting to Rs. 1,82,000 be sanctioned, the draft specifications be approved and tenders be called for on short notice.

Opposing the Committee's recommendation, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman described the project as a camouflage and hopeless bungling on the part of the department. It was camouflage because the original plan was to have a *pucca* channel from Bantola to Kulti. Now they were told that it was a very urgent piece of work. He recognized that there might be certain works which could not be kept back and which, if necessary, had even to be financed from loans. But he refused to believe that the proposed channel fell into that category and that they must immediately spend Rs. 1½ lakhs on it. He maintained that it would be absolute waste of money because it was his conviction that it would be impossible to convert the *kutcha* channel into a *pucca* channel without re-excavating it.

Quoting from the letter of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, Mr. Rahman said that that officer had suggested the construction of a narrow channel from Bantola to Bamanghatta and from there the sewage to be discharged into the Storm-water Channel. That was precisely what the Chief Engineer (Dr. Dey) intended to do. He did not understand why if at present the sewage could be discharged into the Storm-water Channel, the same could not be done at a later stage without impairing the utility of the channel.

Mr. Rahman said further that in the past they had found the Chief Engineer's estimates in respect of various works wrong by a very wide margin. Giving some alleged instances of such excess estimates he pointed out that the revised estimates for the Outfall Scheme already showed an excess of Rs. 10 lakhs. He suggested that the same might occur in respect of this channel also. The estimates might very well increase and on the top of that they would be asked to sanction Rs. 18 lakhs for the *pucca* channel.

Mr. Rahman characterised the scheme as a camouflage on the part of the Chief Engineer and said that this was hopeless bungling by the repositary of their engineering knowledge.

If the Bidyadhari had become defunct and was unable to carry the sewage of the city then the Corporation must consider ways and means to have this sewage cleaned. But they must not bungle from scheme to scheme and must not waste the rate-payers' money.

Mr. Rahman moved an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee of experts of whom two must be independent outside experts. He suggested the names of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Government of Bengal, the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation and the Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury supported the amendment of Mr. Hamoodur Rahman and said that a committee of experts would in all probability suggest a saving of the Corporation's money.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that they, the Councillors, had got the prerogative to pass judgment over their expert. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman had exercised that prerogative. He had used strong language, and Mr. Chatterjee had taken down some of the words. Mr. Rahman used "Engineer's camouflage, wanton waste and hopeless bungling, entire waste and so on." But they knew that filth was accumulated in the outskirts of the city. What were they going to do to tackle this nuisance?

Mr. Chatterjee said that sheer necessity drove them to accept the scheme which had been put forward and unanimously sanctioned by all groups representing the Works Committee. Responsible men like Mr. F. G. Watson and Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and others were in favour of this scheme. What was clear was that the river Bidyadhari was stagnating and not co-operating in taking the city's sewage. They must stop the diversion of the sewage and silting of the Storm Water Channel, which was excavated at a cost of more than 10 lakhs of rupees. The city, Mr. Chatterjee said, was going to lose the value of 10 lakhs of rupees which was spent on that channel unless they did something for it. He said it would be criminal negligence if they allowed any more time to be wasted for the opinion of experts. He said what Mr. Watson had expressed after going through relevant papers in this connection. It appeared to Mr. Watson that the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, was emphasising the fact that there was no other means of getting rid of the city sewage except by having a *kutcha* channel.

What Mr. Chatterjee wanted to say was that Superintending Engineer did not say that they had only to do the work partly. They had got to excavate the whole of it. If the Corporation had resources, certainly they would have paid 8 to 9 lakhs of rupees. So they must do what could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani intervened saying: We must not throw away the money.

Mr. Chatterjee: No throwing away of the money: You must have misunderstood the scheme. Mr. Chatterjee said that he had started by saying that Mr. Hamoodur Rahman had been badly briefed. The latter, according to Mr. Chatterjee, had been given misleading figures. Referring to his remarks about the Chief Engineer, Mr. Chatterjee characterised them as unfair. It was wrong to make out a case against any officer. He could say that there was no inflation of the estimate and that there had been no such bungling. Apart from Dr. Dey's filial affection for his own scheme, opinions of persons like Mr. F. G. Watson and Mr. W. A. Burns should not be ignored. They were satisfied that this ought to be done and it must be done. Forces of circumstances were such that no further time should be allowed to be wasted.

Mr. W. A. Burns said that the *kutcha* channel, as he understood it, was a necessity and could not be avoided. As regards Mr. Rahman's references to excess estimates, Dr. Dey had appeared before the Finance Committee and he (Dr. Dey) had asked for time to examine them.

So far as the scheme itself was concerned, he (Mr. Burns) was in favour of it. But he was not satisfied why the fact of the Bidyadhari dying could not have been forseen and why they should have been confronted with this matter as an emergency.

Mr Madan Mohan Burman said that the disposal of the sewage of the city was of the utmost importance and the Dry Weather Flow Channel was a necessity. He said that the *kutcha* channel should be excavated before the rainy season came and therefore no further time should be wasted by appointing any committee of experts.

Mr. N. M. Dalal said that he did not see any reason why this scheme should not be scrutinised by outside experts as suggested by Mr. Rahman.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said that they should consider this question from an impartial point of view. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman said that it would be a sheer waste of money if they now spent this amount for construction of a *kutcha* channel. He perhaps believed that they would have to spend another 10 lakhs. But that was not so. He was afraid Mr. Rahman had not gone carefully into the discussion of the Committee. They considered the question very carefully. What this scheme proposd to do was to cut only a portion of the Channel which was originally sanctioned. The amount of Rs. 1,82,000 would be only the first instalment in the execution of their main project of constructing a 17 mille *pucca* channel. There could not be any question of waste.

That the matter was urgent, said Mr. Mookerjee, was clear from the report of the Government Engineer which had been circulated. What remained was the sanction of the Government. They were aware that they could not undertake any scheme without the sanction of the Government. The Government Engineer had already given his formal assent in the form of a letter and the matter of obtaining assent from the Government was a matter of formality and he hoped it would come in due course.

Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar said that in the year 1919 or thereabouts when the question of finding a solution to the City's drainage problem became very acute, Mr. Wilkinson, the then Executive Engineer, Drainage was asked by the Corporation to frame a scheme providing for efficient discharge of city sewage and storm water. Mr. Wilkinson accordingly prepared a scheme, which was turned down on the ground of prohibitive cost. Subsequently the Corporation asked Dr. Dey to frame a scheme, which he did. This scheme was fifty per cent. less expensive than the scheme originally advocated by Mr. Wilkinson. After mature deliberation the Corporation sanctioned Dr. Dey's scheme, which was popularly known as the Main Drainage Extension Scheme. That was many years ago. Since then a lot of work on the project had been carried out, and it was now too late in the day to pick holes in Dr. Dey's scheme. He thought that the objection referred to the project for excavating a *kutcha* channel as an emergency measure would not bear a moment's scrutiny. It was really a case of "Hobson's choice," and they had no other alternative but to accept it.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mookerjee said that after what had fallen from Mr. N. C. Chatterjee he had nothing more to add except to say that under Section 251 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act it was obligatory on the Corporation to provide a safe and sufficient outfall in or without Calcutta, for the proper discharge of the storm water and sewage of Calcutta in such a manner as would not cause any nuisance, whether by flooding any part of Calcutta or of the country surrounding the outfall, or in any other way. Now, apart from the reports of the Chief Engineer and the Outfall Engineer, if they referred to the letter of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, Government of Bengal, they would find that the present situation is such that the Corporation had no other alternative but to excavate this *kutcha* channel for the purpose indicated in the aforesaid Section. As a matter of fact, the Chief Engineer had made best endeavours in the past to discharge city sewage into the Bidyadhari, and the result was that the effluent welled over and inundated the river bank and the environs, thereby causing abominable nuisance in the locality.

The amendment of Mr. Rahman was declared *lost*.

Another amendment of Mr. D. J. Cohen suggesting that urgent steps should be taken to obtain Government sanction in the matter and that the project should be taken up in hand after the Government sanction had been received was negatived by 26 to 34 votes, 4 not voting.

The original resolution sanctioning the construction of the *Kutcha* Khal was passed by the House.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani rising on a point of order enquired of the Mayor if it was legal for the Corporation to proceed with the excavation of the channel without previously obtaining the sanction of the Government in the matter.

The Mayor (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi)—There is no rule existing which can stop the Corporation from going along with any project which it wishes to take in hand. But as a matter of practice, in order that the Corporation may not be taken to task later on, the Executive has not taken any action until the approval of the Government has come, but so far as I can see at present there is no law forbidding us . . . . .

Mr. Ispahani: May I have an assurance that the Executive Officer will not take any action in the matter without obtaining the sanction of the Government?

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: I object to this point of order.

The Mayor: The wishes of the House have been expressed. What action the Government will take and how the Executive will behave is for these two parties to decide. So far as the decision of the House is concerned, it is the will of the House that the project shall be taken in hand. If the Executive Officer can defend himself, if the Government wishes to interfere, that we shall see later on.

Mr. W. A. Burns also thought that there was some legal bar against the excavation of the channel without the prior sanction of the Government.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: Why do you assume that the Government should be so cussed as to oppose the considered opinion of the House?

The Mayor said that the question was to be decided by technicians in law and engineers but the House had decided in favour of constructing the channel.

Mr. Ispahani: Will you have it recorded that members of our group (Moslem League) have voted against the project? If there is surcharge, we will not be responsible.

Mayor: The voting is already on record.

PRIMARY (MAKTAB) FINAL EXAMINATION, 1940

C. F. P. School Stand First

Master Ajit Kumar Chakravorty of the C. F. P. School (Boys') at 1, Nilmoni Mitter Row, Tala, Calcutta, has secured a Government Scholarship of Rs. 3 per month, standing first, in order of merit, in the Primary (Maktab) Final Examination of 1940.

General Article

Municipalities In U. S. S. R.

[By S. Upadhyay]

THE life of the civilised world is divided between the city and the village. There is difference between the two, though the difference is of recent origin. Only a century back people began moving towards the city; small towns grew into cities; obscure villages were studied with industrial plants. Life in the city became more secure and village was dreaded. There was a growing tendency to forget the villager's life and waste and degradation. More intelligent, better circumstanced, the city people banded together to protect health and hygiene and municipal system came into being. And today this system functions all over the world in different forms. The evolution of the municipal system in bound up with the progress of industrial civilization, and present day municipal system maintains difference between the town and the village. Only in Soviet Russia the difference no longer exists. To the Soviet Republic, the true wealth of nation is in the life of its people, and if that life is perishing in sunless slums and fetid hovels the country is doomed even though forests of mill chimneys spring up over every valley and plain. It was this sense of overshadowing importance of human life that proved to be the guiding force behind the activities of the Republic.

Soviet municipalities are run altogether on different principles. Representation on the municipal board is well-balanced and representatives of all local organizations are on it. The municipal board is composed of the delegates of the Red Army, local Soviets, trade unions, factory committee, etc. Working of municipalities is indirectly controlled by the Soviet for each scheme has to be sanctioned by the Soviet. Municipal affairs are discussed in the open session of the urban Soviets, and the venue is very often the working class area. This is done to ensure greater amount of independence of action in municipal affairs.

Broadly speaking, the work of municipalities is twofold; economic and cultural. Municipalities work for the cultural and economic advancement of each area, settle all local problems, and execute the decision of the higher authority. Various public utility services are run by the municipalities. Of these tramways, electricity, water are important; these fetch extra income; only a small portion of it is retained by the Soviets; the rest is spent on the furtherance of industries.

Soviet municipalities are autonomous units and have their laws and bye-laws are, and in matters of general interest Republic laws, applied. Town planning, house buildings, electricity are not within the province of urban Soviets, these are planned by the Republics and executed by the urban Soviets.

The nature of municipal work being complex the State wanted to co-ordinate the activities through the medium of a central organization. In 1931 the *All Union Central Executive Committee* came into being, and this works as leverage all over the Soviet Republic. Town planning is linked up with the Peoples' Commissar. The State Planning Department under the Peoples' Commissar is composed of experts who examine the question of planning and supervise the work.

The Revolution changed much in the life of Russia. It was convulsion without previous parallel in history. The country was swept by the tide of Revolution; cities were depopulated and lay wasted. Human beings crawled in the streets and they needed habitation quarters. So in the post-Revolution period the attention of the State was focussed upon the problem of housing. There being no adequate provision for housing under the Tsarist regime, the working class was badly housed. They were captives to perennial squalor and filth. They were huddled in small huts and lived like worms. The state started reconstruction and expansion.

"The town planning is based upon the fact," writes Prof. D. Akin, "that the municipal economy in the U. S. S. R. is the sole property of the city or town and does not belong to various private interests. The unification of municipal building plans and extensions of urban districts enable the best possible distributions and undertakings, residential districts, open spaces and public buildings to be catered for and at the same time this rationalization constitutes a vital factor in architecture.

The plan of reconstruction is based upon: (1) Maximum co-ordination between the interests of industry and residential interests; (2) maximum development and properly planned distribution of public institutions affecting residential lives; (3) widespread incorporation of open spaces in the shape of wooded parks and gardens in the territory occupied by the city and (4) facilities for the best transport facilities.

During these years of the Soviet regime approximately 650 square million feet of housing accomodation have been completed in towns and urban districts. The reconstruction of Central Asian and Siberian cities is a distinct achievement of the Soviet regime. Cut off by lands and mountains, the Central Asian region was an agrarian country. Life was feudal in character and appearance. Industrialization combined with collectivization has worked revolutionary changes in life, and the primitive Eatern Settlement is transformed into the modern towns by the Soviet regime.

Besides all these, work of municipal reconstruction of big cities should be mentioned. Of the big cities Moscow, Leningrad, Sverlovsk have been thoroughly remodelled and reconstructed in recent years. Moscow enjoys the rare privilege of being a harbour as well as a railway junction. The Moscow Volga Canal connects the city with the outside world. The Moscow Underground Railway is genuine work of Art. It is symbolical of the joy of life and labour inspired by the ideal of social good. The idea of service to mankind has been the keynote for the expansion of municipal works in Soviet Russia.

(Continued on page 477)

General Article

Russell Street And Some Others

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

[Calcutta is now over 250 years old and its streets and roads number nearly 2,000, but no organised attempt has yet been made to compile any history of its Street Name. It is a pity that the Corporation of Calcutta has not yet appreciated the interest and the importance of such a history, and that a history of Calcutta Street Names would in effect be a history of the City itself, its great men—their social, political and other activities, its institutions, temples, groves, its humbler people, in fact the various facets of a growing city through the length of two and-a-half centuries. That fascinating writer on Old Calcutta, our popular contributor, Mr. B. V. Roy presents in this article our readers with a picture of days gone by as reflected in our Street Names, from which it will be seen how the history of Street Names is intertwined with the history of the city.—Editor, *"C. M. G."*]

RUSSELL Street, in Ward 16, runs south from Park Street near its Chowringhee end, and is named after Sir Henry Russell, who succeeded Sir William Dunkin as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in 1797. On the retirement of Sir John Anstruther, he was promoted to the office of Chief Justice in 1806, which he held till 1818. Russell used originally to reside in a portion of the "New Court House" in Esplanade Row, but removed later to a house in the street which now bears his name, but which was unnamed at the time and formed part of the "district" of Chowringhee, as will appear from the following notice which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 22nd November, 1798 :—

> "Sir Henry Russell presents his compliments to the gentlemen educated at the Charter House School, and requests the honour of their company at Dinner at his House at Chowringhee on Wednesday the 12th December, at 5 O'Clock, to celebrate the anniversary of Founder's Day."

This house stood on the site covered by Nos. 12 and 13, Russell Street and is now the property of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. A portrait of Sir Henry Russell by the well-known English Artist George Chinnery hangs on the walls of the Session Court. It shows him garbed in his Judicial red robe, and its history is interesting. The portrait was painted in 1806 or 1807, and its cost was raised by subscription among the "Native Inhabitants of Calcutta," who presented Russell with an Address on the 29th October, 1806. In the Address the doners felicitated him on his appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, and they also belauded his "care and vigilance in establishing a pure administration of Justice" and wound up with asking his permission to place his portrait "in the Court House for the present and afterwards in the Town Hall when that building may be ready for such purpose." The Address bears the signature of 28 persons who were the principal Indian inhabitants of Calcutta at that time and is, therefore, of extra ordinary interest as a guide to Calcutta society in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. I give below a list of the signatures spelled as they appear on the Address followed by short notes on the identity of each, for which I am indebted to my friend Rai Bahadur Pramatha Nath Mullick's notes, and that extremely valuable source of information on all old Calcutta topics—"Bengal Past and Present."

(1) Maharajah Sookmoy Roy Bahadur.
(2) Maharajah Rajcrishna.
(3) Shamol Doss Baboo.
(4) Sham Charan Baboo.
(5) Gopee Mohan Baboo.
(6) Hurry Mohan Thacor.
(7) Ladlee Mohan Thacor.
(8) Nilmoney Mullick.
(9) Ram Lochan Mullick.
(10) Roop Chand Roy.
(11) Lalla Crishna Chander Baboo.
(12) Muddun Gopaul Bose.
(13) Juggernauth Pershaud Bose
(14) Boro Moharaty (widow of Maharajah Mokund Bullub).
(15) Cossi Nauth Dutt.
(16) Gockool Chunder Mitter.
(17) Roy Ram Soonder Mitter.
(18) Chaitanya Charan Sett.
(19) Nundo Laul Sett.
(20) Brindabun Bysack.
(21) Baidyo Nauth Mukapadya.
(22) Pritiram Monna.
(23) Ram Sebuck Mullick.
(24) Nilmoney Mitter.
(25) Rajah Deby Singh.
(26) Maharajah Udwanta.
(27) Maharajah Kirti Chand, and
(28) Nabab Wassick Ally Khan.

I shall now take the names in their serial order for the notes regarding their identity :—

(1) *Maharajah Sookmoy Roy* was the grandson (daughter's son) of Lakshmi Kanta Dhur, popularly known as "Naku Dhur," who was one of the Subarnabanik Bankers, who followed Job Charnock from Hooghly to Sutanati and helped the English in many ways, mostly with financial assistance, and was the founder of the "Posta Raj" family.

The entertainments given by Maharajah Sookmoy on the occassion of the Durga Puja formed the subject of many notices appearing in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the time, and were on a gorgeously lavish scale, to which many Europeans were invited. Generally "nautches" by well-known "Bai-jees" were an indispensable item of these entertainments

Sookmoy's descendants have, for three successive generations, taken part in Calcutta's Municipal

affairs, *viz.*, Raja Dinendra Narayan Roy who was a "Commissioner" under the old regime, his son Kumar Rajendra Narayan was a Councillor and who was followed as a Councillor by his son Kumar Sailendra Narayan.

(2) *Maharajah Rajcrishna* of the Sovabazar family, was the son of Maharaja Naba Krishna or "Nub Kissen." Raj Krishna had eight distinguished sons, of whom the most prominent were Raja Bahadur Kali Krishna, Maharaja Kamal Krishna and Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E.

(3), (4), (5), *Shamol Doss*, *Sham Charan* and *Gopee Mohan* were the sons of Cossinauth Babu, Dewan to Lord Clive, who was reported, at the time of his death in 1792, to have been worth 60 lakhs of rupees. Cossinauth Babu purchased much valuable property in Calcutta from the famous merchant Hazari Mull (or Huzuri Mull) and was reputed to be the founder of the temple at Kalighat.

(6), (7) *Hurry Mohan* and *Ladlee Mohan Thacor* belonged to the well-known Thacor or "Tagor" family. Their ancestor Panchanan Thacor settled in Calcutta in the latter part of the 17th Century. His grandson Durponarayan Tagore was Dewan of the French at Chandernagore.

(8) *Nilmony Mullick* was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Calcutta of his time. His adopted son was Raja Rajendra Mullick.

(9) and (23) *Ramlochan* and *Ramsebak Mullick* both of the well-known Pathuriaghata Mullick family, ancestors of Rai Bahadur Pramathanath Mullick.

(10) *Roop Chand Roy* was a wealthy Banian of Barabazar.

(11) *Lalla Krishna Chandra*, grandson of Dewan Gangagobinda Singh, founder of the Paikpara Raj family. Later, he renounced the world and ended his life as a recluse in Brindaban, where he established a religious endowment. He was popularly known as "Lala Babu."

(12) *Mudun Gopal Bose*, son of Dewan Kristoram Bose, a wealthy salt merchant and also Dewan of Hooghly. Kristoram spent large sums in building temples in Beneras, and had an avenue of mangoe trees planted along the road from Cuttack to Puri for the benefit of pilgrims to Puri.

(13) *Jagannath Prosad Bose*, descendant of Dewan Nidhiram Bose of Baghbazar, married the daughter of Srihari Ghosh of Kantapukur, who was Dewan of the East India Company at Monghyr.

(14) *Boro Maharani* was the widow of Maharaja Mukund Ballab, the holder of the Puri Raj.

(15) *Cossinauth Dutt* was a descendant of Babu Ram Chandra Dutt, of the well-known Hatkhola Dutt family, who made a fortune as a Banian to the East Indian Company.

(16) *Gocool Chandra Mitter* was a salt speculator and amassed a great fortune. The well-known idol "Madanmohan" of the Bishnupur Raj was pledged to him for a lakh of rupees.

(17) *Roy Ramsunder* was the Dewan of the Company at the Patna Opium Factory. Mohanlal and Shamlal Mitter of Shambazar were his sons.

(18), (19) *Chaitanya Charan* and *Nundolal Sett* were the descendants of Jadabindu Sett, who with Brindaban Bysack (No. 20 in the list) were both well-known Banians of English firms. The Setts did a large business as purveyors of Ganges water in sealed jars. Ganges water, as is well-known, is largely required in Hindu households for *puja* purposes, and the Setts sent it out to distant parts of the country, their seal on the jar being accepted all over the country as a guarantee of genuineness.

(21) *Baidyanath Mookerjee* was Dewan to the East India Company. His son Lakshminarayan Mookerjee was Secretary to the Hindu College and his grandson Onocool Chandra was a Judge of the High Court.

(22) *Pritiram Manna* was the founder of the "Marh" family of Jaunbazar. He was Banian to Burn and Co., and was reputed to have made a large fortune by purchasing the zemindaries of Natore at a Collectorate sale for the small sum of Rs. 19,000.

(25) *Raja Debi Sing* was appointed Dewan of Bengal in 1773. He was the founder of the Nashipur Raj family in District of Murshidabad.

(26) *Udwanta Sing* was the nephew of Raja Debi Sing and the son of Raja Shitab Roy, Naib Subat of Behar. He was Dewan to Nawab Nazim Ali Jan from 1810 to 1821.

(27) *Maharaja Kirti Chand* was the Maharaja of Burdwan. His residence at Garden Reach was later sold to the *ex*-King of Oudh in 1859 for a lakh of rupees.

(28) *Nawab Nasik Ali Khan* was the Jagirdar of "Kurourroye" in District Hooghly.

From the foregoing notes it will be apparent that the leaders of India Society in Calcutta in the beginning of the 19th century were mostly men who had profited largely and amassed huge fortunes through their connection with the English either as Dewan or Agents to the East India Company or as Banians to English firms or in some similar capacity. To quote from "Mookerjee's Magazine", at this time "Calcutta was a new city without time-honoured tradition. It was simply, as Lord Ellenborough since styled it, the 'commercial capital of Bengal'. No high families, no individuals believed to be descended from the sun or moon settled there. Napoleon ridiculed the English as a Nation of Shop-keepers. It would not be untrue to describe Calcutta as a City of Shop-keepers. The most respectable of its inhabitants were merchants."

They acquired partners and also spent freely as is evidenced from occasional notices of their prodigality or munificance appearing in contemporary newspapers. Out of the 28 signatories to the Address presented to Sir Henry Russell, the following nine have their names commemorated in Calcutta streets, *viz.*, Raja Raj Krishna, Kashinath Dutt, Rupchand Roy, Brindaban Basak, Chaitan Set, Raja Woodmunt (Udwanta), Ramlochan Mullick, Ramsebak Mullick and Gokul Mitra. Besides these nine, I have had occasion to mention various other people in the foregoing notes, among whom the following have Calcutta streets named after them, *viz.*, Maharaja Kamal Krishna, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Raja Kali Krishna, Darpanarayan Tagore, Lakhinarayan Mukerjee, Mohanlal (Mitra), Shamlal (Mitra), (Sri) Hari Ghosh, Raja Dinendra, Rajendra Mullick, Kristoram Bose and Huzuri Mull.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

What The Patient Owes The Doctor

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

MOST people, when they think about doctors, think only about the doctors' responsibility to the patient. However, an eminent lawyer in California has recently prepared a scientific statement on the obligation which rests on the patient when he comes to the doctor, particularly if, at any time, the matter of the relationship of the patient to the doctor should get into the courts. One of the leading courts of North Carolina pointed out that all the obligation is not on the doctor.

The patient must obey the orders and follow the directions of the doctor. If he disobeys such orders or neglects such directions, he cannot hold the doctor to blame for such disobedience or neglect. In most instances where objection is made to the conduct of the doctor, the objection is due to the failure of the patient to follow instructions. The doctor who takes care of a patient is supposed to exercise the ordinary diligence and judgment of doctors in general. The patient must also not only follow reasonable instructions but exercise ordinary prudence as would be expected of a person in his position.

Another matter that has come before the Courts is the obligation of the patient who fails to return for a complete course of treatment when only a complete course of treatment can yield a useful result. This is particularly important in relationship to the treatment of venereal diseases. In fact, the courts have ruled that the patients who fail to return for complete treatment are guilty of contributory negligence. In other words, his own act has contributed to his injury.

Of course, a patient who fails to return because he finds himself not improving may go to another doctor for proper treatment and still maintain his status before the courts. In general however, negligence of a patient prevents any action on the part of the patient concerned with possible negligence of a doctor.

One of the most important questions which arises is the matter of injuries in relationship to operations. For instance, there are certain instances in which the doctor refuses to perform a demanded operation because he does not think it necessary or desirable. This refers particularly to so-called plastic or beauty operations. Evidence that patients have absolutely insisted on such operations may have some value before the Courts.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that there is nothing which forces a doctor to do an operation which he thinks unnecessary. In every such instance, obviously, there ought to be written statements by the persons concerned as to the exact questions involved and the various considerations considered in the decision to do the operation.

Fundamental to the practice of all medicine is confidence of the patient in his doctor. Equally important is confidence of the doctor in the patient. This constitutes what is known as the personal relationship between doctor and patient which all doctors consider to be fundamental to the best quality of medical service.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

NEW in the treatment of wounds is the direct application of sulfanilamide in solution. The drug is dissolved in what is called a hysiologic solution of sodium chloride, which means of a concentration similar to that of the blood. The sulfanilamide is added to the extent of 9.8 per cent, which makes a saturated solution.

In order to make certain that the sulfanilamide solution comes in contact with the wound surfaces, some physicians have suggested cleansing with hydrogen peroxide previously. The work is still in an early experimental stage but the results which are promising may find wide application under war conditions.

NEW in the treatment of headache is inhalation of practically pure oxygen, particularly in cases of so-called migraine or "sick headache." Apparently when the headache is of the sick headache type, there are about four chances in five that inhaling oxygen will bring relief. When the headache is due to some other causes, the chances are about one in three that the patient may be helped. Since oxygen inhalations should never be taken except under the advice and control of a doctor, studies will go on to establish conditions under which this technic may be widely used.

* * *

ALLERGY, or sensitivity, may affect any tissue or organ of the human body. It has been shown that nearly all the tissues of the eye may be disturbed by such reactions. Allergy tends to run in families. From 50 to 70 per cent. of the cases occur in people in whose families there are records of some sensitivity. Estimates indicate about 10 per cent. of the population are allergic to one thing or another.

* * *

Hypersensitivity in the eyelids is revealed by itching, redness, blisters, swelling, most likely to follow the taking of drugs of the type of quinine or the coal tar products to which some people may be especially sensitive. Others have these symptoms from contact with face powders or cosmetics. Sometimes poison ivy may affect the eyelids.

One woman who had repeated styes finally got rid of them by eliminating peanuts from the diet since she was especially sensitive to peanuts with disturbances of the resistance of the eyelids to infection. Redness of the white portion of the eye with inflammation may follow sensitivity to any one of a number of drugs, pollens, animal dusts, face powders, cosmetics or bacteria. That form of repeated inflammation of the eyes known as vernal conjunctivitis is now believed to be due to hypersensitivity in practically all cases.

SAVING SCULPTURES

Problem Solved By Calcutta Museum

The problem of saving the sculptures of the Archaeological section of the Indian Museum from "nature's pestilential breath," which comes upon these things as a disease "similar to leprosy," has been satisfactorily solved by the management of the Museum..

The "disease," which is caused by humidity present in a large proportion in the atmosphere of the province and creates a great havoc to sculptures, is now being successfully coped with by the authorities with the application of paper pulp and a chemical solution.

Some of the specimens of great historical importance and artistic value have already received this scientific treatment and have become immune from the "disease" for a few years to come.

The authorities hope that the method if adopted by other museums and private collectors of national relics, may help in preserving their collections for posterity.

—Municipalities In U. S. S. R.

(*Continued from page* 473)

In 1936, the Soviet Republic undertook the plan of radical reconstruction to be completed in 10 years. A number of historic buildings are to be preserved, while others would be remodelled or removed. The scheme provides for a number of thoroughfares to facilitate municipal transport, regulate distribution of public institutions. All industrial establishments are to be located outside the main part of the town. Large tracts of land are turned into public parks. The number of *Parks of Rest and Culture* are to be increased.

In the process of reconstruction new patterns of architecture have been evolved and these are really improvements upon the old. The important fact about Soviet architecture is the extensive application of technical science without the disastrous results of its being fashioned in the mechanical way. The old style though discarded is studied properly and the dictum of Lenin guides the architects :

The Culture of the new social order must inherit, examine and adopt all that is best and of value in the work of Humanity through ages.

POPULARISING INDIGENOUS GAMES

Deputy Mayor's Appreciation

The need for popularising indigenous games among the public was stressed by Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, presiding at the fifteenth annual gathering of the Nebutola "Kapati" Club held at St. James Square on the 9th February.

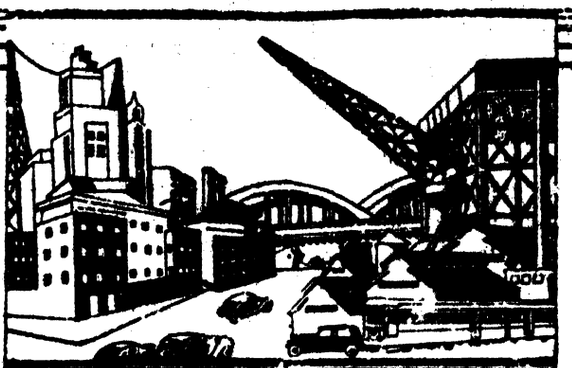
In presenting the Annual Report, the Secretary Mr. Pannalal Mitra said that the aim of the Club was to spread the cult of national games and to encourage the building up of sound health through games and physical exercises. Arrangements had been made in the Club for giving training in gymnasium and other acrobatic feats. A volunteer corps had also been formed with the members of the Club for the purpose of doing social service work.

The final of a shield tournament in "Kapati" was played before the spectators between the Nebutola "Kapati" Club and the Calcutta Hadu-du-du Club, the latter winning the game and the shield.

Miss Nirupama Ray Chowdhury a seven year old girl member of the club displayed remarkable physical feats. Her body-bending poses won the applause of all the spectators and she was awarded a special cup for her performance.

The President Mr. Brahma, expressed great delight at what he saw and heard. He said that the attempt of the Club at reviving interest in indigenous games was a laudable one. He also pointed out that the members of the Club by lending support to national games and at the same time bestowing attention to western systems of body-building were affecting a sort of union between the East and the West in the domain of physical training. He wished the Club all success.

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Flexible Pavements—II

Influences Affecting Present-Day Design

[By Bernard E. Gray, *Chief Engineer, The Asphalt Institute.*]

(*Concluded from the issue of the* 15*th February*, 1941)

ALMOST complete study of the influence of equipment was presented at the Twelfth National Asphalt Conference held in Los Angeles in February, 1939, under the general chairmanship of Mr. J. L. Harrison, of the Public Roads Administration. Even for those who have been constantly associated with the highway field, it is nothing short of amazing to look back and see how rapidly equipment has been improved and how greatly costs have been lowered, so that types which would not have been economical as recently as ten years ago are now invading the low cost field. A study of this report is recommended.

The improved design of bituminous mixing plants is especially notable, both in respect of capacity and cost of output. The average cost of bituminous concrete has been reduced over 50 per cent. since 1920 and 25 per cent. since 1930. Some plants now turn out well over 1000 tons per eight-hour day. The development of alloy steels which permit the construction of plants having little or no maintenance and the development of the oil burners for drying have radically altered the position of plant mixtures in the paving field. A new type of "shock heat" dryer is shortly to come on the market which promises to still further extend the trend toward plant mixing of aggregates formerly placed as road mixtures.

However, with all this development in better and cheaper plants, the extension of use of bituminous mixtures is so rapid that the road-mixing types continue to gain especially through the western and south-western areas where adverse weather conditions are less severe. The selection of type is being made more and more as a result of study of local behaviour rather than building a type because someone else had done so.

Probably in no aspect of equipment change has there been a greater improvement than in producing the final surface. One of the difficulties of flexible type construction ten or fifteen years ago was in obtaining a smooth riding surface. Old specifications are clearly evident of this fact, wherein tolerances were permitted of from ¼ in. to ½ in. variation in 10 ft. The mechanical spreaders and more recently the combination mechanical spreaders and tampers have revolutionised this end of the work, and there is no reason to-day why tolerances for pavement smoothness should not be as close for flexible types of construction as for any other type. Plant mixes can be laid easily to a tolerance of ⅛ in. in 10 ft. and many surfaces are being

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constructed under even stricter control. No plant-mix work now should be permitted (except in certain city work or small jobs) other than with mechanical means of spreading.

Influence Of Aggregate Availability

Flexible types are different from all others in that there are a number of surfaces from which selection may be made. However, in such choice, attention should be given to the availability of local aggregates, and the limitation of the manipulative process. These factors often are overlooked.

By local aggregates is meant not wayside products, but the materials which are the output of commercial pits and quarries. Stone and gravel vary in different sections of the country in respect of the sizes obtained from the most economical methods of reduction. Cognisance should be taken of this fact, and specifications should be written to best use the complete output of plant. Such procedure is immediately reflected in cost. As an example, in Oregon, where rock is plentiful, stone bases are the natural order. In Massachusetts, where hard rock is found, the penetration type of construction is the natural procedure. In the south, the limerock and other indigenous aggregates are clearly indicated. Where finely textured surfaces are required the employment of the penetration type as base with a thin plant-mix top is an economical procedure and employs the full quarry output. The point to be emphasised is that design should take into account the commercial side of the picture, and that the closest co-operation should prevail between the commercial producer and the public engineer to work out the most satisfactory combinations.

Consideration Of Thickness

Closely tied in with the economical use of aggregates are the thicknesses of base and surface courses to be employed and which are often governed by the character of manipulative processes. Thus in penetration macadam 2½ in. and 3 in. depth is best because stone can be prepared efficiently in these sizes and bituminous cement can be forced into the voids in a satisfactory manner. Bituminous concrete can be consolidated in layers up to 4 in. for coarse mixes, and to better advantage in 2 in. to 3 in. layers for finer mixtures. Road mixes can be thoroughly mixed, spread, and rolled in depths up to 3 in. while surface treatments can be handled best in depth less than 1 in.

Base thickness is being more and more determined by balancing cost of increased depth against cost of raising subgrade support. Usually the base thickness will be determined by the maximum amount capable of being constructed in one layer as it is usually cheaper to increase subgrade support than to build two or more layers of base. For example, 4½ in. waterbound macadam base is an economical depth to construct in one layer, and for this type such thickness is usually sufficient. It is deep enough to use commercially available stone to advantage, and to be closely keyed together so that no weak areas develop.

Conclusions

(1) The most important development in design of "flexible pavements" is the increasing attention to subgrade, *viz.*, the actual design of the subgrade as a part of the pavement structure having definite minimum support values.

(2) The development of the balloon tyre has so reduced load concentrations that even though traffic volumes have greatly increased the damaging effects of impact formerly experienced have practically disappeared.

(3) The development of power equipment with attendant low cost of operation has greatly extended radius of economical haul of selected aggregates and their manipulation. Surface types formerly in the high-cost class are now competing in the low-cost field, while the quality of all types is markedly improved.

(4) In design of mixtures more attention is given to some form of stability measurement. The trend toward coarser type plant mixtures is to be noted, and that such mixtures are less critical to design in respect of stability due to the structural strength of the aggregate itself. This trend evidences itself in use of coarse base and binder courses, with thin dense mix tops to provide waterproofing.

(5) There is need for some simple field method of determination of subgrade support values, and correlation with a laboratory test.

(6) There is need for complete study of stress distribution in all types of flexible surfaces as related to density and stability of mixtures.

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

MR. ARTHUR MOORE

Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the *Statesman*, has left India for England.

BENGAL'S GIFT TO LORD MAYOR'S FUND

On receipt of a donation of Rs. 1,414-6-0 from the Bengal War Purposes Fund the Lord Mayor of London has sent the following telegram:—"Greatly appreciate further donation to my Air Raid Fund. Sustained support of the people of Bengal is a source of great encouragement to all here."

ALL-NIGHT BLACK-OUT IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta and the surrounding industrial areas are to be blacked-out for the entire night on March 8.

The black-out, the third and longest to be staged so far, is being held to test the lighting restriction arrangements made by the A. R. P. authorities, as also the citizens' ability to adapt themselves to conditions caused by this prolonged absence of light in an emergency.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Interesting maps, charts and pictures, including rare ones were the features of the Geographical Exhibition which was opened at the Darbhanga Hall, Calcutta University, on the 18th February. The Exhibition which was held under the auspices of the Geographical Society was opened by Dr. Syamaprasad Mookherjee, who in doing so laid stress on the importance of the study of Geography. The function took place in the distinguished presence of the teaching staff of the University and persons interested in the study of Geography, which included the Director-General of Geological Survey, Dr. C. S. Fox.

Dr. Mookherjee in opening the exhibition recalled that the study of Geography which was somewhat neglected in this University during the last 30 years had been recently properly revived. It had not only found a place in the syllabus of the Matriculation examination but emphasis had been given on the study of the subject in the higher examinations including B.A. Recently a proposal had been mooted for its inclusion in the M. A. course also. They had already made elaborate provision for it in the Teachers' Training Department.

SEALDAH STATION IMPROVEMENT

Large scale improvement works to modernize Sealdah Railway (Main) Station are now in progress. The scheme, which involves an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000, when completed, will increase the circulating area of the Station by almost twice its present size. To achieve this, the two front porticoes where passengers used to alight, have been demolished. This will make it easier for passengers to go from the booking office to the luggage office, and next to the platforms, and generally reduce the crowding in the waiting-hall. Approach roads to the station are also to be improved.

The whole scheme is intended to make the flow of vehicular traffic easier when entering and leaving the Station.

The new arrangement, among other things, will enable cars and taxi cabs approaching the Station, from the north of Harrison Road, to enter without having to cross the junction of Harrison Road and Circular Road. It is proposed to bring all the offices which have to deal with the public as close as possible to the circulating area to enable passengers to have easy access to them.

Mr. L. P. Misra, General Manager, E. B. Railway, is taking a keen interest in the work and, it is considered, that as a result of the improvement it will be a commodious terminus station of an important railway system, worthy of the city of Calcutta.

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPAL BILL

The need for vigorous agitation unitedly both by the Hindus and Muslims against the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1939, and the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill now before the Assembly was emphasised by different speakers at a public meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans at Shraddhananda Park on Sunday, Mr. Md. Mujaffar Hossain Khan presided. The meeting was organised by the All-Bengal Krishak Praja Samity.

Sir P. C. Ray sent a message to the meeting, in course of which he said that the conception of an autonomous civic body was one of the few things which any civilized nation could be well proud of. Sir Surendranath Banerjea gave to the Indians and particularly to the Bengalees such an institution in the shape of Calcutta Corporation and Deshabandhu gave a lead to the newly founded body towards the achievement of the ideal which assisted in ameliorating thousand and one grievances of the poor and the destitute. Now that they were going to be deprived of the little power they enjoyed, it was the duty of every citizen to oppose such attempts to their utmost.

Mr. Syed Habibur Rahaman, President, All-Bengal Krishak Praja Samity, said that the Bengal Ministry had been out to transfer the rights of Self-Government from the popular hands of Bengalees to the official control of the Government. They had deprived the Bengalee Muslims of their just civic rights in their own metropolis of Calcutta. In the last general election of Corporation 16 non-Bengalee Muslims and 5 Bengalee Muslims were elected by separate electorate system out of 21 elected seats in the Corporation. Since March last all the posts of Corporation on the basis of 25 p.c. had gone to non-Bengalee Muslims. The speaker appealed to both Hindus and Mussalmans to unite as one man and work like brothers. It was high time for Mr. Huq to form a nationalist Ministry in Bengal, and to make the province free of communal ill-feeling

between Hindus and Muslims and restore communal peace and good will.

Mr. Bipin Behary Ganguly (Councillor) said that Bengalees had proved in the past what they could do if they worked unitedly. The time had once again come when they should display such strength and capacity. They should form organisation in every Ward through which they must carry on strong agitation against the Municipal Bill.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherji (Councillor) said that what was needed was unity and organisation. Divide and Rule was always the policy of British Imperialism. This purpose, he said, was being served through the Muslim League.

EYE-SPECIALIST DEAD

The death occurred of Dr. Sushil Kumar Mukherjee, the well-known eye physician and surgeon of Calcutta, from heart-failure on the 18th February, at his village residence at Telinipara in Hooghly.

Dr. Mukherjee officiated as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College on several occasions. He tendered his resignation of his appointment as the Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon of Medical College Hospital, which post he served for 11 years, in March, 1939, as a protest against the action of the Bengal Government in superseding his claims to officiate as the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery of the College. He was a D.O. (Oxon), D.O.M.S. (Lond), F.R.C.S. (Edin), and F.S.M.F. (Bengal).

Dr. Mukherjee was Professor of Opthalmic Surgery in Carmichael Medical College. He was a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Calcutta University and was an Examiner in Final M. B. Examination and of State Medical Faculty of Bengal. He was one of the founders and Joint Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal.

He represented the Government of India at the 15th International Ophthalmological Congress, held at Cairo in December, 1937. He made an extensive tour of Europe and visited well-known eye-hospitals at Zarich, Vienna and Utretcht.

THE CENSUS BEGINS

The census operations which commenced in Calcutta on Wednesday will end on March, 4, 1941. Government, Semi-Government and other offices have supplied about 5000 honorary enumerators, while through public bodies the service of another 1000 enumerators has been secured.

Enumeration will be spread over a period of about 15 days. There will be two rounds of enumeration. The central date is March, 1. The first round commenced on Wednesday and will continue till March, 1. The enumerator is required to visit every house in his block by the evening of March 1, and with this, the preliminary round ends. The enumerator will preferably go on his rounds in day-light hours.

On the morning of March 2, the enumerator will start on his revisional round, *i.e.*, counting for the second time and he must conclude this final round by the evening of March 4. He is required to visit every house when he will enquire if a birth has occurred since his first visit, and before sunrise of March 1. In case of birth he will at once enumerate the child if it is living. He will next ask if any person enumerated has died before sunrise of March 1. If there has been such a death, he will cancel the slip of the deceased person without destroying it. In case of new arrivals not enumerated before, he will enumerate him.

For the purpose of census enumeration in the city of Calcutta the 32 Wards of the city have been made into 32 census "charges" with selected Ward Councillors as Charge Superintendents. Each "charge" has been divided into a number of "circles" with a supervisor in charge of each "circle" which in its turn has been split into a number of enumeration "blocks" on a population basis, an enumerator being in charge of each "block".

When an enumerator visits a house, he will record answers of 22 questions prepared by the Census Department.

Mr. R. N. Bose, Special Census Officer, Calcutta, in course of circular states :—

"An enumerator is an honorary census worker and has every right to expect that he will be treated with consideration. To send him away rudely or lightly is to court prosecution under the Census Act, and to ask him to visit the same house again and again is to refuse co-operation with a public servant in the discharge of his duties. He will have to ask some delicate questions and these have got to be answered, though in case of Purdah and incapacity, the questions may be answered by somebody who can speak on behalf of the person enumerated.

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA IN CALCUTTA

Madame Sophia Wadia, Editor, *Indian P. E. N.* and *Aryan Path* arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday morning.

Madame Wadia is the author of "Brotherhood of Religion" and stands for all that is noble in East and West alike—from the ancient times to modern days. She is the founder of the P. E. N.

(Continued on page 482)

THE CENSUS

Rumours Allayed

The Superintendent, Census Operations, Bengal, has issued the following statement :—

"It appears that the circulation of unfounded rumours has aroused mistaken fears regarding the record of religions at the forthcoming census. In particular, an apprehension has been widely expressed lest, among tribal communities, the number of those who profess Hinduism may be obscured by recording all tribes as professing either a tribal religion, or Christianity or Islam.

"It is desirable to allay all anxiety on this score. In question 4 of the enumerator's slip will be recorded the personal religion of the individual enumerated. The enumerator is bound to record the religion stated by the person he enumerates. If that person states that he is a Hindu, he will be recorded as professing Hinduism, no matter whether he is a member of a tribe or of any other community. If he is unable to state what his religion is, the enumerator will question him further in order to discover the true facts. In no case will the enumerator refuse to record the religion actually named by the person enumerated."

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

MADRAS CORPORATION RESIGNATIONS

Another Congress Councillor of the Madras Corporation Mr. M. Radhakrishna Pillai, has submitted his resignation to the Mayor. This brings the total number of members resigned to 18.

CHECK ADULTERATION

To prevent the adulteration of *ghee*, milk and butter, an All-India Conference is to be held at Delhi on February, 21 and 22. Leading representatives from all parts of the country are expected to attend the Conference.

GANDHIJI'S PORTRAIT

The Standing Committee (Education) of the Madras City Council have decided to recommend to the City Council that the portrait of Gandhiji in Corporation Muslim Schools should be removed in view of objections received from Muslims.

BLACK-OUT AT PESHAWAR

Peshawar's black-out arrangements were put to a test recently for two hours. While street lights were put out, all domestic lights had to be obscured.

With the sounding of the "all-clear" signal the city burst into light again.

PESHAWAR MUNICIPALITY

The life of the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, has been extended for a further period of one year with effect from 12th February, 1941, or until the next general election, whichever is earlier, according to a *Gazette* Notification.

The election of Khan Ali Gul Khan, President of the Peshawar Municipality has been gazetted.

Khan Ali Gul Khan is also President of the Provincial Satyagraha Committee.

D. I. KHAN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

The Governor of the North-West Frointer Province has extended the life of the Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan, for a further period of one year with effect from February 28, 1941, or until the next general election, whichever is earlier.

Rai Bahadur Jetha Nand has been elected President of the Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan, according to a *Gazette* notification by the N.-W. F. P. Government.

RANGOON EDUCATION BOARD

Daw Mya Sein, M.A., B.LITT, the first Burmese woman to elected to the Corporation Council, has been elected as the Chairman of the Rangoon Education Board of the Corporation. U Ba Hlaing, M.H.R., was another candidate for the same post and there was tie in the voting, but the Chairman Dr. Alam Murray, gave his casting vote in favour of Daw Mya Sein. The Education Board will not only have a Burmese woman at head but also another Burmese woman in the same office, as the Rangoon Corporation recently appointed a Burmese woman as the Assistant Education Officer specially to look after the increasing number of girls' schools in the city.

CONGRESSMEN IN BIHAR LOCAL BODIES

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee decided last week-end that members of local bodies who desire to offer *satyagraha* and were ready to fulfil the conditions laid down by Mr. Gandhi should be permitted to do so.

The above decision will be operative in the case of all district boards in Bihar except the Santhal Parganas.

The position of the local bodies in which the Congress party is in a majority and hold executive offices was also considered, and the Committee came to the decision that it is not proper to prevent any member of any such body from offering *satyagraha*.

KARACHI CORPORATION WALK-OUT

The Moslem members of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, walked out as a protest against the Mayor's ruling that no amendment could be made to the provision for salaries scheduled for the staff when the Corporation was considering the budget for 1941-42.

As details of general administration were being considered, Mr. M. Gazdar proposed that a provision of Rs. 7,200 instead of the original Rs. 4,800, be made for the pay of the land department officer.

The Mayor, giving his ruling, said that the Chief Executive Officer could approach for an increase in the salary of scheduled staff when found necessary. On this the Moslem members, headed by Mr. Gazdar, walked out. The meeting was, however, continued and the original estimates were adopted.

—Calcutta News & Views

(*Continued from page* 481)

Club in India and represented India at the world conferences held at Beunos Aires, Holland and Paris.

Recently at the invitation of the Mysore University she delivered a course of lectures on the subject of *Preparation for Citizenship*.

Madame Sophis Wadia, left for Santiniketan on Thursday morning on a short visit and returned to Calcutta on Friday.

LECTURES AT ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"Is religion a spent force?" This will form the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Sir S. Radhakrishnan at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal on March 14.

The lecture is one of the lectures organized by the Society in order to convey instructive and interesting information in attractive form to an audience not necessarily composed of specialists.

The other lectures will be delivered by Mr. Percy Brown on "The Arts of Nepal" on February 26, by Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, on "Rural reconstruction in China" on March 7, by Dr. S. L. Hora on the "Life, history and wanderings of *hilsa* in Bengal waters," on March 25, and by Lt.-Col. S. D. S. Greval of the School of Tropical Medicine, on "Blood groups and types."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

CORPORATION ASSESSMENT

(Before Mr. Justice Lort-Williams)

Corporation Of Calcutta

vs.

Samarendrajit Shaw And Others

A question of importance raised in this case was whether the plaintiff, the Corporation of Calcutta, had a duty to assess separately outhouses or portions of a building from the main building and to treat same as separate municipal holdings under Section 135 of the Calcutta Municiptl Act.

Mr. S. P. Chowdhury appeared for the Corporation; Mr P. C. Mullick for the defendant Samarendrajit Shaw; Mr. S. N. Roy Chowdhury for the defendant Birendrajit and Mr. A. C. Mitra for the defendant Ranjit Shaw.

The Corporation claimed Rs. 1,556-12-6 against the three defendants on account of arrears of consolidated rates in respect of 83, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta for the 4th quarter, 1930-31, to the 4th quarter 1937-38, and the declaration of the statutory charge on the premises. The defendants contended *inter alia* that the premises consisted of two shops on the road side and a main building. At all material times the main building remained vacant and unoccupied while the shops were occupied for certain periods. They contended that the shops should have been separately assessed as distinguished from the main building and if this was done the claim of the Corporation would have been considerably less as the main building had remained vacant and they would have been entitled to substantial vacancy remission.

The Corporation relied on Section 135 and its case was that the matter was discretionary. The Executive Officer of the Corporation had not exercised his discretion to make a separate assessment. The Corporation asked the defendants to pay up the arrears after which the question would be dealt with but the defendants did not pay.

Delivering judgement, his lordship held that in this case the defendants applied for a separate assessment in December, 1931, but until July, 1936. the Corporation did nothing The Corporation had a duty to perform under Section 135 when the request was made by the defendants. On receipt of such a request it was the duty of the Executive Officer under the above Section to decide whether in his descretion. the building should be separately assessed. It appeared that the Corporetion and its Executive Officer had failed to fulfil their duty under that Section. It was not until July, 1936, that the matter was at all considered and then, presumably, the Executive Officer exercised his discretion by refusing to assess separately. The result was that owing to this protracted delay on the part of the Corporation the defendants were being made liable for the taxes at the full rate. His lordship referred to the judgment which he delivered on May 27, last in the case of the Corporation of Calcutta *vs.* Nanda Lal Chowdhury (Suit No. 548 of 1937) and, in the circumstances granted a decree in favour of the Corporation as prayed but refused to allow any costs to the Corporation.

Attorneys :—Mr. T. C. Mitra; Mr. A N Das; Mr. H. C. Mullick and Mr. M. M. Sen.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ASSESSMENT

The suit instituted in the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, by the Province of Bengal—the official designation of the Governor of Bengal in legal documents—objecting to the assessment of the premises, which constitute "Government House, Calcutta" by the Calcutta Corporation has been amicably settled between the parties concerned.

The terms of the settlement are that the assessment of Government House will be reduced from Rs. 6,93,526 to Rs. 4,72,776 which will continue for the next six years; Government will not ask for any vacancy remission during this period of six years and proportionate remission will be allowed if the Howrah Bridge Tax is withdrawn within this period.

CASE AGAINST BATA

Before Mr. Justice Henderson, this was an application by the petitioner, Bata Shoe Company Limited, against its conviction under Section 492/175 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and sentence of a fine of Rs. 50 thereunder by the Muncipal Magistrate of Calcutta on the complaint of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The petitioner's case was that the business of sale of its goods was carried on by its Head Office in Old Post Office Street through the petitioner's sale depots or branch shops situated in different localities in Calcutta. The petitioner had taken out a "personal" license of Rs. 250 from the opposite party on the basis of the petitioner's paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lakhs but, the opposite party (Calcutta Corporation) began to insist on the petitioner's taking out further licenses, that is one separate license for each one of its different sale depots. Being pressed by the opposite party the petitioner had to take out under protest, local licenses for their different sale depots omitting to take out a local license for one of them at Dharamtolla Street on an understanding with the opposite party that the matter should be tested in a competent court of law. The opposite party thereafter filed a criminal case against the petitioner in the court of the Municipal Magistrate.

The prosecution case was that the petitioner was liable under Calcutta Municipal Act to take out different "local" licenses over and above the "personal" license while the petitioner contended that no such "local" licenses were necessary inasmuch as the sale depots were not places where any separate or independent business was carried on but were places through which the business covered by the "personal" license was carried on. The Magistrate, however, found the petitioner guilty of the offence of carrying on business of retail shopkeeper at Dharamtala Street without a local license for the year 1939, and sentenced it as stated.

His lordship issued a rule on the Crown and the Corporation and directed that the matter be heard by a Division Bench.

Mr N. K. Basu with Mr Shyamapada Majumdar appeared for the petitioner.

THE CORPORATION "CHEATED"

Convicted on a charge of cheating the Calcutta Corporation in respect of a cheque of Rs. 25, Bhabataran Ghosh, a shop-keeper in the New Market, was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default, another month's imprisonment by Mr N Mookherjee, Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

The accused, it was stated, gave the cheque in question to a bailiff of the Corporation in payment of his trade license fee, and obtained a receipt from him, but the cheque was dishonoured.

Out of the fine, if realised, Rs. 40 was ordered to be paid to the Corporation as compensation.

Mr. A F. M. Murshid Ali, pleader for the Corporation.

ADDITIONAL PARTIES TO SUIT

(Before Mr. Justice McNair)

Krishna Chandra Ghose
Vs.
The Corporation Of Calcutta

His lordship disposed of this application (reported in a previous issue of the *Gazette*) in which the petitioners Jogendra Lal Saha and five others asked *inter alia* for an order that leave might be given to them to be added as parties-defendants to the suit and for other reliefs

Mr. P. B. Mukherji appeared for the petitioners; Mr. S. M. Bose and Mr. S. M. Banerji for the plaintiff-respondent Krishna Chunder Ghose; the defendant, the Corporation of Calcutta did not appear.

In the suit plaintiff, Ghose, asked for a perpetual injuction against the Corporation on the above terms and for a declaration that it had no right to allow any worship or cause any obstruction for the purpose of such worship in the above public thoroughfares and for damages. The above *Sarbojanin Durga Puja* of the Janbazar locality was started in 1933. It had gradually grown and was now causing obstruction to the ingress to and agress from his premises and to the public and on one occasion there was a fire. The plaintiff further alleged that in granting permission for such *Sarbojanin Puja* in that neighbourhood the Corporation was acting wrongfully and in breach of its statutory duties to the rate-payers.

The present petitioners denied the charges made against the Corporation.

His lordship granted leave to the petitioners to be added as parties-defendants to the suit. Certain directions were given.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
8th February, 1941.

City Of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 892 against 821 and 801 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 266. The general death-rate of the week was 40·7 per mille against 34·8 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th February 1941, was 774 against 707 and 680 in the two preceding weeks. There were 20 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 30 in the two preceding weeks. There were 219 deaths from small-pox during the week against 136 in the previous week. There was no death from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 37 and 55 respectively against 25 and 62 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 40.2 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 38·4.

There were 106 deaths from respiratory diseases against 120 in the previous week.

There were 54 deaths from tuberculosis against 56 in the previous week.

There were 131 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 118 against 114 and 121 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, 17 from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 5 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 23 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 43.1 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Exculding these, the death-rate was 41.3.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year.

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
15th February, 1941.

City Of Calcutta (Town And Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 864 against 892 and 821 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 158. The general death-rate of the week was 39·4 per mille against 34·2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th February, 1941, was 765 against 774 and 707 in the two preceding weeks. There were 27 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 198 deaths from small-pox during the week against 219 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 31 and 75 respectively against 37 and 55 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39·8 per mille per annum.

There were 31 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 38·2.

There were 126 deaths from respiratory diseases against 106 in the previous week.

There were 51 deaths from tuberculosis against 54 in the previous week.

There were 148 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 99 against 118 and 114 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 12 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 2 from fevers, 7 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 36·0 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 33·9.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 16 deaths of infants under one year.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Amrita Krishna Mukherjee praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 20 in Block R, Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Sm. Netai Bala Dasi represented by her husband Babu Jagat Bandhu Nath. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

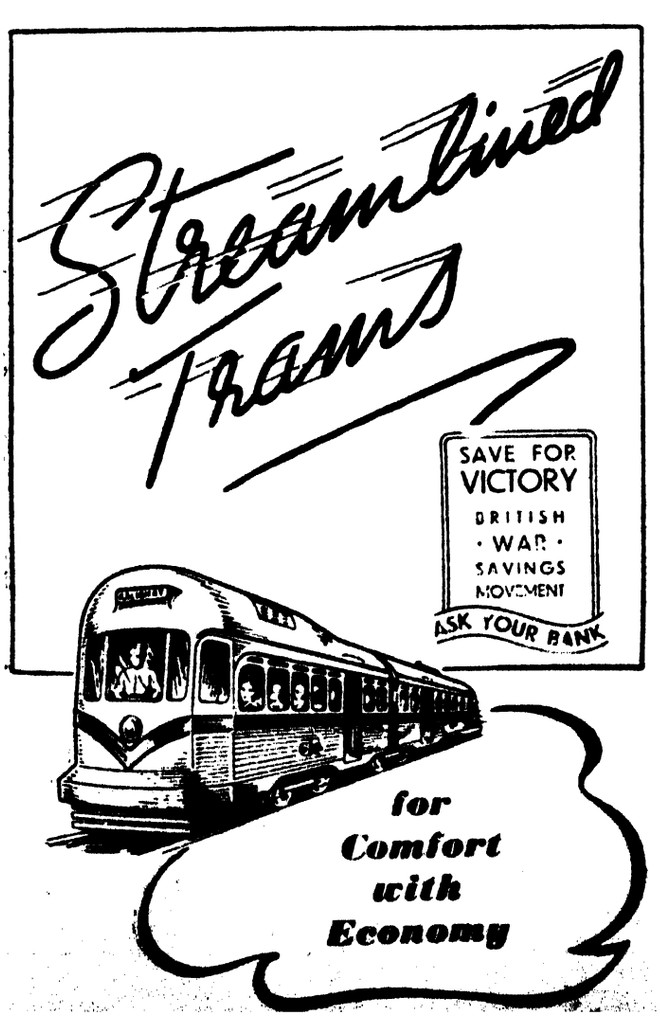
A. QUASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 20th February 1941.

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Sk. Wazir ...	27. Phulbagan Road ...	Exposure	14 9 40	Warned and discharged.
Alam Sha ...	14, Do. ...	Do. ...	14-9 40	Warned and discharged.
Abdul Gaffur ...	5, Jannagore Road ...	Jilapi ...	14-9-40	25 0
Sk. Abdul Razaque ...	33, Phulbagan Road ...	Exposure ...	14-9-40	5 0
Abdul Matin ...	12, Do. ...	Do. ...	14 9 40	5 0
Asgar Ali ...	4, Jannagore Road ...	Butter ...	14-9 40	10 0
Ahamad Ali (p.) & Sakhaut Hossain (s.)	42, Phulbagan Road ...	Mustard oil ...	7-9 40	70 0
Sarat Chandra Jana and Upendra Nath Jana.	1-1, Dehi Serampur Rd.	Kachuri, etc. ...	7-9-40	25 0
Sk. Ahamad ...	1, Raicharan Pal Lane	Without license ...	7-9-40	2 0
Agnu Goala ...	Sealdah Station ...	Milk ...	27-9-40	20 0
Ram Shubai Marwari ...	132-1, Amherst Street	Mustard oil ...	27 9-40	15 0
Jagabandhu Pramanik ...	128-1-1, Do. ...	Ghee ...	27-9-40	10 0
Kusha Sha ...	15, Patwar Bagan Lane	Exposure ...	27-9-40	2 0
Granashyam Sha ...	100, Baitakkhana Road	Do. ...	27-9-40	2 0
Saffar Ali ...	69, Do. ...	Do. ...	27 9 40	2 0
Upendra Nath Dey ...	143-1, Amherst Street	Do. ...	20-9-40	6 0
Chakradhar Sha ...	9 Prem Ch. Boral St. ...	Do. ...	20-9-40	1 0
Agnu Goala ...	Sealdah Station ...	Do. ...	20 9 40	6 0
Ananta Kumar Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13-9-40	5 0
Jitoo Ahir ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20-9 40	6 0
Makham Lal Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20-9 40	6 0
Surendra M. Dutt ...	110-1, Amherst Street	Ghee ...	20 9 40	25 0
Nilmony Ghosh ...	Rohanda, Baraset ...	Milk ...	13-9-40	11 0



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UTTARA	...	Nimai Sannyas
NEW CINEMA	...	Pagal
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	All This And Heaven Too
MINERVA	...	Narsi Bhagat
GLOBE	...	Strike Up The Band
SREE	..	Rajkumarer Nirbashan

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Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 21st January, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays Price Rs. 2 per set.

1 Supply of milk and barley water to different milk kitchens and outside institutions during 1941-42.

2 Supply of milk at different Maternity Homes and Kalighat and Monsatala Hospitals during 1941-42.

3 Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

4 Supply of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Injections, etc., during 1941-42

5 Supply of dietary articles during 1941 42.

6 Supply of anti-meningococus serum during 1941-42.

7. Supply of registers for house water meters

8 Supply of cart number-plates and Drivers' Ticket for 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 5th March, for 3 and 4 on 6th March, for 5 and 6 on 7th March and for 7 and 8 on 11th March, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 to 7 are to hold good for three months and those quoted in tenders for 8, for two months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office
The 19th February, 1941.

Notice to Contractors

TIME EXTENDED

Time for receiving tenders for *cutting and restoring trenches in Public roads for laying Water Mains during the year*, 1941-42, has been extended. The tenders in this connection will be opened on the 6th March, 1941, instead of on the 21st February, as previously advertised.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th February, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department. (Cossipore)

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 28th February, 1941 upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

80. Covering the holes and openings facing the children play ground at 5, Preo Nath Mukherjee Road Ward 32—Rs 105, dated 14th December, 1940. (15 days)

N. B—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office
The 14th February, 1941

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P I Contractors, District III and Dhappa

Re. Excavating and Removing Silt from Suburban Head Cut caused by slip during rains

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 25th February, 1941, at 12 noon

The work is to be completed within 4 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully
P C BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage

Central Municipal Office.
The 15th February, 1941

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re : Re-erecting the North Terminal Protective Bund and the North Protective Guide Bund at Kulti which was cut across by S. D. "Ronaldshay" during her exit.

Quotations for the above work are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Wednesday, the 26th February, 1941.

Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day. The successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department and the work should be completed in all its details within 15 days from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 18th February, 1941.

College Street Market.

NOTICE

Applications are invited for the privilege of occupying Stall No. 7 of Block-E, College Street Market, the prescribed daily rent of which is As. 9 Intending applicants should state the nature of business they want to carry on and the amount of initial rent they are prepared to pay.

S. C. BANERJEE,
Offg. Superintendent.

College Street Market,
The 17th February, 1941.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the Public Auction to be held on the 1st March, 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2 30 p.m. punctually :—

1. Two iron bed-steads.
2. Three small wooden tables.
3. Two wooden chairs.
4. One punching sack.
5. One leather suit case
6. Fiber trunk.
7. Bi Ben time piece
8. Eighty venesta chairs
9. Seven wooden almas
10. Fifteen wooden tea tables.
11. Two wooden cushion chairs
12. One wooden deraj.
13. Twelve flower vase stands
14. Two wooden tables.
15. Twelve wooden benches
16. Six easy chairs.
17. Fifty wooden chairs

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th February, 1941.

It is notified for public information that the following articles lying at 35, Christopher Road in Ward No 18 will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction to be held at the office of the District Engineer, District No. III, situated at 1, Hogg Street, on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1941, at noon (12 o'clock).

Immediately after the auction, the entire cost of the articles, thus sold, shall have to be deposited with this office and the articles shall have to be removed within fifteen days from the date of sale.

Intending purchaser may inspect the articles at the site prior to sale

Article of Sale

Brick wall—523 c.ft

N B—The wall is to be removed up to the ground level.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 20th February, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to Section 190 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for additional costs to be imposed if the bills are not paid within seven days from the date of presentation. Their attention is also invited to Section 191 of the Act which provides for moveable articles to be held under distraint and sold if the bills are not paid within seven days after the service of notices of demand. They are therefore requested to pay up their dues early as under the provisions of Section 149 of the said Act the rate bills for a quarter fall due and become payable within "the 15th of the first month of the quarter, to which they relate."

Defaulting ratepayers should note that if the arrears of rates are not paid when

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

the bills are presented for payment, "action will be taken for their recovery under the provisions of the law."

Applications for reconsideration of assessment including those now pending will not be considered unless full payment of all the arrears is made by the applicants. If not paid up, steps for the recovery of such arrears will be taken under the provisions of law as in any other case.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.
Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

Special Notice.

New Telephone Numbers

It is notified for the information of those interested that all independent telephone connections, except those of the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer, in the Central Municipal Office including the Hogg Buildings and S. S. Hogg Market, have been brought under our private exchange renumbered as "Calcutta 6600". Henceforward, during office hours, all connections with the offices located in the above mentioned buildings, can be obtained only through this Central Exchange (*viz.*, Calcutta 6600). After office hours and on holidays, the direct connections to the principal officers will work.

M. RAY,
Asst. Secretary.
Central Municipal Office.
The 12th February, 1941.

Cancellation of Alignment

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have by a resolution dated the 15th January, 1941, cancelled the portion, affecting premises No. 27, Gun Foundry Road and 29, Barrackpore Trunk Road of the alignment of the projected public street varying in width from 16 ft. to 20 ft. from Gun Foundry Road to Seal's Garden Lane in Ward 32 which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 6th July, 1938.

A copy of the plan showing the portion cancelled may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer
Central Municipal Office,
The 11th February, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that Sk. Sherafat Ali has applied for registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stall No. 7 in Suet Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of other two recorded occupiers of the stall *viz.* :—Mr. Ershad Ali Mirday and Mr. Mansur Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Anwar Ali for the registration of his name in place of Sk. Belait Ali (deceased) in respect of Stalls Nos. 12—13 in the Egg Range, S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 15th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Bashir Ahmed Khan praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 23 in Block "A", Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs. Kanai Lall Shaoo, Basudeb Shaoo and Ajit Kumar Mahinder.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 11th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Abdur Rashid, recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 67—68 in Block "D", in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Rup Narayan Saha as his partner in business carried on in the stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Amrita Krishna Mukherjee praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 20 in Block "R", S. S. Hogg Market to Mr. Jagat Bandhu Nath.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th February, 1941.

BARANAGAR MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders in the prescribed Tender form, available at the Municipal Office at (-/8/-) annas eight per copy, are invited and will be received by the Chairman up to 5 p.m. of Friday, the 28th February, 1941, for the construction of Buildings for Maternity Ward, Health Visitors' & *Dais'* quarters, as per estimate, plan and specifications of the work which may be seen at the Central Office during office hours.

THE TENDERERS SHOULD ABIDE BY THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. Tenders should be addressed to the Chairman, superscribed "Tender for Buildings for Maternity Ward, etc."
2. Earnest money of Rs. 200 must be deposited with the Cashier of the Municipality, either in cash or in G. P. Notes endorsed in favour of the Chairman, and receipts or Cashier's certificate for such deposit must be enclosed with the tender. The earnest money shall be forfeited in the event of the tender being withdrawn after the acceptance.
3. Security Deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the work undertaken must be furnished either in cash or in G. P. Notes within one week from the date of acceptance of tender.
4. The successful tenderer shall have to execute an agreement within one week from the date of acceptance of the tender—the form of which agreement may be seen at the Municipal Office—failing which necessary steps will be taken.
5. The tender should remain open for acceptance for a fortnight from the last date of submission thereof.
6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

By order,
LALIT MOHON BANERJI,
Secretary.

Baranagar Municipal Office,
The 17th February, 1941.

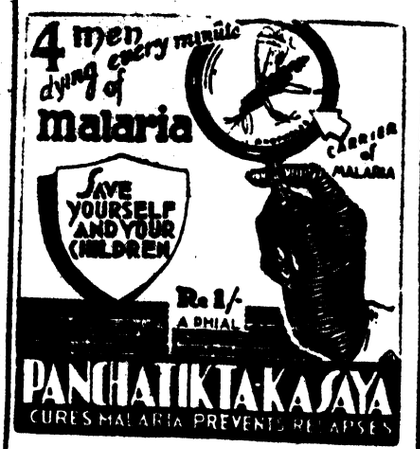
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This wonderful production of Unani Chemistry will keep your teeth sound, healthy and clean. It will strengthen the Gums and combat mouth acids.
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A powerful Tonic to tone up the system run down by acute or chronic diseases.
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Lexin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.

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Unrivalled in Fever, Debility, Sutika & Rheumatism.

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The specially prepared Liq. Ext. of Asoka. Contains all the active therapeutic principles valuable in the treatment of Menorrhegia, Leucorrhoea, Giddiness and all other diseases peculiar to women.

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A purely vegetable product with excellent anti-malarial tonic and alternative properties. No bye-effects like Quinine. Enhance natural resistance of the body and tones up the whole system.

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The best Ayurvedic remedy for high Blood pressure. Prepared from a two thousand year-old formula. A preparation well confirmed and properly tested in our Laboratory.

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Specialist in
Tea Garden, Colliery and Mill Stores, etc., etc.

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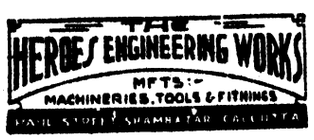
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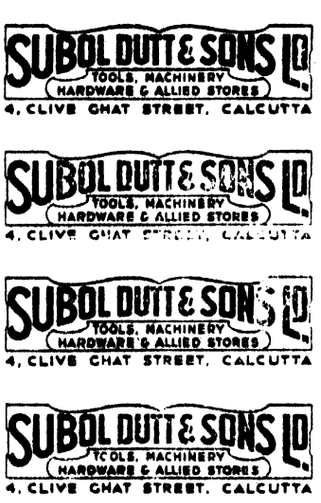
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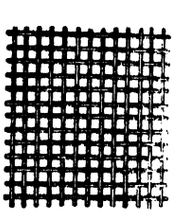
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IN THIS

MILL & TEA GARDEN STORES PAGE

should made wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Acting Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices :— 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

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(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Sarabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Office), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagan vihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

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ESTABLISHED 1914 Phone Cal. 6517

Head Office :—Dinajpur

Transacts all sorts of Banking business

Particulars on application

Calcutta Branch—5 & 6, Hare Street

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THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch :—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

ESTD. FIRST BENGALI CLEARING & SCHEDULED BANK 1918

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal.

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Branches: All over Calcutta, Howrah, Salkia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Berhampore, Dacca, Rangpur, Pabna, Gaibandha, Bogra, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Kodarma and Giridih.

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LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

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Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000

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All sorts of Banking Business transacted.

Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.

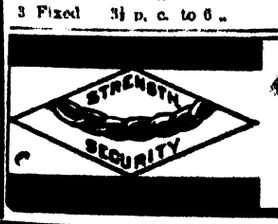
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Rate of Interest on Deposits.	No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
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Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
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Regd. Office:—SYLHET

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Curry-Beef —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. — ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. — ...	0 12 0			
MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 14 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoulder per seer ...	1 0 0		0 14 0	0 12 0
Kidneys, each — ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

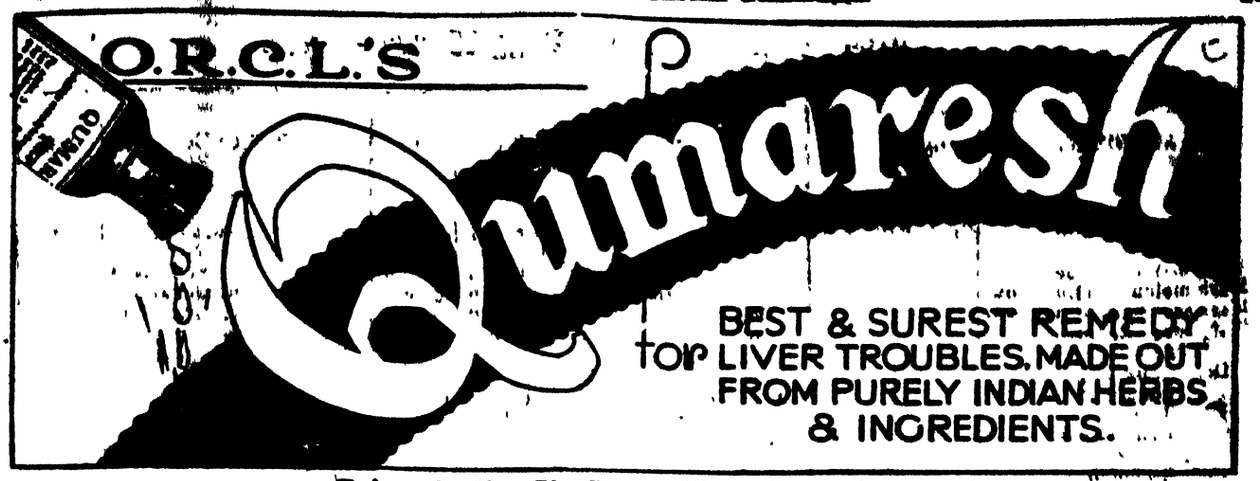

USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork —	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. —	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, —	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet —	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet —	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

HIGH CLASS
LEATHER GOODS,
SUITCASES, SHOES, Etc.
ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMY
CURING &
MOUNTING
DERMIS
73, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peacock ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per seer ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cucumber per score ..	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ..	0 6 0	
Ginger ,, ..		0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Coru each ...		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each .		
Lettuce per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Hazaribagh ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer ..	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla		
Do. Country	0 1 0	0 2 0
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Naintal ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras		
Do. Rangoon		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chakerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White rearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ..		
Do Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ..		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Cuvrants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 8 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monsfer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Looket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Musk melon „ (Lucknow		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 „ ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Peena „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 16—20...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tezpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritsagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatel loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofeta 16— 0 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		86B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	85-86 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suji	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kalul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, ..	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	3 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 8 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 15 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Loaf	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 10 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

E. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—						Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
1 lb. tin.	2 lbs. tin.					Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Rs. A. P.						Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Nimki 0 12 0	1 2 0	15 % price up.	Spencers' "Dorette" —			Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Petit Beurre 1 1 0	1 8 6		Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0	Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
School ... 2 10 6	1 1 9		State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0	White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
Thin Arrowroot 1 1 0	1 7 9		Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0		I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
Water 0 15 0	1 3 9		Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Zoological 0 10 6	1 1 9		Craven A tin of 50 —			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin. per tin	1 12 0		OILMAN'S STORES.			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0	LIPTON'S TEA—			King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0		Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0		C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Red do. do.	1 0 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin — ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0		Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0		IMPERIAL TEA—			Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0	Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0		Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin — —	0 14 0	
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0	Red do. do. ...	1 0 0		SUNDRIES.		
Do. ...	3 12 0	11 0 0	Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0		Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0	Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0		Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Morton's Peppermints per lb. — ...	1 0 0		TOSH'S TEA—			Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Deresko per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0		Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0		Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0		Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0	Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0		Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0		Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0		Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0		Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
			Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6		Sloan's Liniment ...	0 13 6	
			Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0	Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	PAINTS.		
			Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
			Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0	Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0	Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	
			Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0				
			Mustard ¼ ,, ...					
			Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0			
			Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0			
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0			
			Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0			
			Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	1 0 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E. 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
G. 9	0 7 0	Do.			
M. 12	0 8 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd ,, ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay ,,	0 1 6	
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	1 6 0
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	1 3 0
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon ,,		
Do. Gauhati ,,		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cabbage each	0 0 6	0 2 0
Cauliflower each		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans ,,	0 3 0	
Squash ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato ,,		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza ,,	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta ,,		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma ,,	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi ,,	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore ,,	1 4 0	
Khobani ,,	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Hari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana ,,		0 12 0
Almond shelled ,,	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled ,,		
Nut Ground ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. ,,	1 0 0	
Bombay ,, ,,	1 0 0	
Aligarh ,, ,,		
Jessore ,, per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ,,	1 4 0	
Pabna ,, ,,		1 2 0
Darbhanga ,, ,,	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur ,, ,,	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee ,,	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee ,,	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda ,, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish ,,	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) ,,	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) ,, md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni	5 8 0	6 8 0
	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 8 0	5 12
Kamini per maund		
Peshwar Rice per md.	7 2 0	7 8 0
Dhaki Chata	11 0 0	14 0 0
Til Oil per seer	5 12 0	6 8 0
	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java ,, ,,	0 4 3	
Cocoanut Oil ,,	0 4 6	
Mustard Oil	0 5 0	
Salt per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Flour ,,	0 1 3	
Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 2 6	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	6 0 0	6 8 0
Atta fresh per maund	6 0 0	
Til Oil ,,	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Atta per md.		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer	6 0 0	
	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari ,,		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) ,,		
Do. (Kauri) ,,		
Mator ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. ,,	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli ,,	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
,, ,, Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin		3 2 0
,, ,, Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand ,,		3 10 0
,, ,, Bulk		3 12 0
Snowflake per tin		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
" Debia Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 3 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 3 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15 Milk 1	0 3 0 each 0 3 0	Vegetables. Milk

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktobisi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled		—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal ...	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—		0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—		0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)		—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt —	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna ...	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore ...	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal ...	...	—	0 3 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	...	...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas ...	...	...	0 3 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each —	...	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...	...	...		
Ginger	...	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion ... —	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton ... —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	...	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	...	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	...	...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	...	...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	...	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	...	...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	...	...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	...	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ... —			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 12 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 505)

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —		0 2 9
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 3	
Kalai —	0 2 3	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,	,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,	,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,	,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, ⅛160-⅛162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,	,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, ⅛164-⅛166	,, 0-12 ,,				
,, ⅛158-⅛160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,	,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, ⅛167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,	,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk	,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shops.
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,	F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,				
,, ⅛166-¼169	,, 0-13 ,,	Dry fruits	,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shops.
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.	,, 33	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,		,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana	,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,		,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown	,, 37, 38	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day		,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 7	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,				
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,				
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,				
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel/Nut.
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,				
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,				
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	Business to be approved by authority.			
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,				
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,				
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,				
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 8-10	,, 8-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

S. BANERJEE,
Offg. Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 42	0 8 0	Cheese, Jelly & Chutney.
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1 „ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 45, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops „ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, Secretary.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Desht ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6
Sugar	0 4 3	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary		
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	Each 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—88	0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

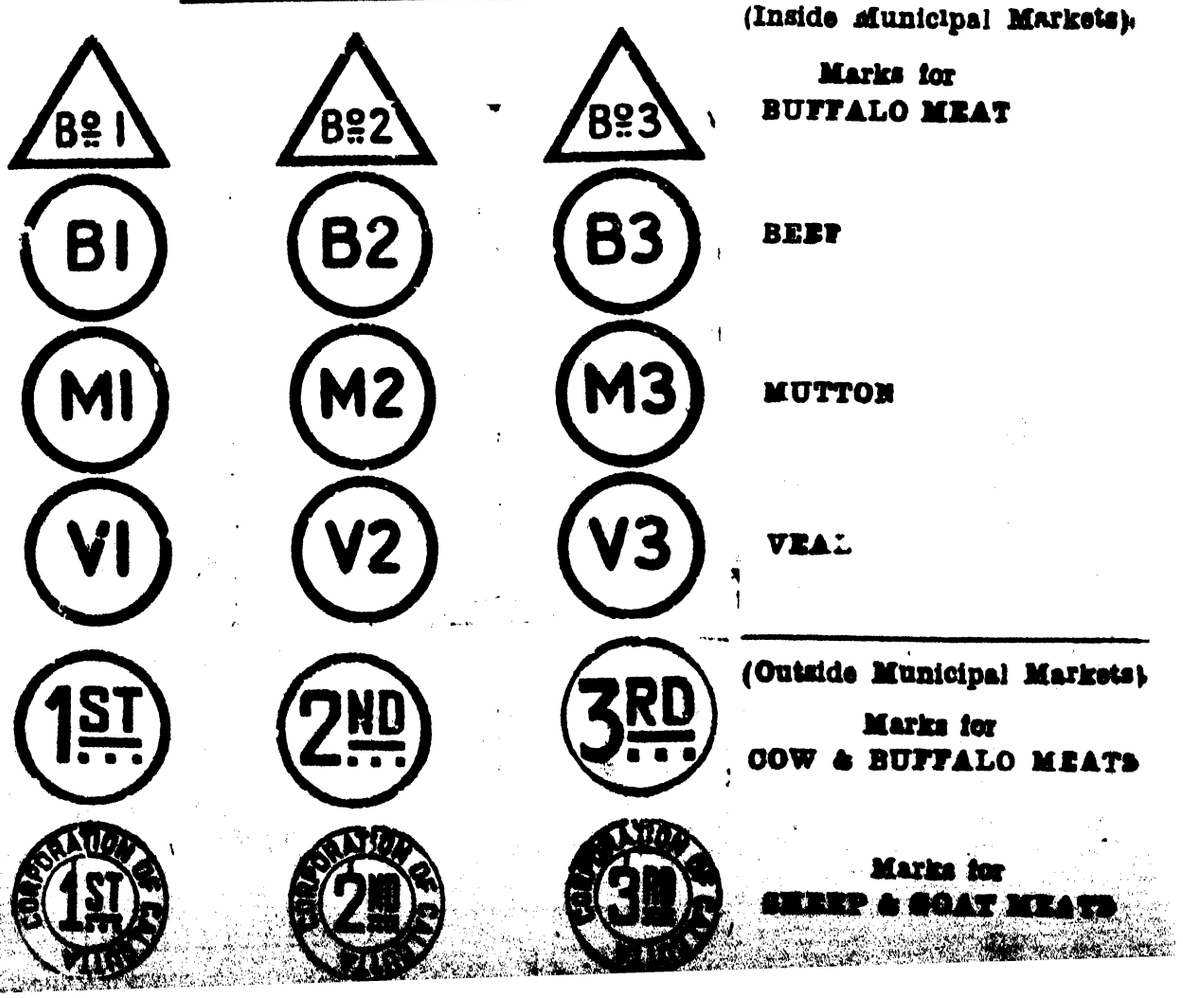
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 12 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs "		
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 3 0
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic " "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. "		

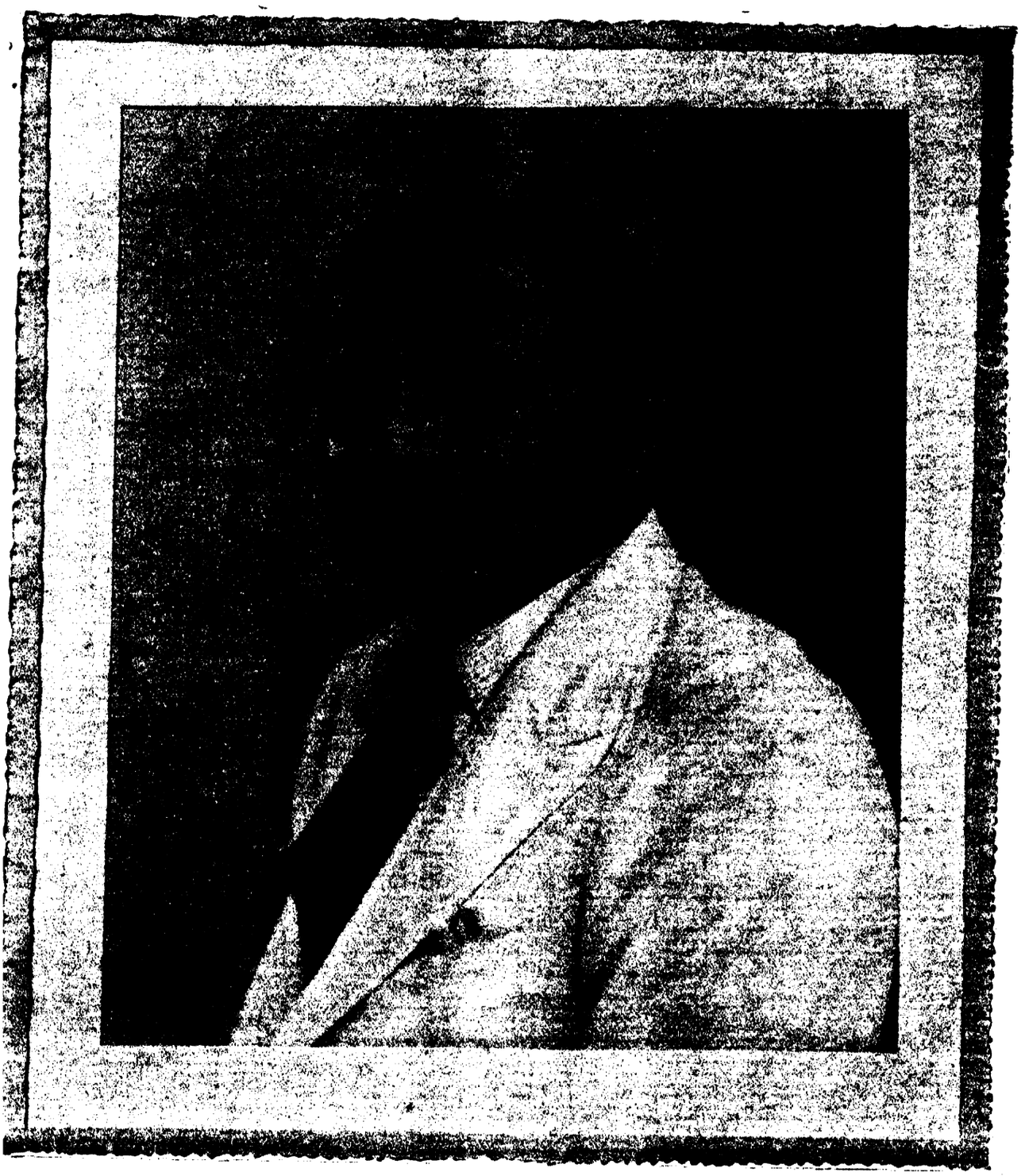
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
" (New) per seer		
Mangoes (Langra)	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pulbul "		
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond "	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk "		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 8
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar "	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor "	0 3 0	
Bhanga " "		
Khasaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Biuli "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt "		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal "	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS





J. C. MUKERJEA

Re-appointed Chief Executive Officer,
Corporation of Calcutta, for two years.

Vol. No. XXXIII—No. 14 Total No.—764.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Corporation Chief Executive Officer

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea Re-appointed For Two Years

THE Corporation of Calcutta, at a Special Meeting on Friday, the 28th February, re-appointed Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer for a further period of two years on his present pay and emoluments and on the existing terms and conditions of service.

The appointment is to take effect from March 31, 1941, the date of the expiry of his present term of office.

The appointment was without any opposition.

The Services Standing Committte's (No. I) recommendation for the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey, Chief Engineer, as Chief Chief Executive Officer was moved by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Chairman of the Committee, "as a matter of formality".

Mr. Krishna Chandra Ghose moved an amendment that Mr. J. C. Mukerjea be re-appointed Chief Executive Officer for a period of three years from April 1, 1941, on Rs. 2,000 in the grade of 2,000—100—2,500.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury moved an amendment that Mr. Mukerjea be re-appointed for one year on Rs. 1,500 in the grade of Rs. 1,500—100—2,000.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved another amendment that the Corporation should approach the Government and ask them to lend the services of a senior member of the Indian Civil Service not below the rank of a Magistrate and Collector for the purpose.

The Mayor, (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi) ruled Mr. Rahman's amendment out of order on the ground that under the rules the House could only consider the names of those candidates whose cases were considered by the Services Committee.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved still another amendment proposing the re-appointment of Mr. Mukerjea for three years on his present pay Rs. 2,900 and on the existing terms and conditions of service.

Mr. Susil Chandra Sen moved that Mr. Mukerjea be re-appointed for a term of two years with effect from the date of expiry of the present terms of his office on his present pay and emolument and on the existing terms and conditions of service.

Mr. Sen's amendment was carried without opposition.

Chronicle & Comment

OUR "CHIEF"

The re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further term of two years will cause wide satisfaction in Calcutta, for he has endeared himself to all classes of people in the city. He holds a unique position in our civic life, a position which he has maintained, through good report and evil report, and from which no attempt, however powerful, has been able to dislodge him. We offer our "Chief" our sincerest congratulations.

Speaking as an officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, we repeat once again what we had said on previous occasions—that no decision other than what had been arrived at by the Corporation would have given greater satisfaction to the rank and file of Corporation employees—from heads of departments downwards. To them it has always been a pleasure and privilege to work with and under their "Chief": and their loyal co-operation, we should like to take this opportunity of assuring Mr. Mukerjea, he will continue to receive in as full a measure as it is his due.

Census Through The Ages

Census is as old as civilization itself.

In Babylon before 2,000 B. C. regular enumerations were made. The enumerations covered not only the population but agriculture, produce and livestock also. Other ancient countries which had regular censuses were: Persia, China and Egypt.

In Persia the enumerators was to fix the tribute due from each province, in China for taxation and military liability; in Egypt to discover the occupation of each individual which would "aid the official supervision of morals and discourage disreputable means of subsistence."

The Bible also mentions many instances of census-taking. The two most important of them are: the determination of the fighting strength of the Israelities at the time of the Exodus by regular recorded enumeration; and the census by Joab under orders from David was also undertaken with a view to gauge the fighting strength of the clans.

In ancient Rome, census, as a regular official institution, was first adopted by Servus Tullius. He made a law that once in five years the population of Italy should be counted along with the property of each individual. That was in 578 B. C. Emperor Augustus extended the census to the whole of the vast Roman Empire. He made his decree in the 5th Century B. C. The Gospel of St. Luke mentions this first Imperial Census and says, "Augutus ordered the whole world to be enrolled."

In ancient India, about 300 B. C., there was a perfect system of census working. It was during Chandra Gupta's time. Each enumerator noted down throughout the Maurya Empire the caste, *gotra* (subdivision of caste), the name and occupation of both men and their income and expenditure.

The Domesday Book of William the Conqueror was the direct result of a Census,—the first of its kind in old England. It was made in 1086 by his officials and records information about people and their possessions in the part of England conquered by him.

The first modern census was enumerated in 1665 in the French Colony of New France (part of present Canada). The authorities of the colony made regular enumeration of families and individuals.

When, in 1753, a Bill was introduced for an annual enumeration of the population of Great Britain the whole country rose against the idea. It was opposed as 'subversive of the last remains of English liberty' and some prophesied that it would cause 'some public misfortune of an epidemical distemper'. Though passed in the House of Commons, the Bill was rejected in the House of Lords.

It was only in 1800 that a Census Bill was brought before Parliament and became law. The first English census was taken during March of the following year. It recorded 'persons, houses and families.'

The census was extended to the whole of the British Empire during 1871, when the first general non-synchronous census of India was taken. The first Indian general synchronous overnight census was not taken however till 1881. It covered the whole of India excepting Nepal and Kashmir. Even before 1881, as early as 1853, there were censuses in India. They were conducted by Provincial Governments.

Since 1881, a census has been taken in India every ten years—in 1891, 1911, 1921 and 1931. This is the sixth decennial census we are now going through.

Our readers interested in previous censuses so far as Calcutta is concerned, are referred to the excellent comprehensive article on the subject in our last Anniversary Number by Mr. J. M. Dutta.

MR. J. C. MUKERJEA

Career In The Corporation

Secretary to the Corporation—1919 to 1922.
Vice-Chairman—1922 to 1924.
First Deputy Executive Officer—1st April, 1924, to 12th December, 1924.
Acting Chief Executive Officer—12th December, 1924 to 16th May, 1927.
Chief Executive Officer:—
First appointment—17th May, 1927.
Second appointment—26th March, 1930.
Third appointment—18th September, 1933.
Fourth appointment—30th March, 1938.
Fifth appointment—28th February, 1941.

MR. J. R. COATS DEAD

Former Chief Engineer Of The Corporation

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. J. R. Coats, late Chief Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta. He retired from the service of the Corporation in 1932.

Born at Glasgow on the 2nd June, 1883, he graduated in Engineering from the University of Glasgow and became a full member of the Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers.

After graduation he served as an apprentice and received training as a Civil Engineer under Mr. A. B. Macdonald, M.I.C.E., City Engineer, Glasgow. After completion of his apprenticeship period, he was appointed as an Assistant Engineer in connection with the design and construction of the Glasgow Main Drainage Works, the total cost of which was estimated to be £2,250,000. He completed his job with credit.



THE LATE MR. J. R. COATS
Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation : 1922—1932

In 1909 he served as Assistant to Mr. G. A. Hart, M.I.C.E., Sewage Engineer to the Corporation of Leeds. In this capacity he was entrusted with the work of design, construction and maintenance of the Drainage and Water Works Schemes of Leeds, which cost the city a sum amounting to £1,270,000. This work was also successfully completed by Mr. Coats.

In 1911 he came out to India and was appointed as Assistant to Mr. J. W. Madeley, M.A., M.I.C.E., Special Drainage and Water Works Engineer to the Corporation of Madras. He was engaged in the work of design and construction of a comprehensive scheme of Main Drainage for the city of Madras, the total estimated cost of which was Rs. 100,00,000 (one crore). As in the previous cases he went through the job with credit and success.

In 1913 he became the Municipal Engineer to the Corporation of Madras, and served in that capacity for about six years.

On the 26th February, 1919 Mr. Coats was appointed as Executive Engineer, Drainage, Corporation of Calcutta, in place of Mr. Ball Hill. This post he occupied till the 31st March, 1920.

As a recognition of his merit and ability he was appointed Officiating Chief Engineer on the 1st April, 1920, being made permanent incumbent of the post, two years later, on the 27th March, 1922. This post he held upto the 31st March, 1932, when he retired.

The most noteworthy engineering work completed by him while he was Chief Engineer, was the Moore Water Works Extension Scheme, which cost the city the sum of Rs. 2½ crores.

The Late Mr. Coats

Mr. J. R. Coats, whose death it is our mournful duty to announce this week, made his reputation as one of the most distinguished Chief Engineers of the Calcutta Corporation. He was responsible for the execution of the Moore Scheme which has given Calcutta more water to use and waste. Mr. Coats will be long remembered by his colleagues in the Corporation. He had a vivid personality and he was a good friend.

The Late Raja Janaki Nath Roy

Calcutta has lost a distinguished citizen and the Province an eminent banker and industrialist in the death of Raja Janaki Nath Roy of Bhagyakul. He was 93 at the time of his death, a remarkable age when we consider that he joined his father's banking business in Calcutta at the tender age of 13 and lived a most strenuous life till almost his eightieth year. Possessed with a keen business instinct the Raja together with his brothers—the late Raja Sreenath Roy and the late Rai Bahadur Sitanath Roy—was instrumental in the establishment of various industrial and commercial concerns in the province. He was one of the founders of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and also started a jute mill, the only mill of the kind, owned and managed by Bengalis.

Janakinath was for sometime a Commissioner of the old Corporation of Calcutta and was connected with various public bodies.

We offer our condolences to the bereaved family.

Councillor Sudhir Ch. Ray Chaudhuri

We are much concerned to learn that Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri was involved in a motor accident on Thursday last. While proceeding in a car through Chittaranjan Avenue a motor bus collided against it, resulting in injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Charmichael Medical College Hospital. Later he was taken to his house where he is now in bed. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Housing Cawnpore Labourers

Cawnpore has, during the last twenty-five years, greatly developed as an industrial and trading centre. It has a population of about three lakhs, and at least half of it consists of the labour

class. The question of properly housing the latter and of providing them with the modern amenities of life is one of the pressing problems before the Cawnpore Municipality and the Cawnpore Improvement Trust. The houses in which a majority of mill workers at Cawnpore live were condemned as unfit for human habitation by the Royal Commission of Labour fifteen years ago and by the Cawnpore Labour Committee three years ago. The continued labour unrest at Cawnpore is partly attributed to the housing conditions of workers in the city. The Cawnpore Improvement Trust had been asked to make a small start by providing 225 workers' quarters but last year the Provincial Government cancelled the scheme on the ground that a fuller scheme was being drawn up.

Replying to the civic address recently presented to him by the Cawnpore Municipal Board, Sir Henry Horsman, a mill magnate and leading employer of Cawnpore, stressing the urgency of settling mill workers in "that environment which will yield them the greatest happiness and contentedness, and make their daily life fuller and brighter for their families and for themselves, whilst holding out security and hope for their future", said that in the successful solution of this problem "lies not only the future welfare of our workers but the very existence of that edifice which has been built up diligently and indefatigably during the past half century." Sir Henry added that the task was "not the exculsive obligation of the employer, but was a charge and a responsibility to be shared with the Cawnpore Municipal Board and the Cawnpore Improvement Trust."

It should be mentioned in this connection that Sir Henry himself made, some time ago, to the Cawnpore Municipality the generous offer of building quarters for 5,000 workmen if the Municipality could provide sewage and water supply (*Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee Report*, Para 218.) Nothing, however, it appears, has been done so far in this direction. The Cawnpore Municipality, it is strange, should fail to take advantage of the open offer of a distinguished citizen whose public spirit and philanthrophy has given their city the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital built in the beloved memory of his brother's wife and the Alice Horsman Memorial Hospital built in the sacred memory of Sir Henry's mother, furnished with up-to-date equipments and standing as an eloquent testimony to this noble Englishman's deep sympathy for the poor and the needy among Indians.

It is, however, gratifying to note that the Cawnpore Municipal Board have already provided quarters for 1,500 of their labour employees and the U. P. Government have just sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of more quarters. The work will be taken in hand shortly.

On Nursing

Lady Linlithgow's observations regarding the difficulties in the way of recruiting competent Indian nurses, have attracted general attention.

The *Guardian* of Madras, an Indian Christian Weekly, points out that Government is chiefly to blame for the present situation. It suggests that the nursing profession was more attractive than it is at present but that it has suffered in popularity owing to the measures of Government effecting the pay and conditions of service of Indian nurses.

The *Guardian* writes :—

> That nurses do not get fair treatment is a cry heard as much in the West as in India, though undoubtedly conditions are infinitely better where the profession is well-organised and established. This is one reason why women in India did not readily take to this work. It still remains the main reason. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, however, stressed, in opening the Conference of Trained Nurses Association, the reason that "responsible men among the Indian public look upon nurses as a necessary evil to be tolerated, but who must be made to feel that they are entirely subordinate to men." When the higher cadre was thrown open to Indian women, candidates were not lacking. The system had excluded them in the belief that they were averse to work among all and sundry in a public hospital. Till then only menial service was open which section is not honoured by anyone, let alone Indian men and women. With honourable conditions guaranteeing them protection and self-respect, the way was made easy and the response was adequate. But the reaction on the part of the Government is the usual one. The popularity of the profession is made the excuse for depressing conditions, for the abundance of supply instead of being a means to extend the nursing profession introduces the market rule of bargaining for cheap labour. It is no longer popular prejudice—men's or women's—that rules recruitment, but the perpetual threat of retrenchment that is discouraging women.

"Zoolum"

Under the above intriguing caption, *Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record* of London writes in its issue of November 21, 1940, which was received last week in Calcutta :—

> The strike of scavengers and other labour staff of the Calcutta Corporation has now terminated, the unanimous decision of the strikers to resume work unconditionally having been announced. Speakers for the Corporation congratulated them in deciding to resume work without any stipulations or reserve, and the Mayor assured them of the sympathy of the Corporation. In consequence, officials of the Corporation were asked by the Chief Engineer to take back those strikers who presented themselves for work at once; further, "to behave with them sympathetically." He addressed his subordinates in the following words :—"You are hereby ordered that you should take back the strikers who presented themselves for work this morning. They should be given to understand that they could be taken as new recruits on trial of good behaviour and on pay to be fixed by the Chief Executive Officer, and would have to work in any beat in the Ward or in any other Ward or even in other districts if required." Such a rendering of the word "sympathy" is surely

the reverse of sympathetic. The returning men are to accept whatever pay may be fixed by the Chief Executive Officer, they will be reinstated only in the position of new recruits (with corresponding reduction in wages), and they are to work in any part of the city to which they may be assigned, which may in some cases mean many miles of daily travel. We have no sympathy with the average body of men who go on strike, and this is specially so in the case of those periodical lightning strikes which have so disorganised the sanitary services of Calcutta in the past. We do not say that we should, when it came to reinstatement, have acted otherwise than the Corporation has acted, but we certainly should not have disfigured any concession we might make by the use of an expression of sympathy which has no place in fact. The Chief Executive Officer says in his manifesto: "Please also instruct the Block Sarkars to be sympathetic and not to taunt any cooly or make any *zoolum* over them." With this we are in full accord, the making of *zoolum* over a fallen foe (whatever it may mean) being a highly pernicious proceeding.

Improvement Trust Budget

The Budget of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for 1941-42, which was presented by the Chairman of the Trust at its last meeting, shows an estimated opening balance of Rs. 57,57,000, as against Rs. 68,00,000 in the previous year. The capital and revenue receipts have been estimated at Rs. 54,39,000 and Rs. 47,80,000 respectively, and funds to be available for expenditure in acquisition of land and engineering charges during the coming year at Rs. 55,00,000 and Rs. 15,00,000, respectively.

Fire Fighting In Ancient Times

The first organized fire fighting of which we have a record existed in ancient Rome. This department was organized about 22 B. C. by the Emperor Caesar Augustus, and was composed of 600 slaves called Vigiles. In 6 A. D., Augustus reorganized the department so that it was then made up of 7,000 free men divided into seven sections. These were called the Matricularii and they were equipped solely with the crude hand buckets. The hand pump design was undoubtedly brought back by the army after its conquest of Greece, but the effectiveness of the force was very limited. It is known that they tried their utmost to quench the flames of a burning Rome on the day Nero chose to give his famous violin recital, although it did not receive the publicity that was given the violin concert.

The Matricularii existed until 476 A. D., when Rome fell into the hands of the northern invaders. Then fire fighting as an institution, like many other factors found in a modern city and which to a degree early Rome possessed, perished in the ensuing blackout of progress and civilization. Many stories of great holocausts are recorded in history with no mention made of any organized efforts to control them.

LATE SIR R. N. MOOKERJEE

Bust Unveiled

A bust of the late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee was unveiled by the Hon'ble Maharaja Srishchandra Nandy of Cossimbazar at the Institution of Engineers (India), 8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta, on Thursday last.

Unveiling the bust, the Maharaja said that Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee had established for himself a position of eminence and unquestioned leadership in the Counsels of business and commerce.

Mr. N. V. Modak, President of the Institution, requesting the Maharaja to unveil the bust described the story of the foundation of the central organization for Engineers in India, and how, under the guidance of Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, the institution had taken shape.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1940

Select Committee Report

The report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, was presented in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Friday, by Nawab Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Local Self-Government.

The Committee made certain modification particularly in respect of the provisions in the Bill relating to the appointment of the Executive and the proceedings of the Corporation and suggested the lowering of the franchise.

The Select Committee, while retaining the clause giving power to the Provincial Government to supersede a department of the Corporation, suggested the deletion of the provision vesting the Government with power to dissolve the Corporation.

As regards the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer, they have restricted the appointment to a member of the executive branch of the Indian Civil Service having at least 15 years' service to his credit.

The Committee have also limited the proposed power of the Executive Officer to sanction estimates up to Rs. 5,000 only instead of Rs. 10,000 as originally provided.

As regards franchise, the Committee suggested the lowering of the rent-qualification of people occupying huts in *bustees*. The Committee further proposed the addition of a new clause laying down the special procedure to be adopted in election petitions for further scrutiny and recount of votes.

As regards the clauses regarding building regulations, they recommended that these provisions should be omitted from this Bill and that Government should immediately take up the revision of the building rules with a view to introducing separate amending Bill dealing solely with this question.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1941

Standing Committee Vacancies Filled Up

The vacancies in the *Works Standing Committee* and *Water Supply Standing Committee* caused by the resignation of Mr. G. S. G. Vernon were filled up by the election of Mr. W. R. Humphrey. He was also elected to the Beggar Problem Special Committee and the Special Committee to consider *de novo* all establishment cases sanctioned during 1939-40.

Election Rules

The meeting approved, on the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, the draft of rules proposed to be made by the Government under Section 80 (1) and (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the conduct of election of Councillors.

The recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

(1) That the following be substituted for clause (b) of Rule 1:—

"That Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, shall be in charge of the conduct of elections and shall for the purpose of these Rules, be called "the Election Officer".

(2) That with regard to the method of voting, the Committee accept the changes suggested in Rules 7(2), 16(1), 17 and the other rules and in Form No. I and Schedule A annexed to the Rules, as in their opinion the introduction of the symbol system is an improvement on the present method of voting and will help illiterate voters in casting their votes properly without the help of the Presiding Officer.

(3) That the proposed Rule (9) be accepted provided that a saving clause be inserted to protect the Returning Officer from liability for any omission on his part in this respect.

(4) That the proposed Rules 14(4), 21(3), 28, 28(2) and 37 be accepted.

(5) That Rules 32, 34(1) and 36 as redrafted, be accepted.

(6) That in the opinion of the Committee, a new Rule (on the lines of old Rule 25) be inserted requiring the Presiding Officer to read out to those present the provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920, and that a similar provision as contained in old Rule 40 be retained in Rule 42.

(7) That the Committee do not accept the suggestion contained in Sub-rule (2) of Rule 43, which provides that "in a constituency in which a seat is reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes, the ballot paper shall also be rejected if the number of votes recorded thereon in favour of candidates not belonging to the Scheduled Castes exceeds the number of seats in that constituency not reserved for members of those castes." This rule seeks to impose a greater restriction on the method of voting than is warranted by the statute itself. It also appears that prior to the amendment of the Act, there had been a similar reservation of seats in favour of the Mahomedans but there was no such restriction provided in the Rules.

The draft rules were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and had been forwarded by the Government to the Corporation for their opinion.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, in opposing the recommendation of the Committee that "the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation shall be in charge of the conduct of elections," said that somebody other than the Chief Executive Officer and one not connected with the Corporation, one who could give a fair deal to all, would be the fit person to occupy such a responsible position as to run the election of Councillors. The Government after serious consideration had drafted these Rules. It would be wise to abide by their decision, for every one with experience of Corporation election knew it to his cost the existing difficulties.

Mr. F. G. Watson, who also opposed the recommendation of the Committee said that the Election Officer should be entirely divorced from Corporation politics. For this purpose an outsider would be better fitted for the smooth and harmonious work of a Corporation election.

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen regretted that he could not see eye to eye either with Mr. Ispahani or Mr. Watson. So long as the Government were divorced from the affairs of the Corporation they could be deemed to be the third party. But they all knew the deep interest the Government had been taking in the matter of the election to the Calcutta Corporation. How could they know that the Government would not nominate a man who would give a pull to the party the latter favoured? Theoretically, it might be alleged that certain sitting Councillors had influence over the Chief Executive Officer but no definite proof of that had ever been received and no specific allegation had been made. He would, therefore, oppose Mr. Ispahani's motion.

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal held that the argument which Mr. Ispahani had used against the Chief Executive Officer might be applied in the case of the Officer who might be appointed Election Officer by the Government.

Although Mr. [illegible] Roy Chowdhury did not mean any aspersion on the Chief Executive Officer his experience had told him that there had been great impediments in the past in the holding of a proper election.

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen: On a point of information, how many elections had Mr. Roy Chowdhury to contest (laughter).

Mr. Roy Chowdhury: Because I have not been in any election I am, therefore, in a better position to watch its course.

Proceeding Mr. Roy Chowdhury felt that elections should be conducted in a more satisfactory manner. The Chief Executive Officer had to depend upon Councillors for his existence, and they used to take advantage of their position. Naturally, the Chief Executive Officer had to be much embarrased, and it was proper that he should be relieved of that embarassment. There was no doubt that an independent person should be appointed in his place.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman found nothing wrong if the present Government, in consonance with the practice in democratic constitutions, took a lively interest in municipal or legislative elections. There was nothing strange if certain members of the Bengal Government took interest in Corporation elections as members of a certain political party. The conduct of elections should be placed in the hands of an independent person who would not be favourably inclined or opposed to any sitting Councillor.

Mr. S. K. Chatterjee remarked that Mr. Hamoodur Rahman appeared to have wanted that the Corporation should be an officialised body.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee deplored that Mr. Rahman had missed the spirit of Mr. Sen's observation. Mr. Sen had not said that a Minister, occupying a responsible position in the Bengal Cabinet, should not take interest in the municipal election. They were taking and would continue to take active and vigorous interest in the affairs of the Corporation by day and by night. But the question was, Mr. Chatterjee pointed out, whether the Councillor should allow the Ministers to have a hand in the running of the Corporation? Why should they make over their election to the hands of an official who might be nominated at the sweet will of a particular Minister who might have very active sympathy with a particular party or with a particular caucus who might get into the Corporation and utilise its resources for their own ends? The Government wanted to have a tight grip over the Corporation and the Councillors refused to hand over their power to a person whom the Ministry might appoint as the Election Officer. What guarantee was there for his honesty and integrity? Mr. Chatterjee submitted that the Corporation should not commit *harikiri* in the matter.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri also supported the recommendation of the Committee. He asked who was there to guarantee that an independent man would be forthcoming and that he would be above all reproach?

Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, in reply to the debate said that in the Committee they were guided by the main idea that the Corporation was not going to surrender its rights and pivileges.

The recommendation was put to the vote and declared carried. Poll was demanded and by 44 votes to 86, 3 not voting, the House accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

As regards Clause (7) regarding the constituency in which a seat is reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes, *Mr. J. N. Mandal* moved as an amendment the deletion of the Committee's recommendation not accepting the suggestion contained in sub-rule (2) of Rule 48, which provides that "in a constituency in which a seat is reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes, the ballot paper shall also be rejected if the number of votes recorded thereon in favour of candidates not belonging to the Scheduled Castes exceeds the number of seats in that constituency not reserved for members of those castes."

Mr. Anukul Chandra Das also opposed the Committee's recommendation and appealed to all sections of the House to accept the Government proposal as in the draft rules.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, supporting Mr. Mandal, said that they could not have Hindu solidarity unless they brought the Scheduled Castes into their fold. They did not want separate electorates but a joint electorate which would bring about better feeling and better understanding between the Caste Hindu and the Scheduled Castes.

Acceding to the unanimous desire of the House, Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee, on behalf of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, did not press for rejection of the Government proposal, which was eventually accepted by the House.

TRAMWAYS EXTENSION

Rajabazar-Shambazar Service

The Calcutta Tramways Company's new extension on Upper Circular Road from Rajabazar to Shambazar will be open to traffic on Sunday, the 1st March, thus completing a project which has been engaging the attention of the Company for several years.

The new line will permit of an almost unbroken and circular route from Park Circus to Shambazar, Baghbazar, Dalhousie Square and Esplanade and from there to the southern areas of the city. While the extension itself terminates at Shambazar junction which marks the stage, cars will run from the Gallif Street tram depot and tickets for Shambazar terminus will be available up to this destination.

DISCOVERER OF INSULIN KILLED

'Plane Crash

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The Canadian Defence Headquarters announce that Sir Frederick Banting and two others were killed.

Earlier message stated :—

The aeroplane carrying the discoverer of Insulin, Sir Federick Banting, which has been missing since Friday, has been located. The Canadian Munitions Ministry made this announcement in the House of Commons to-day (Monday).

Mr. Howe said that a machine equipped with skis is on its way to investigate. A message was written in the snow near the grounded aircraft. Canadian officials in Montreal said that a man seen on the Newfoundland coast is believed to be Captain Mackey, Commander of the aeroplane.—*Reuter.*

Air Raid Precautions

Light Restrictions In City And Suburbs

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (a) of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 52 of the Defence of India Rules the Governor is pleased to make the following order which shall take effect from the date of its publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* of February 27, 1941, and shall apply to the town of Calcutta as defined in Section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under Section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 and the Port of Calcutta as defined by notification under Sec. 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908; the whole of Barrackpore sub-division and Tollygunge, Behala, Metiaburuz, Maheshtola and Budge Budge Police Stations in the District of 24-Parganas; Chinsurah, Serampore, Uttarpara, Bhadreswar and Magra Police Stations in the District of Hooghly; and Howrah, Golabari, Bawria, Sankrail, Sibpur, Bally, Malipanchghara and Uluberia Police Stations in the District of Howrah:—

ORDER

1. Subject to the provision of paragraph 2 no light shall be exhibited on the outside of any building or construction or on any land

2. No light shall be exhibited on the outside of any shop or place of public amusement or entertainment as defined in the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, (Bengal Act IV of 1866) and no light shall be used inside any shop in such a way that a direct ray of light can emanate and be visible from any angle outside the shop unless such light so exhibited or so used is screened by an opaque shade or thick or dark coloured material: provided that no light shall in any case be exhibited on the outside of such premises merely for the purpose of decoration or advertisement.

3 (i) The Commissioner of Police in the case of Calcutta and the District Magistrate elsewhere or any person authorised by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate may direct any person to screen or extinguish any light if such light does not comply with the provisions of this order.

(ii) The Commissioner of Police in the case of Calcutta and the District Magistrate elsewhere may grant partial or total exemption in any particular case from the operation of this order; provided that all such exemptions shall be reported to the Provincial Government and shall be subject to any orders that may be passed by it.

4. Any person contravening the above order is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and shall also be liable to fine.

5. In this order the expression *Calcutta* means the town of Calcutta as defined in Section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under Section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Port of Calcutta as defined by notification under Section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

ACHARYA PRAFULLA-JAYANTI CHEMICAL EXHIBITION

Journalists' Support To Commercial Museum Move

A large number of journlists responded to the invitation of the Chairman and members of the Advisory Board of Acharyya Roy Jayanti Chemical and Pharmaceutical Exhibition on Thursday evening at the Commercial Museum of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Dr. B. C. Guha, Chairman of the Advisory Board, explained to the journalists present that the organisers of the Exhibition wanted to exhibit on the solemn occasion of the 80th birthday anniversary of Acharyya P. C. Roy the scientific products of various technological and industrial laboratories in India with a view to their exploitation for the industrial development in this country. Dr. Guha added that the organisers stressed the necessity of exhibiting such products which were of recent origin in this country and had a great possibility in the industrial and commercial development.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi, Officer-in-charge of the Corporation Commercial Museum informed the gathering that very encouraging responses had been received from all over India including the States and Provincial Governments who had decided to send their exhibits, the cost of transporting which would be borne by the Corporation of Calcutta. Mr. Niyogi hoped that with the co-operation of the journalists the organisers would be able to attract the attention of the public as well as industries to make the Exhibition a success.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen of *Bharat* and Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee of *Yugantar* assured the organisers that the journalists would co-operate with them in their noble mission.

ART IN INDUSTRY

The Premier On Its Importance

The importance of art in the development of industry was emphasized by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, when he opened the Art in Industry Exhibition at the Government School of Art, Chowringhee, Calcutta on Thursday last.

The time had come, he observed, when those who were interested in the welfare of this country and its youth should take into serious consideration the necessity of Bengal becoming great industrially and also of taking a definite step forward for the development of art and science.

An exhibition of this kind, continued the Premier, was a welcome move because, it not merely afforded Indian students, skilled in art and science, an opportunity to make their talents known to the public but also enabled the industrialists to utilize their services in the sphere of industry. The Bengal Government appreciated the value of such an exhibition.

Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Art, in welcoming Mr. Huq, pointed out the possibility of this exhibition becoming an annual event on a greatly extended scale. This offered a new field to artists throughout India, who, he hoped, would take advantage of the opportunities which had been placed before them. The work carried out for industry, he said, should be viewed as being every bit as important as other types of art, such as painting of murals, portraiture, etc.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL

Special Article

Education In Japan

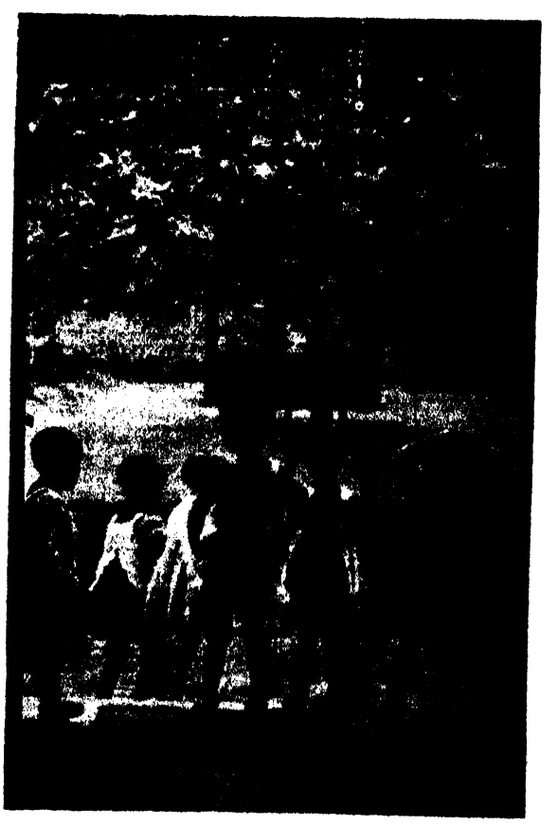
By

ADRIENNE MOORE

AFTER three and-a-half years of warfare Japan still stands united within. The masses absorb each news rendition of propaganda without a question. The nation's impregnable internal strength may be directly traced to the education system, which, in less than 60 years, has made a unified nation out of what was a group of semi-related feudal states. Education has achieved for Japan one language, one feeling and one mind. The strength and weakness of Japan lies in her system of learning.

Japan with some 47,000 educational institutions and 14,000,000 scholars (one fifth of her population) may boast of being the world's most literate nation next to Sweden. She has acquired 99·58 per cent. literacy since 1868, when the nation was opened to the world after 400 years of self-imposed solitude. By spending an average of 7·24 yen (a little over 7 rupees) per student annually she has created a universal pattern of thought which has built a citadel of national unity. On the other hand her system of complete uniformity wherein all text books, training and organization of teaching is identical to the utmost ends of the Empire has destroyed or at least stunted the growth of individuality and independent thought. Because of this uniformity, country schools and city schools have been subject to the same regulations with little or no regard to their relevancy or adaptability to the special needs of the locality. It is little wonder that propaganda emanating from Tokyo sweeps in an unbroken wave from one end of Japan to the other. Mass education has produced a mass mind. The Japanese people are a perfect example of how education can mould a people and form their personality.

The policy of the Japanese educational system is embodied in the Imperial Rescript issued on October, 30, 1890. Herein all are enjoined to be modest, harmonious, benevolent, studious, law observant and moral. Copies of this edict are given to every school boy in the land and on each October 30, all schools reread this document to the student body. The system of education was originally modelled after that of the French. It is highly centralized and all schools of the Empire are supervised by the Department of Education. The Department writes and publishes the text books, determines policy and prepares examinations. Local bodies are only required to contribute a certain amount of financial support. Even private schools, to be recognized by colleges and universities, must follow the general plan laid down by the Education Department. All schooling is free



A KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL—CHILDREN DURING RECESS

and books are extremely cheap. Those who cannot afford books are provided for in the primary years and even free meals are served to hungry children of the poor. Ambitious and poor boys may work during the day and go to free night schools at night.

The education regulations of 1886 specified that a student should progress from six years of compulsory primary education (primary years are co-educational) to secondary schools and thence to universities or colleges. The Empire was divided into eight sections in each of which was to be a university. Each university was to have 32 middle schools in its division and 210 elementary

schools. This plan has succeeded far beyond expectations. There are now about 26,000 elementary schools with 11,000,000 students, 555 middle schools 97 girls higher schools; 1,069 technical schools; 15,306 technical continuation schools; 32 colleges preparatory schools (Koto Gakko); 117 special colleges and 45 universities. There are also 56 technical colleges. All teachers, if not trained in the Government's normal schools, must pass a Government examination.

To pass from one type of school to another is the bane of a Japanese school child's life. Stiff examinations are required. Young children of 11 or 12 spend late hours studying. In fact, in all grades home work is vast in quantity due to the fact that the system of education lays stress on memorization.

The biggest burden which a Japanese school child has is his own language. During the primary years he spends from 10 to 12 hours a week studying Japanese. Arithmetic is second in importance. In middle school the stress is about the same. Each child must learn four systems of writing: 12,000 or more Chinese characters, two systems of simplified phonetic writing and the Roman characters. The language is almost entirely idiomatic. Yet from Hokkadio to the tip of Kyushu, Tokyo "ben" (dialect) is now spoken. Once Japan could hardly understand herself. To-day, after only 60 years, the dialects have practically vanished.

Moral training looms large in the training of a Japanese school boy or girl. From the first grade up to college and beyond there is a continual stream of lectures on the ethics of Japan and national policy. Morals take the place of religious training in the schools. Since the war, such courses have become thought guidance.

Though religious training is not given in school, the official religions of Japan, Shintoism and Bhuddhism, are controlled by the Department of Education. Christianity has recently been included in this supervision. Though the money for their institutions may come from abroad, the Christian missionaries must follow the policy laid down by the Department of Education. Any teaching which may directly or indirectly criticise national policy would mean an immediate ban on the institution. Pacificism is included among the banned subjects.

Up to college years, it may be said that a Japanese student spends most of his time on languages. In the middle school he takes on two foreign languages. There has been much recent criticism of this over-stress on language. The criticism is justified as it is pratically impossible to get around Japan without Japanese. The Japanese are not apt at language though it is as much a fault of the system as the material. Students learn to read and write but seldom if ever to speak a foreign tongue. The classes are immense, personal attention is nil, the lecture system is relied upon and the teachers themselves can seldom properly pronounce the language they are teaching. The average Japanese student, however, is not drawn into this web of futility as after primary school most Japanese boys go to technical schools and the girls go to work. Only about two per cent. of Japan's 11,000,000 primary school students find their way up through middle schools and into colleges or universities. But even middle school students who are not preparing for college are required to study English.



Top—Students take a practical lesson on their school farm

Bottom—Archery practice in Girls' High School





A Middle School Building and Playground

University education is not impossible for the poorest of Japanese. Its costs are very low. The best university in the land—Tokyo Imperial University—is the cheapest. Life in such an institution is one of continuous study. Campus life as known in England and the United States is unknown in Japan. All Japanese students are "grinds". Students cling to their middle school associations and friends instead of making new ones in the University.

Graduation from a Japanese University means the time has come for job hunting but things are simplified for graduates of first ranking institutions, for big firms apply to the schools for young men. Examinations are given before graduation for business positions. Since the present Sino-Japanese War began there has been such a need, especially for men trained in technical fields, that nearly all graduates have jobs arranged for before their final examinations.

Even more important to-day than basic education in Japan is the personality and ideological training which reaches students under the supervision of the Department of Education. Beginning with the moral lectures which they receive from the first grade, the field has now been extended to include Japanese culture and polity. In fact, there is so much stress on things Japanese that an average Japanese, though well educated, knows practically nothing about anything not related to Japan. The Japanese mind which opened itself to the world in 1868 after 400 years of introversion is again turned inward. This is especially so since 1937. The war has let forth all the latent reactionary forces. Western culture, other than medicine and science, is condemned openly. European painting, dancing, ways of thought and social customs are castigated. Ballroom dancing has been made illegal.



Children of Elementary School gargling as a precaution against infectious diseases

The morals of the masses are supervised by the police but the Department of Education is also busy. There are prefectural Institutes for National Culture and Thought Guidance. The Department provides for a council whose function it is to develop the teaching and training in schools of national culture. In 1932, the Government Research Institute of National Culture was established under the personal direction of the Minister of Education. Its purpose is "to further the national culture and create a new needed culture". It collects data and trains teachers. These teachers now also are required to clarify the national polity to students.

One of the most interesting movements set afoot by the Department of Education is promotion of Pupils and Students Warfare Society. The purpose of this organization is to prevent agitation and unrest among students. Attention is given to students' financial and social conditions as well as to studies in this endeavour. Students who are found to be dangerous material are asked to attend a series of appropiate lectures for a year or longer—depending upon whether he satisfies his teachers. The more dangerous ones, of course, are sent to jail. It is the function of the Coaching Teaching system to destroy radical thoughts. Under this plan, large school classes are divided into groups of 20 or 30 students under a supervisor. These groups discuss the affairs of the day.

Nationalism is found in every bend of the Japanese educational system. More recently, under firebrand, handle-bar whiskered General Araki (Education Minister) there was an overhauling of the Tokyo Imperial University. The General demanded that all liberal-minded teachers and their text books be put out of the institution. These men and their ideas had been accepted for ten years or more. The University protested that it was an autonomous body which handled its own affairs. But the belligerent General won. He also had primary school histories rewritten in order than children might know Japan's true part in the China affair and its place in the world. The Japanese education system has indeed become a servant of militant thought.

The London County Council spends more on elementary education alone than the British Government in India does on sorts of education combined in the whole of British India

—*The "Modern" Review for February, 1941*

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

Smoke Nuisance In Calcutta

[By Sir Chandra Bose, L.M.S., *Retired Sanitary Officer, Corporation of Calcutta*]

THE chief blots of Calcutta are the dust, the mosquito and the smoke nuisances. Of these the dust nuisance has almost been allayed with the gradual paving of the footpaths and lining of the road surfaces with asphalt. The mosquito nuisance is being tackled as the result of the late Health Officer, Dr. F. T. Pearse's pioneer efforts by organisation of Mosquito Brigades, the gradual sanitary improvements of this city and the operations of the Improvement Trust and of the Mosquito Department after its reorganisation some years ago. The smoke nuisance, however, still continues in an aggravated form. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who was very fond of Calcutta, and beautified Calcutta in various ways wanted to make this City of palaces, the Queen of Asia by ridding this city of its smoke nuisance and with that end in view, he passed the smoke Nuisance Act, to control the smoke arising from mills and factories. He, however, left untouched the smoke arising from domestic hearths in this city.

The smoke from factories and mills, however, has since then been appreciably diminishing with their gradual electrification and their working with oil engines, but with the rapid expansion of the city and increase of the number of houses and *bustees*, the smoke nuisance has become so aggravated that it has now become a positive menace to public health, as this fair city remains enveloped by a dense cloud of smoke during the cold weather and at other seasons its atmosphere is charged with smoke more or less.

The effect of this upon the health of the citizens and specially of the female folks who have to remain indoors, has been disastrous (*vide* the late Health Officer, Dr. H. M. Crake's report) and no wonder that Tuberculosis which was rather an uncommon thing before has now been so very rampant.

Composition Of Smoke And Its Ill Effects

Ordinary smoke consists of unburned carbon particles, hydro-carbons and other pyroligneous bodies, some poisonous gases, mineral acids etc.

Domestic smoke is relatively rich in hydro-carbons and soot and owing to the presence of large proportion of tar adheres to any object upon which it falls and is very obnoxious and destructive. The presence of sulphur in the smoke contributes to the pollution of the atmosphere. It is found in the form of sulphur acids, carbon bisulphide, ammonium sulphide, etc. It has been estimated that the damage to the property by smoke is about 5 pounds per inhabitant per annum in England. Few realise the extent of the damage to property caused by smoke or the seriousness of the menace it holds out to public health. A smoky atmosphere directly irritates the upper respiratory passages and increases the mortality from pulmonary diseases. Both smoke and soot predispose pulmonary tuberculosis. A smoky atmosphere is a source of dirt, shuts out light and the ultra-violet rays of the sun which have germicidal property and exert other beneficial actions upon the health and constitution of a person. It has been estimated that in Calcutta daily over 50 tons of soot escape into and pollute the atmosphere.

Smoke also injures vegetation by choking up the stomata of the leaves and also by the action of the acid.

Cause Of Smoke

There are on a modest computation about 7,50,000 hearths which are fired twice every day. Coke is used in these hearths as a fuel which however gives out little or no smoke but to ignite the coke, dried cowdung cakes, wood chips or old rags

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A SCHOOL FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATORS

Cleveland inaugurated its first school of instruction for traffic violators on September 6, with a beginning class of 45. The sessions are held 3 nights every 2 weeks from 7 :00 to 9 :00, and the curricula consists of city traffic ordinances supplemented by safety films.

The school resulted from efforts of the Director of the Department of Public Safety and the Cleveland Safety Council. It was made possible by the active co-operation of judges of the traffic court, who have taken the stand that violators will be benefited more by attending this school than by being punished by either fines or imprisonment. A police captain, who is a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy and Northwestern University Traffic Institute, will supervise the school.

soaked in kerosene oil are set fire to and allowed to burn slowly.

In this process both in the morning and evening a large volume of smoke is produced which not only pollutes the atmosphere but soil clothings, beddings, furniture and all else around.

How To Prevent The Smoke Nuisance

With the introduction of gas and electricity in this city, this problem has become to a great extent easy of solution. There are in this city 71,488 pucca masonry houses and 5,067 *bustees* with a large number of huts in each. Generally the rich and the well-to-do occupiers of the pucca houses having regard to their means can justly be pursuaded to use electricity or gas as fuel and the cost would not be more than what they can bear. If the Gas and Electric Companies be induced to instal the necessary stoves and fittings at reduced rates and supply gas or electricity at special cheap rates for cooking purposes to the citizens as they do in case of manufacturing concerns, there would not be any appreciable increase of cost, considering that this would save the cost of lighting each hearth in the above mentioned way.

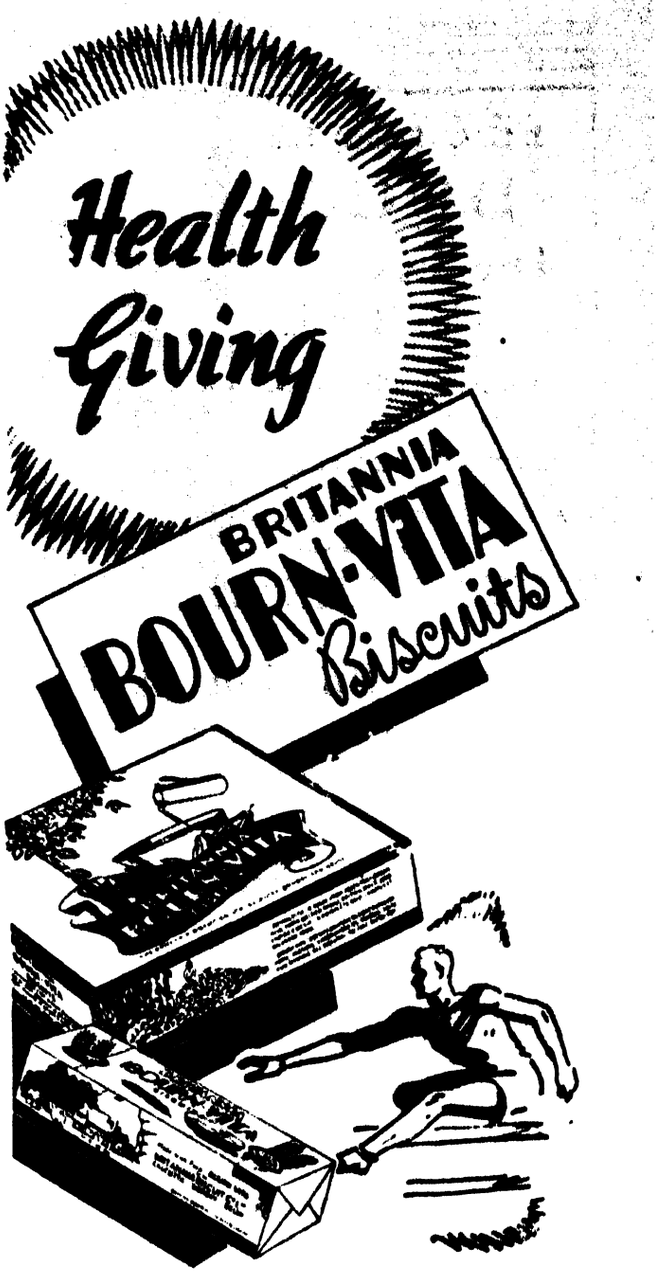
As regards people who would not use gas or electricity and men of moderate or poor means who live in *pucca* houses or *bustees*, they can ignite the coke of their hearth by means of charcoal cakes or balls (about a dozen would be sufficient) or wood charcoal being placed over the grating underneath the coke and set fire to by burning a very small quantity of paper etc., from underneath the grating of the hearth, or by placing a lighted kerosene or other oil lamp underneath the grating. This would not involve them any extra cost beyond what they incur at present which varies from annas eight to twelve annas per month for each hearth.

Necessary bye-laws should be framed under Section 478 of the Calcuta Municipal Act on the aforesaid lines. As persuasion is of no avail and as no reform can be initiated without penal laws, failure to comply with the provisions of the bye-laws should be made penal under Sections 488 and 489. The Health Officer should be empowered to administer these bye-laws and issue necessary notices giving him sufficient power to exercise his discretion in the beginning.

The Health Publicity Department of the Corporation should at the same time popularise these measures by distribution of leaflets and lantern lectures and actual demonstrations amongst the citizens in collaboration with the officers of the Smoke Nuisances Commission of the Government.

THE NEED OF NOISE ABATEMENT

Noise interferes with the efficiency of workers to the extent that it costs American business and industry $2,000,000 a day. . . . The elimination of unnecessary noise, or at least its reduction, in cities, offices and homes is the prime objective of the noise-abatement movement. Business is interested because it recognizes that quiet surroundings lead to better work and lower operating costs. The public is interested because it realizes that a quiet city is a pleasanter and more healthful place in which to live.—*The American City.*



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Building And Architecture In India

[By Raja Ram, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst. Mun. & Cy.E., F.R.San.I., etc.
Sometime Principal, Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee and Late Malarial Engineer, Indian Research Fund Association.]

PEOPLE in India do not yet fully realise that Buildings and Architecture are in the background of all human activity; they are true indices of health, wealth, national efficiency, and culture of a nation, and as such are indissolubly connected with all future and even present national planning and reconstruction.

A few mediaeval buildings like the Taj Mahal at Agra and some ancient temples and buildings might appeal to the emotional as the greatest architectural monuments in the country worthy of reverence and worship, but to the myriads of working men and women looking from the standpoint of national culture and welfare, a vista of architecturally and scientifically planned villages and towns with beautiful, healthy, and comfortable houses lining their cleanly built streets and roads, and enhancing the beauty of the countryside and landscape would obviously be far more valuable.

One has to admit that no progressive nation that wants to live and survive, and, therefore, keep pace with the times can stick indefinitely to any set type of building construction and architecture, no matter how beautiful and perfect they might have appeared at the time of their construction. The type and style will have to change with circumstances and times as well as with the discovery of new methods of construction, materials, and scientific inventions and discoveries. It is obvious that at the present moment owing to want of a proper organization full use is not being made of scientific discoveries that are continuously being made in many civilised countries of the world. In order to do so a Central Building Research Department with branches in all the provinces is necessary. The function of such a department would be not only to attempt to find methods of making the best possible use of existing materials, but also to improve them and discover new ones. The Building Research Department can be attached to the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Board of the Government. Furthermore for Building research, well-equipped laboratories for testing materials and properly trained research workers and directors would be necessary. The activities of the Building Research Department should include the study of all the subjects connected with buildings and architecture, and town and country planning, such as housing for various classes of people, building design, rural structures, arboriculture, planning of parks and gardens, internal decorations, effect of weather on buildings and their materials etc., etc. In order to popularise the discoveries of the Building Research Department and Information Bureau to advise the public on the subjects will also have to be set up.

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It is likely that during the course of research the Department may find it necessary off and on to consult educationists, sociologists, industrialists economists, health and military authorities; facilities for such consultation will have to be provided.

It may be pertinent to remark here that up to the present moment owing to her subordinate political position India has been following the lead of Great Britain almost blindly in all her scientific and engineering activities, though Indian scientists and advanced engineers have been conscious of the fact that in a large number of scientific and engineering matters Great Britain is often twenty years or so behind other advanced countries of the world, and India is fifty to a hundred years behind Great Britain. That being the case Indians ought in future to look for guidance in such matters to other countries of the world also.

So far as the existing engineering, technical, and architectural schools and colleges in India are concerned, their courses of instruction of building construction and architecture, if they have any, are not advanced and comprehensive enough, and the staff of some of them is hoary and ancient. Steps ought to be taken to overhaul them. It is also evident from the large number of candidates that are refused admission to engineering schools and colleges every year in this country that the existing accommodation in them is not adequate. Therefore, more and modern type of such institutions are required. Some of the bigger corporations and municipalities in India, like those of Calcutta, Karachi etc., can start classes for instruction in building and architecture and utilise the local and provincial talents for instruction in day and evening classes.

However, it is not the training of only architects and engineers that will solve our problems. The training and turning out of first class architectural draughtsmen and builders and masons is equally necessary for the newer type of work, for without them even the greatest engineer and architect would be helpless.

It may be remarked here in passing that so far as the public in India is concerned the problem of scientific engineering and architectural education did not exist in the past and does not exist even to the present day. The little consciousness that has been aroused amongst some of our countrymen about the call of architecture and scientific building is mainly due to the activities of such selfless and enthusiastic workers as Mr. Sris Chatterjee, the well-known architect of Calcutta.

But provision for professional education training such as has been mentioned above can not be an end in itself. Steps will have to be taken to bring the most modern technique into service in the Public Works Departments in India. Even when all that is required is done immediate results can not be expected. The beneficial effects of reforms will become evident only after twenty years or so of their introduction. By doing all that, we will be only preparing the ground for the coming of our greatest architects and builders in the future. In this connection it may be remarked that the incompetency of the officers in the present bureaucratic government does not very often produce immediate all-round inefficiency, which is more acutely felt by people who come long after they (the officers) have disappeared from the scene.

The main object of the suggestion made above is to develop and reconstruct our villages and towns of the present and the future. One is led thus to consider the feasibility and desirability of utilising the services of the very efficient and disciplined corps of Indian Sappers and Miners for such rural reconstruction after the War is over. According to a notification of the Army Department in India there will be within a short period an army of about 500,000 trained Indian soldiers. If including the Sappers, who are specially trained for building and allied work, 400,000 Indian soldiers can be employed on rural reconstruction in India an excellent start can be made. There are about 700,000 villages in India, and if 7,000 to 14,000 villages are reconstructed by the Sappers and soldiers in a year a programme of reconstruction spread over fifty to a hundred years can be drawn up.

This can be possible only if popular representative governments are formed at the centre, cooperating with the Provincial Governments of a similar type, without which the fruition of national planning and reconstruction will be a problem postponed *sine die*.

Before concluding this article it may not be out of place to briefly notice a remark and suggestion made by a distinguished officer of the Government of India at the last session of the Indian Roads Congress that educated Indians should render personal help in the building of *kutcha* village roads. If this suggestion is acted upon it will perpetuate amateurishness and, therefore, inefficiency. May one remind the distinguished officer that these are the days of specialisation and experts, and India can ill afford to encourage amateurishness in public works of the highest importance such as road construction.

LOSS TO BUILDING DEPARTMENT

The members of the Building Department assembled at a meeting on the 25th February to condole the untimely death of Mr. Saroj Kumar Chatterjee, Building Inspector. Councillor Dhirendra Nath Ghosh presided over the meeting and spoke in high terms about the qualities of head and heart of the deceased officer. Resolutions placing on record the Department's profound sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Chatterjee, Building Inspector, who rendered twenty-two years' faithful service to the Corporation and was one of the most popular members of the staff and conveying its deep sympathy with the members of the bereaved family.

The City Architect's Department was closed at 2 p.m. on the 25th instant, under orders of the Chief Executive Officer in honour of the deceased who expired at the Charmichael Medical College Hospital on the 23rd instant.

The meetings of the Buildings Committees Nos. I and II fixed for the 25th instant were adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

VIVEKANANDA BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Presiding at the 87th birth anniversary celebrations of Swami Vivekananda at the Calcutta University Institute on Saturday last, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan deprecated the growing tendency among young men and women to copy modern civilisation and advised them to be loyal to the ideals represented by Indian civilisation.

Was young India to remain satisfied with "this high-pressure machine civilisation" which had brought the world to its present unfortunate position, he asked. He appealed to young people to consider whether such a civilisation could be regarded as fundamentally sound and one worth copying and whether it was not time for them to get back to a civilisation whose principles were more just and sound than those of a wholly materialistic civilisation?

Sir Sarvapalli emphasised that Swami Vivekananda stood for what might be regarded as the spiritual equality of the whole humanity. Swami Vivekananda stood for that great ideal and that was the ideal represented by Indian civilisation. Swami Vivekananda thought of man in terms of a universal spirit.

"If you are radically-minded," concluded Sir Sarvapalli, "ask yourselves the question whether you are going to reduce man to the position of a mere political creature or a mere complex of social relations? If you believe in the vital divine spark in man, do not for a moment hesitate to accept the great truth of which Swami Vivekananda was a mighty exponent."

Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who also addressed the meeting, spoke on the various aspects of Vivekananda's services to India and the world.

Madame Sophia Wadia, Honorary Founder-Secretary, P. E. N. Club (India) and Editor, "Aryan Path," (Bombay) said that she was a great believer in such celebrations recalling the anniversary of great men who had spent their lives in service, more so when that service had been truly service of the soul and she believed in these celebrations because through them souls of living men could find their own inspiration, rekindling the flame of their own devotion and expressing itself in items of energation, resolve and determination.

When she thought of Swami Vivekananda her attention was struck by the name itself. "In the name itself, *Vivekananda*," she remarked, "we find a message for all of us, a message to apply practically in our own lives. Do we not need *Viveka*, discrimination, in relation to our mind? Do we not need *Anandam* in relation to equipose, calm and tranquility of our hearts, our feelings, our emotions? Let *Viveka* be the discipline of our mind's life and let *Anandam* be the discipline of our heart's life. And let the two find themselves united through *Vairagya*, dispassion, not the dispassion which manifests itself in indifference but the dispassion which transcends the egoism and the selfishness of the personality. Let these three things, *Viveka*, *Vairagya* and *Anandam* be a living message to them—*Viveka* to begin constructive efforts in relation to our mind and become creative in labour and service of humanity, *Vairagya*, dispassion which aims at curbing our selfishness and controlling the ebullition of our lower nature, and which will sustain our resolve and preserve our determination and then *Anandam*, joy, peace, supreme bliss, which will come when we resolve to give up the joy of the personality, the happiness of the mere feeling in separated tendencies."

MADAME WADIA ON SPIRITUAL DISCIPLINE

Madame Sophia Wadia, Honorary Founder-Secretary of the P. E. N. Club (India) spoke on "Spiritual Alchemy" at a women's meeting at the Y. W. C. A., 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 24th February.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women, the Bengal Moslem Ladies Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. Dowager Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mayurbhanj presided.

Madame Wadia said that love and service were the two great powers that existed in the world to-day. Great as those two powers were, when they combined they became greater and deeper still. As the alchemists of old transformed iron into gold, so spiritual alchemy transmuted the base metal of the lower nature of men and women into the high metal of spiritual nature. They should keep in mind the possibility of human evolution not only in terms of the ideals to be achieved but of the dangers and pitfalls which confronted them. It was up to each of them to learn that spiritual training and discipline which would teach them to curb their lower self and bring out their higher self.

The first step in spiritual alchemy, Madame Wadia remarked, was to become independent thinkers. In order to transmute that which was low in them the mind must be liberalized and the law of universality applied to one's mind. Problems should be approached from a universal point of view. They should bring forth from their human nature the very best and the highest. Men and women were makers of their own destiny, and they should so discipline themselves as to make their personality respond to the God within them.

ECONOMICS OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

A plea for adjusting the relation between the machinery and the man was put forward by Dr. B. C. Roy presiding over a meeting at the hall of the Commercial Museum, Corporation of Calcutta, on Sunday last when Dr. Sudhir Sen, Secretary, lately the head of the Research Section of the Rural Reconstruction Department of Visva-Bharathi, delivered a lecture on "Economics of the Handloom Industry."

Continuing Dr. Roy said that the cotton mills in Bengal need not be nervous about the development of handloom industry inasmuch as major portion of piecegoods used in Bengal was being imported from outside and even in Bengal some of the mills were passing into the hands of non-Bengalees. Dr. Roy was of opinion that the problem of mass unemployment could not be solved unless the idle hours of those engaged in agriculture were utilizing in some cottage industry. Dr. Roy thought that a great responsibility lay on the Bengali consumers and observed in this connection that those who could not afford to purchase *Khaddar* might help thousands of weavers in Bengal by purchasing handloom products.

Dr. Roy also referred to the difficulties experienced by the weavers, who were often compelled to purchase yarn at a high price and he thought if some capitalists could invest in running a mill for producing yarn for the weavers, a great headway might be made in this direction.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi, Officer-in-charge of the Museum, said that State aid in this behalf was essential.

With a view to giving adequate protection to handloom industry the speaker of the evening Dr. Sen suggested that all designs approved by a Handloom Weaver's Association should be patented so that the mills could be legally prevented from imitating them. Besides establishment of such an association, Dr. Sen advocated the foundation of an industrial arts school where designs suitable not only for the handloom industry but also for other cottage industries would be systematically studied on the lines followed in a German Kunstgewerbaschule. Such a marriage between art and economics, he said, will considerably reinforce the prospects of most of our cottage industries. Dr. Sen also suggested the creation of a body like All-India Spinners Association, of course with a moderately paid staff, for marketing of the handloom products and observed that the ultimate guarantee of the future of the handloom industry, as of every other indigenous industry organised either on cottage or on factory basis, lay in the support of the consumers whose responsibility in this country was all the greater because in every other country the Government of the land was a jealous guardian of the economic interests of the nation.

TRAFFIC CONTROL IN DALHOUSIE SQUARE

"One way" traffic in a clock-wise direction in and around Dalhousie Square, better described as the "office quarter" of the city, is the latest scheme propounded by the Commissioner of Police for solving the traffic problems in the area.

The scheme is already engaging the attention of the authorities concerned and the different Chambers and commercial bodies have been requested to submit their views on it.

In his letter the Police Commissioner states that, in addition to the existing problems, the opening of the new approach road to the Howrah Bridge must be taken into consideration. Briefly, it is proposed that traffic (with the exception of tramway traffic) should proceed in a clock-wise direction around Dalhousie Square. This would mean that traffic going out of Koilaghat Road would be compelled to turn left, and that, traffic proceeding from south to north along Old Court House Street would have to turn left at the Mangoe Lane crossing.

Likewise, traffic proceeding from east to west along Bowbazar Street would have to turn left at Dalhousie Square crossing and traffic running north to south from Clive Street would have to turn left at the Dalhousie Square crossing.

It is, however, not intended to interfere with traffic in Lyons Range, but traffic around St. Andrew's Church would be "one way" and must be changed so that on the road to the west of St. Andrew's Church, traffic would be from south to north only and on the road to the east of the church it would be from north to south.

ASTANGA AYURVEDA VIDYALYA

The Silver Jubilee of the Jamini Bhusan Astanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya was celebrated on last Saturday at the premises of the Vidyalaya. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan presided over the function. On this occasion the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Sinha of Raipur also laid the foundation stone of Sir Manmatha Nath X'ray Annexe, which is built up for housing apparatus to be set up for the treatment of tubercular patients.

Several distinguished speakers including the President paid a tribute to the services which the institution had been doing to rehabilitate the science of Ayurveda on the foundation of modern achievements.

"SUBHAS DAY" IN CALCUTTA

Men and women belonging to different castes and creeds reiterated their faith in the leadership of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and prayed for his safety and health in numerous and largely attended public meetings held on Sunday afternoon in different parks and squares in the city and in the suburbs in observance of the "All-India Subhas Day".

A large number of processions organised on this occasion by the different District Congress Committees, the Bengal Provincial Forward Bloc and Forward Bloc Students' Bereau paraded the main thoroughfares of the city and terminated at Sraddhananda Park where the meeting commenced amid prolonged shouts of *Bande Mataram* and *Subhas Chandra ki Jai*. Mr. Rajendra Chandra Deb presided over the meeting.

At the close of the meeting a big procession came out of the Sradhananda Park, paraded several streets and terminated at College Street.

A similar meeting held in connection with the "Subhas Day" at Hazra Park on Sunday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Phanindranath Brahma, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta.

Speakers at the different meetings expressed their deep concern at the sudden disappearance of Mr. Bose and pointed out that the only way they could show their love and respect to their beloved leader was to have the same mission and objective in life as that was Mr. Bose's, namely, the attainment of the independence of the country.

PROPOSED INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to select a site in the suburbs of Calcutta for the proposed Infectious Diseases Hospital met for the first time on Sunday at Writers Buildings under the presidentship of Maj-Gen. P. S. Mills, Surgeon-General, Bengal.

After a discussion on the matter the members visited the Manicktola area and inspected a site there.

(Continued on page 522)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

SYLHET MUNICIPALITY

In view of the impending general election of the Sylhet Municipality, the Government of Assam have decided not to undertake, for the present, the scheme for the extension of the Municipal Area. It is further understood that the local authorities have recommended June 25th as the date for general election.

HINDU MAHASABHA SUCCESS AT MALDAH

All the eight Hindu Mahasabha candidates have been declared elected to the Maldah Municipality. Several hundred youngmen gathered at the different election booths with Hindu Sabha flags resulting in the withdrawal of the rival candidates.

BUILDING CONTROL IN DELHI

A Bill to control "ribbon" development in New Delhi's environs was introduced in the Central Assembly on the 25th February, by Mr. J. D. Tyson, Secretary, Education, Health and Lands.

It was explained that at present there is no legal power to control building development along the main roads in the Delhi province outside the Delhi and New Delhi municipal areas. Extra-municipal areas adjoining the main roads leading to important towns had obvious attractions as building, the occupant's of buildings in such areas could enjoy many of the amenities of town life without sharing the burden of municipal taxation of being subject to the control that ensured good sanitation or well-ordered development.

For example, uncontrolled development of roadside areas outside the municipal limits of New Delhi already threatened to become a serious obstacle to the future systematic expansion of New Delhi—an expansion which the growth of population was certain to render inevitable in the coming years.

The Bill enabled necessary control to be exercised over areas adjacent to main roads in order to prevent such problems developing in Delhi province. The Bill also included provision for control by means of licenses of the use of land for brick-fields and other similar purposes.

MINORITIES IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

A move to secure larger representation of the minority communities by redistribution of municipal wards on a communal basis suffered a defeat at a recent meeting of the Bombay Corporation. The redistribution scheme was embodied in a resolution of a member of the Muslim League Party.

Complaining of inadequate representation of minority communities on account of sub-division of wards in a manner by which packed localities of a particular community are divided, the resolution demanded that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report as to how best it can be possible to secure proper representation of all communities without creating new constituencies.

The complaint of inadequate representation fell flat before the arguments of Mr. M. N. Talpade based on statistics. He established that for every 3,000 Hindus there was one representative. In that ratio the quota of Muslims should be 15, but actually they have 17 to-day. The same was the case with the Parsis. He, therefore, found no point in the complaint.

The proceedings on the motion took a different turn when Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Labour Member of the Corporation, put forward the plea that it was the labouring section of the population which has the lowest representation. He pointed out that for nearly two and a half lakhs of workers there were only four members barring reserved seats.

—Calcutta News & Views

(*Continued from page* 521)

The Committee will meet again shortly and inspect other sites in the east and north suburbs of the city.

Those present at the meeting included Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, Director of Public Health, Bengal; Lt.-Col. B. G. Mallya, Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School; and Dr. S. N. Ghosh, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

ACHARYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA

A *khaddar* towel, *dhoti*, bedsheet and a handmade *khaddar* bag were presented to Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy on the occasion of the 80th birthday by Mr. J. N. Basu on behalf of the Sir Gooroodas Institute at Narkeldanga on Sunday last, when the seven-day celebration of the anniversary of the Institute was closed. Replying to the felicitations, Sir P. C. Roy said that in Bengali the word eighty also meant *asi*, and he was feeling the call from the other land. He further said that he would be really honoured if he could gain some place in the heart of his countrymen.

Sir P. C. Roy also declared the industrial exhibition of the institute closed.

LATE SWAMI TRIGUNATITYA OF BELUR MATH

At the the Anniversary Meeting of the Swamiji held by the Vivekananda Society at 77, Hari Ghose, on Saturday last, Swami Vamo Devanandaji of Belur Math delivered an interesting lecture on the life of Revered Swami Trigunatitananda before a big audience. It was unanimously resolved at the meeting that with a view to perpetuating the holy memory of the Swamiji—an illustrious devotee of Sree Ramkrishna and founder of the first Hindu Temple of America (San Francisco), the blind lane leading from premises Nos. 166D to 166, Upper Circular Road, which was his residential place—be named after him.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

The Budget Estimates

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to suggest that provision should be made in the Budget for the ensuing year for the following on the following grounds under the following Sections of the Calcutta Municipal Act :—

(1) Acquisition of land and buildings for the purpose of opening out of congested and unhealthy area and improvement thereof and erection of sanitary dwelling for the working and poorer classes under Section 468 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and improvement of insanitary *bustees* and erection of sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes under Section 351 of the said Act.

Bustee owners are enforced to open out roads, construct drains and execute other improvement works at heavy costs, but the Calcutta Corporation appears to be indifferent in the discharge of their duties imposed under Sections 468 and 351 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. These works can be done by raising a loan of five lakhs of rupees on interest at 4 per cent. per annum and this is the proper time to do so, as the money market in Bengal is very dull due to operation of the Money Lenders Act and the Bengal Agricultural Debators Act and specially restriction in the export and import of goods due to outbreak of the Great War.

(2) Purchase and maintenance of stud bulls for improvement of breed of cattle under Section 427 of the said Act.

This will improve the supply of pure milk in Calcutta.

(3) Establishment and maintenance of Veterinary Charitable Dispensaries in Calcutta under Section 477 of the said Act.

The rate of cattle mortality in Calcutta is very heavy and milk of the diseased cows and buffaloes causes the out-break of Phthisis and other dangerous diseases.

(4) Construction and maintenance of Industrial Schools under Section 477 of the said Act.

Time has come when industrial education should be granted with a view to develop Indian industries.

(5) Extension of Sankar Bose Road towards west to meet Alipore Road in accordance with the alignment long prescribed by the Corporation under Section 306 of the said Act.

It is regrettable that no new road has been constructed in the Alipore Ward since 1924 and the Calcutta Improvement Trust has not executed any improvement work in the said Ward.

(6) Construction of wooden foot-bridge over the Tolly's Nullah connecting Rashbehari Avenue with Chetla Central Road.

This is most urgent as the construction of a permanent bridge will be delayed due to the outbreak of the War.—Yours etc.

A. D. AUDDY,

15/A, Chetla Road, Alipore,
Calcutta, the 20th February, 1941.

LOSS TO MOTOR VECHICLES DEPARTMENT

Councillor Mohammad Israil writes :—

The Motor Vehicles Department suffered loss by the death of Syed Jumma Mia on the 20th February. He was an able worker, who was never afraid of hard work. He served the Calcutta Corporation for about 20 years and he was regarded as the best friend of his co-workers. He came of a respectable family of Saistabad of Barisal and in his private life he was kind and always ready to help any man in difficulty.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

Suit For Damages

Whether the Secretary of State was properly impleaded as a party along with the Administrator of the Lahore Municipality was the important point of law decided on the 14th February, by a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh and Mr. Justice Ram Lall when Their Lordships passed a decree for Rs. 11,700 against both the Secretary of State and the Administrator, Lahore Municipality.

The plaintiffs in this case, Mst. Taj Bibi and others, sued the Municipal Committee through the Administrator and the Secretary of State for India in Council on the ground that the plaintiffs' house had been damaged by water leaking from the municipal pipes and certain ferrules which had entered the foundations of the plaintiffs' house causing the building to sink and a portion of it to fall down. The result according to the plaintiffs, was that the whole house became unsafe for public safety and the Administrator accordingly served on the plaintiffs a notice under Section 114 of the Punjab Municipal Act on 9th November, 1936 to demolish the building in question. Therefore, according to the plaintiffs, the house could not be repaired but had to be rebuilt and the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 14,000 damages as cost of rebuilding the house and Rs. 450 on account of damages for loss of rent for a certain period.

The trial court held on the evidence produced that the damage was due to the leakage of water caused by the breaking of three ferrules. It also held that the breaking of these three ferrules was due to the negligence of the Lahore Municipality. It therefore passed a decree for Rs. 13,790 with proportionate costs against both the defendants. Against this decision the Administrator and the Secretary of State appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships deciding the appeals as well as the law point involved, as mentioned above, observed :—

"After hearing the counsel appearing for Administrator and the Advocate-General on behalf of the Secretary of State and the counsel for plaintiffs, we are quite clear that evidence shows that the damage was due to water getting into the foundations of the house owing to the breaking of these ferrules, thereby causing subsidence of the foundations resulting in the plaintiffs' house being damaged.

"There is, however, evidence showing that the method of connecting pipes with ferrules in the Lahore area and in other places in India is defective inasmuch as the connection

is made with galvanised iron pipes instead of coper pipes, the result being that a small subsidence of soil may cause ferrules to break.

"It is on the record that the Municipality have kept no plans of the water pipes of private connections throughout the city as required under the rule, and therefore, in the last 30 years, at any rate, if not more the mains and the ferrules have not been inspected by the Municipal Committee.

"Coupling all these facts together a strong probability is raised sufficient in our opinion to base a finding that the cause of the breaking of the ferrules was due to the negligence of the Municipal Committee, and that, therefore, the Administrator of the Municipal Committee as its successor was liable for the damages for the same.

SECRETARY OF STATE AS A PARTY

"We now come to the more difficult point, namely, as to whether the Secretary of State was the proper person to be joined with the Administrator of Lahore Municipality, in the suit. The contention of the learned Advocate-General is that no such provision is made in Section 238 of the Punjab Municipal Act that the property of the Municipality vests in His Majesty for the purposes of the Province and that His Majesty cannot be considered the representative of the Municipal Committee which has been superseded and the Secretary of State cannot be considered the proper person to be sued in respect of any claims against His Majesty, if such exist.

"In reply the learned counsel for the plaintiffs contends that Section 238 deals with a case where only the executive or representative of the Municipality had been superseded. The Municipality itself still exists. Its successor for the purposes of Administration is the Administrator. Its successor for the purposes of holding the property that vested in the Municipal Committee is His Majesty for the purposes of the Province. His Majesty, therefore, can be sued as being the legal representative of statutory heir of the superseded and non-existent Corporation and the Secretary of State is the only person who can be sued for any claim against His Majesty as representing the Crown.

"The matter is not free from difficulty, but we would consider on the whole that the argument of the learned counsel for the respondents is correct. It is true that His Majesty hold this property for the purposes of the Province. At the same time the section says that if the Municipal Committee is reconstituted, His Majesty will re-deliver the property to the Municipal Committee so reconstituted. It is sufficient to hold that His Majesty, if we may say so with all respect, is constituted as a statutory heir to the property of the Municipal Committee and therefore that property in his hands is still liable for the liabilities of the Municipal Committee. The only way in which His Majesty or the Crown can be sued in India is by a suit against the Secretary of State. We would, therefore, hold that the Secretary of State was properly impleaded as a party in this case.

"The result is that we would accept this appeal and give a decree to the plaintiffs for Rs. 11,000 with proportionate costs throughout against both defendants. The plaintiffs will have 6 per cent. per annum interest on this sum from the date of the institution of the suit till the date of realisation."

CORPORATION SCAVENGERS AND LABOUR UNION

FOR EXTENSION OF SERVICE TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

A general meeting of the members of the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union was held on the 16th February, 1941, at Beckbagan and the following resolutions were passed by the members unanimously :—

(1) That the Mayor, Aldermen and other Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation be requested to sanction further extension of service to Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer for his good work for the rate-payers and all employees working in the Corporation of Calcutta . . . .

(2) That the attention of the Mayor and the Councillors be drawn to the sanction of dearness allowances to Government servants which has been recently announced in the newspapers and approved of by the Government to be paid to the employees working under them. Further, it may be seen that the Bombay and Madras Railway authorities recently sanctioned the dearness allowances to their low-paid servants. Under the circumstances this meeting request the Corporation to make an immediate sanction of dearness allowances to the low-paid employees of the Corporation.

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 25th January, 1941, at 10-30 a.m.

Present :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, *Chairman*, Mr. A. J. Thompson, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique and Sir Hari Sanker Paul, KT.

OBJECTIONS COMMITTEE

With reference to Resolution No. 9 of the Board Meeting held on the 18th January, 1941, the Board considered the Chairman's note of the 20th January, 1941, and *decided* by majority to appoint, under Section 20(1) (iii) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, C.I.E., as a member of the Committee to hear objections to Improvement Scheme No. LIV (Topsia), Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, dissenting.

MANIKTALA IMPROVEMENT

The Board considered and approved of the reports and preliminary estimates for engineering works and land acquisition, submitted by the Chief Engineer and the Chief Valuer, for Scheme No. V—Maniktala (from Upper Circular Road to Ultadanga Main Road), framed in pursuance of the Board's Resolution No. 13 at their meeting on the 7th September, 1940.

Preliminary estimates for the scheme are as follows :—

	Rs.
Land, Gross	28,00,000
Recovery	9,00,000
Nett	19,00,000
Engineering Works	7,47,000

The Board resolved that the scheme, as framed, should be adopted and that it should be published, under Section 43 of the Calcutta Improvement Act.

AIR CONDITIONING

With reference to Resolution No. 23 of the Board Meeting, held on the 18th January, 1941, it was reported that both Messrs. Army and Navy Stores, Limited and Messrs. Volkart Brothers had confirmed their quotations for air conditioning Chairman's room and that order was being placed with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for installing carrier system with structural alterations at Rs. 2,686.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 22nd February, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 851 against 864 and 892 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 226. The general death-rate of the week was 38·7 per mille against 33·9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd February, 1941, was 716 against 765 and 774 in the two preceding weeks. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There were 138 deaths from small-pox during the week against 198 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 29 and 64 respectively against 31 and 75 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 37·3 per mille per annum.

There were 33 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 35·5.

There were 126 deaths from respiratory diseases against 126 in the previous week.

There were 56 deaths from tuberculosis against 51 in the previous week.

There were 139 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 135 against 99 and 118 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 18 from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 5 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 49·4 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 46·1.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 23 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 22nd February, 1941.

District	Premises No.	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
I	316, Cornwallis Street ...	1	18 12-40
	27-1, Furriapuker Street ...	1	9-12-40
	12, Brindabon Mullick 1st Lane	1	19-12-40
	4, Mohendra Gossain Lane	1	23-12-40
	P. 47, Scheme XXXVII C. I. T.	1	6-1-41
	P. 71, Do. ...	1	6-1-41
	2-1-1, Sham Sqr. Lane ...	1	6-1-41
	2-1, Jadu Mitter Lane ...	1	15-1-41
	14-D, Santi Ghose Street	1	15-1-41
	1-5, Grey Street ...	1	16-1-41
	17, Bolai Singhee Lane ...	1	20-1-41
	14, Ram Kissen Das Lane	1	20-1-41
	17, Bolai Singhee Lane ...	1	28-1-41
	P. 41, Scheme VII-H, C.I.T.	2	29 1 41
	1, Munsipara Lane ...	1	29-1-41
	23, Simla Road ...	1	29-1-41
	5-A, Natherbagan Lane ...	1	3 -41
	4-A, Hari Pal Lane ...	1	31-1-41
	64-A & B, Joy Mitter St.	1	31-1-41
	48-A, B & C, Sanker Halder Lane	1	31-1 41
	6-C, Nivedita Lane ...	1	31-1-41
II	2, David Joseph Lane ...	1	6-2-41
	6C Arpuli Lane ...	1	8-2-41
	29A, Wellington Street ...	1	8-2-41
	29B, Do. ...	1	8-2-41
	35-1, Jeliapara Lane ...	1	18- -41
	P. 18 (portion) & 19, Sch. VII-E, C. I. T.	1	25-2-41

1941

CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT GUIDE

MARCH 1—MARCH 6

METRO	...	The Letter
LIGHT HOUSE	...	When The Daltons Rode
NEW EMPIRE	..	The Lady In Question
CHITRA	...	Nartaki
UTTARA	...	Nimai Sannyas
NEW CINEMA	...	Pagal
PARADISE	...	Bandhan
PURNA	...	Nimai Sannyas
MINERVA	...	Narsi Bhagat
GLOBE	...	My Son, My Son!
SREE	..	Rajkumarer Nirbashan

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NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1941, for the supply of :—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Mutton and Lamb; & (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1941, to the 31st March, 1942, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটীশ ইণ্ডিয়া ষ্টীম্ নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড্।

ইং ১৯৪১ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪২ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ্চ পর্য্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিণ্ডসে ষ্ট্রীটস্থিত ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ড টেণ্ডার ১৯শে মার্চ্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্য্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে। (১) ফল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড্; (৩) ডিম্ব; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড্ ডিস্; (৭) বিফ্; (৮) মটন ও লেম্ব; এবং (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেণ্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক ফরম্ আছে। প্রত্যেক ফরমের মূল্য ১৲ টাকা মাত্র। যাঁহারা টেণ্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ষ্ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিনন্ মেকেঞ্জি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান ফরম্ পাইবেন।

দর সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেণ্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m on Saturdays Price Rs. 2 per set

1. Supply of milk and barley water to different milk kitchens and outside institutions during 1941-42.

2. Supply of milk at different Maternity Homes and Kalighat and Monsatala Hospitals during 1941-42.

3. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

4. Supply of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Injections, etc., during 1941-42.

5. Supply of dietary articles during 1941-42.

6. Supply of anti-meningococus serum during 1941-42.

7. Supply of registers for house water meters.

8. Supply of cart number-plates and Drivers' Ticket for 1941-42.

9. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas during 1941-42.

10. Supply of carts for removal of stores during 1941-42.

11. Painting of electric lamp posts in different streets of Calcutta.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 5th March, for 3 and 4 on 6th March, for 5 and 6 on 7th March, for 7 and 8 on 11th March, for 9 on 12th March, and for 10 and 11 on 18th March, 1941. The rates quoted in tender for 1 to 7 and 9 to 11 are to hold good for three months and those quoted in tenders for 8 for two months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over fortnight in the execution of agreement in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 26th February, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District I (Proper) Only.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer on the 4th March, 1941, up to 2 p.m. Tenders in duplicate for each work must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for reformation of existing road on the western side of Tram track in Upper Circular Road and Cornwallis Street between Raja Bazar Tram Depot and Galiff Street in connection with Tramway Extension."

The specifications and the departmental rates may be seen in the District Engineer I's Office, during office hours.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 25th February, 1941

License for purchasing Fats and Guts.

1. Offers are invited and will be received in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of fats" by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. of 10th March, 1941, for the privilege of purchasing fats from the butchers within Tangra Slaughter House for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1941. A lump sum of Rs. 300 has been fixed for the said privilege for the whole period or any part thereof. The fee must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offer. As regards condition of license, etc., particulars may be had on application to the Health Officer.

2. Offers in sealed covers and superscribed "Offers for the purchase of guts" are invited and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. of 10th March of 1941 for the privilege of purchasing guts from the butchers within Bhowanipore, Chitpore, Halsibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for a period of one year from 1st April, 1941. A lump sum of Rs. 1,000 has been fixed for the said privilege for the whole period or any part thereof. The lump sum fee must be paid to the Corporation Treasury in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offer by each successful tenderer. The approved tenderers shall carry on the business in one of the four rooms of Tangra Slaughter House to be allotted to each of them. For further particulars and conditions of license, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.
The 27th February, 1941.

Re-naming Of Street

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a lane in Ward No. 4:—

Chaltabagan Second Lane to be renamed and called "Vaishnav Sammilani Lane."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th February, 1941.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 300 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 40 ft. projected public street from Chingreehatta Lane through premises No. 36/1, Tangra Road to Hughes Road, in Ward 18.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 21st March, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st February, 1941.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the Public Auction to be held on the 8th March, 1941, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. punctually :—

1. Two wooden chests.
2. One wooden chest (small).
3. One tin box.
4. Eleven China Mati pipes.
5. One deck chair frame.
6. Two umbrellas.
7. One small wooden box.
8. One Dholoki.
9. One small Biri stand.
10. One Pan stand.
11. One small hurricane.
12. One small stool.
13. Two cycle wheels.
14. One brass Hata.
15. One iron Kara.
16. One cycle handle.
17. Four iron Sika.
18. One brass Gamla.
19. One brass Ghoti.
20. Two small brass Batis.
21. One small iron Kara.
22. One small hammer.
23. Five pieces weights.
24. One small scale.
25. One small aluminium dekchi.
26. One cycle mudguard.
27. One wooden Khat.
28. Three wooden Taktaposh.
29. One small wooden Taktaposh.
30. Two wooden stool.
31. One Ghara (brass).
32. Two aluminium Thala.
33. Two glasses (brass).
34. Two Ghati (brass).
35. Wooden door.
36. Gamla.
37. Two electric brackets.
38. One wooden table.
39. One fown box.
40. Four old records.
41. One big range.
42. Two corrugate tins.
43. One pipe (iron).

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 25th February, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that Sk. Sherafat Ali has applied for registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stall No. 7 in Suet Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of other two recorded occupiers of the stall *viz.* :—Mr. Ershad Ali Mirday and Mr. Mansur Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Anwar Ali for the registration of his name in place of Sk. Belait Ali (deceased) in respect of Stalls Nos. 12—13 in the Egg Range, S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 15th February, 1941.

Cancellation of Alignment

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have by a resolution dated the 15th January, 1941, cancelled the portion, affecting premises No. 27, Gun Foundry Road and 29, Barrackpore Trunk Road of the alignment of the projected public street varying in width from 16 ft. to 20 ft. from Gun Foundry Road to Seal's Garden Lane in Ward 32 which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 6th July, 1938.

A copy of the plan showing the portion cancelled may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th February, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to Section 190 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for additional costs to be imposed if the bills are not paid within seven days from the date of presentation. Their attention is also invited to Section 191 of the Act which provides for moveable articles to be held under distraint and sold if the bills are not paid within seven days after the service of notices of demand. They are therefore requested to pay up their dues early as under the provisions of Section 149 of the said Act the rate bills for a quarter fall due and become payable within "the 15th of the first month of the quarter, to which they relate."

Defaulting ratepayers should note that if the arrears of rates are not paid when the bills are presented for payment, "action will be taken for their recovery under the provisions of the law."

Applications for reconsideration of assessment including those now pending will not be considered unless full payment of all the arrears is made by the applicants. If not paid up, steps for the recovery of such arrears will be taken under the provisions of law as in any other case.

J. C. MUKERJEA.
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th January, 1941.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

Separate sealed tenders in duplicate superscribed "Annual Tenders" and addressed to the Chairman for the supply of the following articles and execution of the following works and contracts for one year commencing from 1st April, 1941, to 31st March, 1942, are invited and will be received by the Secretary to the Municipality upto 2 p.m. on the 7th March, 1941 :—

The amount noted against each item should be deposited in cash to the Cashier as earnest money for the tender for the said item on or before 2 p.m. of the 6th March, 1941.

		Rs.
1.	Engine-room requirements	200
2.	Oils & Greases	100
3.	Alumino Ferric and Precipitant	1,000
4.	Petty works below Rs. 200. (Northern and Southern Divisions.)	100 for each division.
5.	Removal of cinders from Howrah Water Works at Serampore	50
6.	Sinking and re-sinking of tube-wells ...	100
7.	Lighting Oil Lamps	200
8.	Depot Metals (Northern & Southern Divisions)	500 for each division.

Each tender must be accompanied by a Cashier's certificate on the tender form to the effect that the earnest money required as above has been deposited. The earnest money shall be forfeited if the accepted tenderer withdraws his tender or when the tender is accepted either in full or in part, neglects or refuses to execute an agreement within a fortnight from the date of intimation to him of the acceptance of the tender and to deposit in cash at the time of execution of the agreement 10 per cent. of the tendered amount as security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Tender forms and schedules are obtainable from the Stores Department of this Municipality on payment of one anna -/1/- and eight -/8/- annas per copy respectively. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate in the specified forms and schedules purchased from the Municipality and tenders in any other form shall not be accepted. The conditions and requirements mentioned in the tender forms and schedules must be complied with. No tenders will be considered unless they are in the same unit as specified. Articles to be supplied and works to be done should conform to the descriptions given and specifications in force in this Municipality. In cases where samples have to be deposited articles supplied must be of the same quality as the samples. Such samples should be properly sealed and stamped and delivered on or before the last date for submission of tenders.

Tenders submitted incomplete in detail, not in accordance with the condition of this notice or with any unauthenticated additions or alterations in the rates or which are unsigned may not be considered.

The specifications as to the articles to be supplied or works to be executed and conditions of contract and supply and any other necessary information shall be furnished on application to the office of the undersigned on any working day between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. except Saturday.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept tenders whole or in part and to distribute the work under each item between more than one contractor. The quantities given are their approximate requirements and they reserve the right to take in excess quantities to the extent of 20 per cent. above the schedule or none at all. They do not bind themselves to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender or to assign any reasons for the same.

P. R. MUKHERJEE,
Engineer.

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA—DACCA.

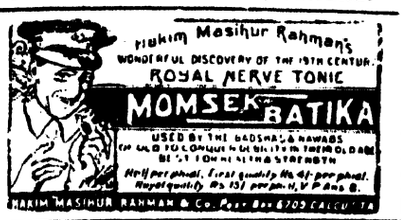
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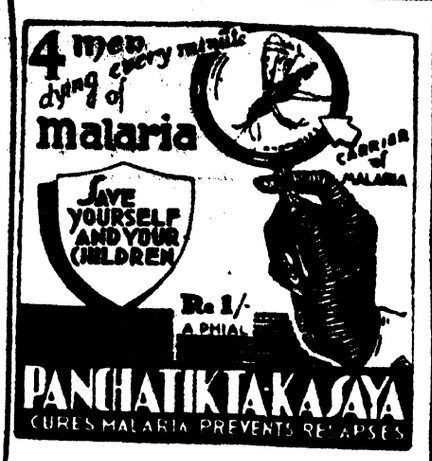
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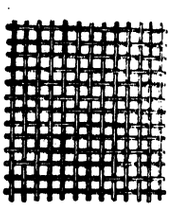
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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Acting Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga,

Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office : 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices :— 11-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place,—J. K. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting — Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad Ellis Bridge Branch) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla,

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office : DINAJPORE

Branches : CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA

5 & 6, Hare Street

Phone Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch :—Narainganga.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security : Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted : Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE

RESERVED

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT :—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK :—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS :—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone : Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2290 (3 lines) 8-3, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business :—

Rate of Interest on Deposits.
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3. Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches :—HOWRAH, BALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE.

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
8, Esplanade East, Calcutta
Phone : Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE

STRENGTH SECURITY

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AND BRANCHES

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD. 1926. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone : Cal. 2078.
8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.
Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches.—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.
Telegram : BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director :—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office :—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone : Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches :—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office :—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone : Cal. 1818 Telegram : "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1928.
Head Office :—CHITTAGONG.
Branches : CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office : 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone : Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, *Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.*

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna.
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.
3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta
PHONE : B. B 6419

THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
Head Office—SYLHET
Branches :—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

ESTD. 1923 Phone : Cal. 360
NEW ORIENT BANK LTD.
Head Office :—COMILLA.
Calcutta Branch :—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1906
Head Office :—PURI
Calcutta Office :—2, Dalhousie Square
Phone : Cal. 2718
Branches :—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

SPACE
RESERVED

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office :—8, Clive Street, Calcutta
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches :—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2651
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch :—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director.*

Phone : Cal. 3486
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class From	3rd Class To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. ...	0 12 0			
MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 12 0		0 12 0	
Leg ,, ...	0 .8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...	0 9 0	0 10 0		

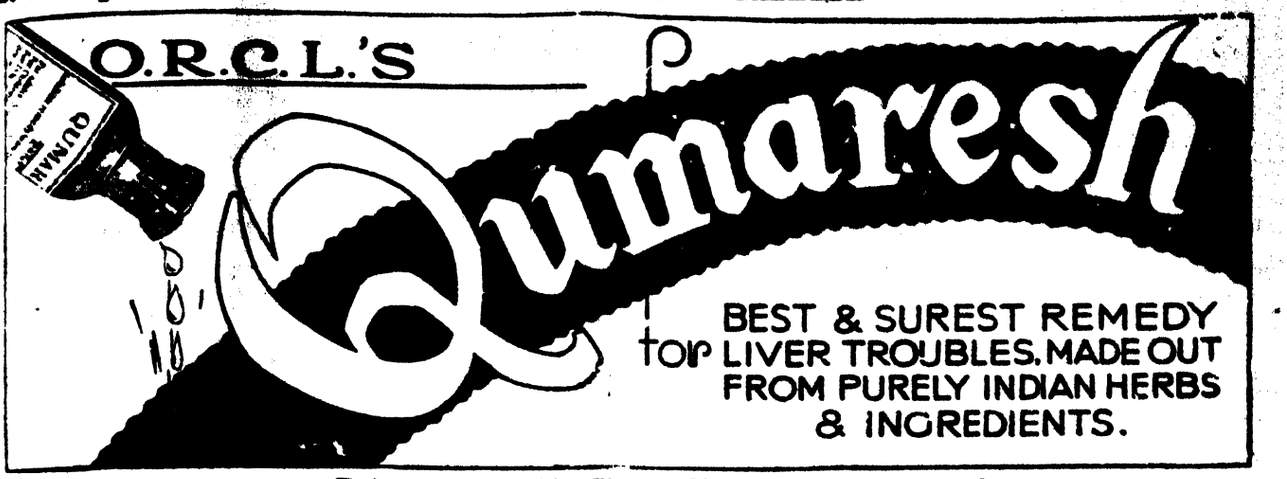

USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 8	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

HIGH CLASS
LEATHER GOODS,
SUITCASES, SHOES, Etc.
ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMY
CURING &
MOUNTING
DERMIS
72, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 9	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	
Ginger ,, ...		0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 8 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime petty per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Muzaffarpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Looket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Mash melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mask melon „ (Lucknow		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Py[illegible] (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhasb ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussemi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 16—20...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16— 0 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10
Tamarind per seer —	0 2 0	0 3
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...	0 12 0	1 8
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7	0 8
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb.	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,,	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe		
Do. without roe		
Mullet per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish	0 12 0	0 14 0
Other fish	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,,	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb.		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,,		
Do. Overland ,,		
Do. Bandel per lb.		
Do. Cheddarn ,,		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,,		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb.	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chintsakkar per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Ka[illegible]ice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer		
Golab Soru Rice	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,,		0 3 0
Mung sona ,,	0 4 0	
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb.	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,,	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,,	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,,	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,,	0 6 0	0 6 6
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case		
Snowflake ,,		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Victoria ,, ,,		
Do. ,, Bulk		
Elephant ,, Tin	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small		
Owl ,, Tin		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk		
White Rose per tin		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet / Milk Chocolates slab	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 13 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		3 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin		0 6 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —		1 6 0
Skimmed Milk ...		1 2 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...		1 6 0
Do. ...		5 12 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.		1 6 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb. — ...		1 0 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresake per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Scissor per pkt. ...		0 3 0
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		
Cavender per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb		3 3 0

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 12 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.		
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ½ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 12 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			
H. 12	0 8 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	1 6 0
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	1 3 0
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cabbage each	0 0 6	0 2 0
Cauliflower each		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 2 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	3 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee "	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 2 0
Chamormoni	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java " "	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 3	
Flour "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil "		23 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) "		
Do. (khari) "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	
Do. "	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli "	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin		3 2 0
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand "		3 10 0
" " Bulk		3 12 0
Snowflake per tin		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Gree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Dabia Dabee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	—	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	—	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 8 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Sanktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jeelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal ...	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna ...	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore ...	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 545)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,	,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,	,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,	,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,	,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, ½164-½166	,, 0-12 ,,				
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,	,, 110	,, 8-13 ,,	Godown.
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,	,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk	,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
			F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,			
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,				
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-13 ,,	Dry fruits	,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes.
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.	,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,		,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana	,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,		,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown	,, 37, 38	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day		,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,				
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,				
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,				
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,		B. N. C. 8, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,				
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,				
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,				
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,	Business to be approved by authority.			
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,				
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,				
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,				
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 8-10	,, 8-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

S. BANERJEE,
Offg. Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilsong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beans (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 10 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta ...		0 2 6

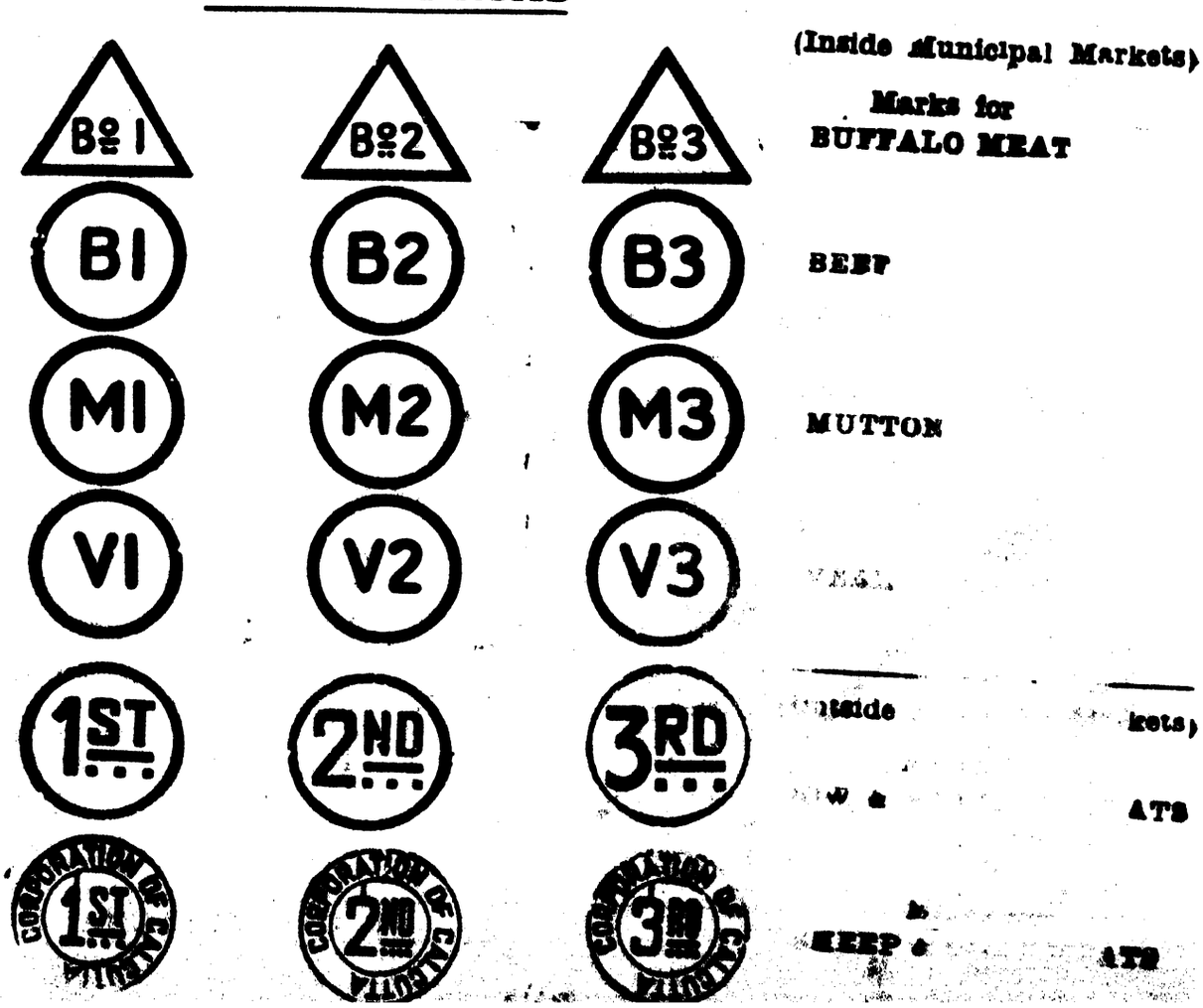
ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs A P	Rs. A.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 0 0	5 8
,, (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	9 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 3	0 5
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 9	0 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		
Khesaree ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2
Kalai ,, ...		0 3
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 9	0 2
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5
Matter ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2
Salt ,, ...		0 1
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT



BEEF

MUTTON

ATS

ATS

Vol. No. XXXIII—No. 15 Total No.—765.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle & Comment

Karachi Corporation

Karachi lying on the farthest end of India ranks with the leading Indian towns. With a modern port and aerodrome and with its strategic importance from a military point of view Karachi has a unique position. The importance of Karachi is really due to its position with the chain of railways connecting it with the rest of India. And the real pride of Karachi is its Municipal Corporation. The Karachi Corporation, though comparatively young, is an achievement in the domain of civic administration to be emulated by other Indian cities. The Corporation is of recent origin and enjoys considerable independence of action. Therefore, it has the promise of future and may achieve what others have failed to do through quibbles and squabbles.

The Corporation extends over an area of 71·41 sq. miles with a population of 247,791. The structure of its municipal organisation is modelled upon the Bombay and Rangoon Acts. The general administration of the Corporation is conducted by the Chief Officer appointed by the Corporation and finally approved of by the Government. The office of the Auditor is like that of the Accountant-General, and he can submit accounts direct to the spending committee.

The Administation Report of the Corporation of the City of Karachi for 1939-40 which we have before us has a happy tale to tell. The Corporation concentrated on the general problems of Municipal administration. A significant step was taken when the Karachi Corporation resolved to introduce adult franchise and submitted the proposal to the Government. The Government attitude is still undefined and the measure is awaiting sanction. More important is the proposal for the introduction of joint electorate in municipal elec-

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA
GET YOURSELF INOCULATED

tions. The Karachi Corporation intends to maintain harmonious relation between community and community in civic administration, and with that end in view expressed its readiness to supplement the election rules. The amended rules though approved by the Corporation cannot operate due to technical difficulties.

Public utility services are a part of the civic administration, and the municipal organization has the right to own them. In India these are owned and conducted by commercial bodies that have no community of interest with the municipalities. Nor would they like to spend anything on civic work, though every year records steady rise in their balance-sheets. The Karachi Corporation tried to bring the city bus-services under its own control. This was inspired by the idea of offering quick service and cheap fare. The matter though within the province of the municipal organisation required the sanction of the Provincial Government. The proposal was turned down by the Sind Government, the reason being the absence of surplus traffic for the new service. The question again came to the fore when there was an unwarranted increase in tram and bus fares. Both the tram and bus services in Karachi are owned by the East Indian Tramway, Limited, and this act of the Company challenged the attention of the Corporation. The Corporation insisted on opening an independent bus-service. The matter remains yet undecided, the Provincial Government remaining silent on it.

The housing question is a live problem in Indian cities. They are generally ill-constructed and the general population is badly housed. The Karachi Corporation is wide-awake to the problem, and its activities are confined to building up quarters for the lower middle class and workers. The working class population under the new scheme would be provided with better quarters at cheaper rent.

Altogether it is a pleasure to go through the Administration Report of the Karachi Municipality for 1939-40, and we congratulate the City Fathers and their able Chief Officer, Mr. T. J. Bhojwarni on their excellent record of work.

THE CITY OF LAHORE

Corporation Bill Passed

The Punjab Assembly passed in the afternoon of March 4, the City of Lahore Corporation Bill by 40 to 15 votes.

The Bill which contains over 400 clauses and has been before the House for over 16 months, was described by the Minister for Public Works as the longest and bulkiest piece of legislation ever placed before the House.

In the course of the debate, several members urged that the measure should be enforced as soon as possible. Begum Shah Nawaz urged the enfranchisement of women.

Replying to the debate Malik Khizar Hyat Khan, Minister for Public Works, said that what they wanted was good government for the city of Lahore. He assured the House that if they had any objection to the rules framed by the Government under the Act they would have an opportunity of placing their point of view before the Huse.

Emergency Tube-wells For Calcutta

It has been decided at a Conference held on Tuesday last at Writers Buildings that the Public Health Engineer of the Government of Bengal and the Chief Engineer of the Corporation of Calcutta should inspect the city area with a view to boring 2,500 tube wells to meet the drinking water requirements of the citizens in case the present system of drinking-water supply fails in times of emergency. Of the proposed 2,500 tube wells, 1,000 will be bored, each 250 feet deep, in sewered areas and 1,500 in unsewered areas, 100 feet deep each. An enquiry will also be made if it is feasible to commandeer the existing 1,000 tube wells in the city during such emergencies.

As to the cost of sinking these tube wells, no final arrangement, it is reported, has been reached The Corporation representatives maintained that as this was purely a defence measure the Corporation would not be prepared to contribute more than 10 p.c. of the cost of sinking them; the remainder of the cost should come from Government coffers, preferably from those of the Central Government.

In this connection it was also decided that an enquiry is to be made if some city tanks could be converted into reserve tanks for drinking purposes. An objection was raised on the strength of past experience that shallow-sinking tube wells in the city would be of no use as they were often found to be contaminated. It has been decided, therefore, that an experiment should be made by sinking half a dozen such tube wells in order to verify whether shallow-sinking tube wells really are useless

Those representing the Corporation at the Conference were Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, (Mayor), Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma (Deputy Mayor), Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. F. G. Watson, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, (Chief Executive Officer) and Dr. B. N. Dey (the Chief Engineer of the Corporation.)

The Bengal Government were represented by the Hon. Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Local Self-Government, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, (Finance Minister), Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Public Health, Bengal and the Engineer, Public Health, Bengal.

Industrial Museum At Delhi

The Corporation of Calcutta leads and others follow. After a number of years of the establishment of the Commercial Museum by the Corporation the Government of Bengal opened its own in Calcutta, and now suggestions for the establishment of a permanent Industrial Museum at the imperial capital have been invited from those interested in the proposal by the Government of India in a circular letter to the various Chambers of Commerce in India and others.

FEW PRICKS CAN SAVE YOU FROM SMALL-POX
GET THEM IN TIME

The letter states that the Twelfth Industries Conference, held at Lucknow in December last, decided to adjourn the consideration of the matter to the next Conference and resolved that in the meantime those interested in the question might be asked to furnish details to the Government of India so that a commercial exhibition on a permanent scale might be organised and might function permanently. The Conference further resolved that suggestions as regards the place where the proposed museum should be located and how it should be financed might also be invited.

The Secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has circularised the Government of India's letter on the subject to all the constituent chambers and has requested them to communicate their views on the proposal direct to the Government of India.

Small-Pox In Calcutta

The incidence of Small-Pox has been increasing alarmingly since it was declared to have broken out in an epidemic form in the last week of December.

The number of attacks and deaths from the disease has mounted from 64 and 55, recorded in the week ending December 28, to 461 and 348 respectively, recorded in the week ending March, 8.

343

PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

during the week ending March 1, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

The problem is, therefore, causing anxiety to the Health authorities of the city, who are taking all possible precautionary measures to check the spread of the disease. The matter was discussed at an emergent conference of the heads of the departments concerned with the Chief Executive Officer, and it was decided to open at least 100 extra beds at the cost of the Corporation at the Campbell Hospital, the only institution in Calcutta which provides accommodation for Small-Pox cases. To meet the emergency, an extra staff of about 100 vaccinators, an equal number of *bustee*-cleansing inspectors and over two dozen *bustee*-sarkers have been appointed. About 3,000 persons are being inoculated daily in the city.

We take this opportunity of impresing upon our readers the importance of getting vaccinated if they have not already done so without delay. Safety lies in vaccination alone.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION A. R. P. UNIT

The Chief Executive Officer has been pleased to appoint Mr. Saradindu Mitter (License Department) as one of the Deputy Chief Air Raid Wardens of the Corporation Unit.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Felicitations To Mr. J. C. Mukerjea

The Hony. Secretary (Mr. R. Roy Chowdhury) writes:—

On Saturday, the 1st March, 1941, at a well attended meeting organised by the employees of the Calcutta Corporation at the Central Municipal Office under the Presidency of Councillor Ziauddin Ahmed, the employees of the Corporation expressed their joy at the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer for a further term of two years.

The function opened with a song composed and sung by Mr. Rabindra Nath Sen, (Secretary's Department) hailing Mr. Mukerjea a king enthroned in the heart of the employees and rate-payers.

Mr. Radharaman Roy Chowdhury, General Secretary, after having garlanded Mr. Mukerjea offered felicitations to him saying that it would have been a bad day for the Corporation employees if Mr. Mukerjea would have to retire on the 31st March. He regretted that the President of the Association who helped much in getting Mr. Mukerjea appointed, could not be present on this happy occasion as he was hurt by a motor accident. The employess of the Corporation would pray to God for the speedy recovery of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, their President.

Messrs. J. C. Bose, *ex*-Collector, Sukhen Chatterjee, (Labour Secretary), Haranath Chakrabarty, (Social Secretary) Anath Bandhu Dutta, (*ex*-General Secretary), Jogesh Chandra Banerjea, Subodh Chandra Mitter and Sadananda Ghose spoke highly of the qualities of the head and heart of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea.

The Chief Executive Officer in reply said that in running the administration it had been always his endeavour to treat all classes of employees equally and treat the poorer section sympathetically. He also tempered justice with mercy as he considered that if a man committed a blunder or fault he could be better corrected by warnings than by sustaining material injuries.

He eulogised the activities of the Association which, he said, had been doing immense good to employees.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, the President, in an eloquent speech said that he was glad that the desire of 10,000 labourers had been fulfilled by this significant appointment. He predicted that a day would come when he would see Mr. Mukerjea in a more exalted position.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1941

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH MARCH, 1941

Entally Workshops

Accepting the recommendation of the Special Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the working of the Entally Workshops the thirty fourth ordinary meeting of the Corporation on Friday decided to re-instate a large number of employees who had become un-employed as a result of the recent scavengers' strike in the city.

The Committee of Enquiry investigated into (*a*) bad management of the Entally Workshops, (*b*) frequent strikes among employees and (*c*) question of taking back the employees dismissed during the scavengers' strike. Altogether 489 men of the Workshops were believed to be on strike, of which 426 were dismissed by the Chief Executive Officer. Since then 191 out of the dismissed hands were reinstated and 86 new men were appointed. The Committee recommended in their *ad interim* report that 86 new men be replaced by the old 86 hands who, according to the Committee, were not at fault.

Government House Assessment

The meeting decided to make a settlement of the appeal preferred by the Province of Bengal in the Calcutta Small Causes Court in respect of reduction of assessment regarding Government House, Calcutta, from Rs. 6,98,526 to Rs. 4,72,776 with effect from the second quarter of 1937-38. The tax of the Government House was fixed at a lump sum of Rs. 94,555 per annum irrespective of occupation of the Government House by the Governor during the Darjeeling and other recesses.

Recruitment Examination

The list of successful candidates for the senior grade and junior grade clerks in the first open competitive examination held under the recent recruitment rules in the Corporation services was approved of by the House for appointment in the vacancies by the appropriate committee.

In the senior grade clerks, 16 came out successful. Of them 10 were non-scheduled Caste Hindus, 5 Moslems and one Scheduled Caste Hindu. In the junior grade, 11 came out successful. Of them 10 were non-scheduled Caste Hindus and 1 Moslem. The vacancies will be allotted as closely as possible in the following proportions: Hindus of all descriptions other than those belonging to the Scheduled Castes—67½ per cent., Scheduled Caste Hindus—5 p.c., Moslem—25 p.c. and other Minority Communities 2½ p.c.

Scientific Advisory Board

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Board, formed at the instance of the Mayor, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, which would function as a central body with nine sub-committees was approved by the Corporation. The committees are: A sub-committee for the care of the sick, the prevention sub-committee, maternity and child welfare sub-committee, sanitary sub-committee, physical fitness and recreation sub-committee, food and nutrition sub-committee, water supply sub-committee and mosquito control sub-committee.

The function of the Central Board will be to co-ordinate the suggestions and recommendations to be made by the various sub-committees and to frame final proposals for the consideration of the Corporation. The Mayor assured the House that this was a purely Advisory Committee which would not interfere with the administration of the Corporation.

Raja Janakinath

Earlier the House condoled the deaths of Raja Janaki Nath Roy of Bhagyakul and Mr. Kishan Lal Maccar, an uncle of a sitting Councillor. "Raja Janaki Nath," the Mayor said, "was almost an institution in Calcutta and was widely respected."

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending March 1, 1941:—

Wards.	Small-pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	6	4
II	22	20
III	24	23
IV	21	15
V	29	27
VI	46	37
VII	4	4
VIII	25	15
IX	88	64
X	3	3
XI	22	16
XII	2	1
XIII	5	—
XIV	11	11
XV	2	2
XVII ...	2	—
XVIII	11	9
XIX	18	17
XX ... —	21	17
XXI	7	5
XXII	4	3
XXIV	5	2
XXV	2	1
XXVII	10	4
XXVIII	18	14
XXIX	27	23
XXX — ...	1	1
XXXI	2	1
Campbell Hospital ...	34	4
Port	1	—
Grand Total	461	343

A PRICK IN TIME SAVES A LIFE
GET THE SMALL-POX VACCINATION PRICKS

General Article

Calcutta's Budget For 1941-42

As A Ratepayer Sees It

(I)

[By Nripendra Kumar Gupta]

THE Calcutta Corporation's administration covers an area which is by far the biggest of all cities in India. It commands an income which is the envy of Provinces like N. W. F., Assam and Orissa. Apart from a cosmopolitan population which comprises almost all the civilised races found anywhere on the globe, the city is also the biggest port in Hindusthan. It is the largest *entre-pot* of all manners of goods, and its tentacle spread to far-flung trade centres in the upcountry. The Budget of such a city,—which by the way is also the cultural metropolis of India,—cannot but be one of consuming interest.

Education

Our city has budgetted for an expenditure of Rs. 14,68,100 on primary and technical education. The total number of schools directly maintained by the Corporation is expected to be, at the end of March, 1941, 229, besides one Training College for teachers. Seven are Model Schools, 98 Class I type schools, 123 *Bustee* type schools and a morning (part-time) school. It is a pity that the Government of Bengal is prepared to tap many sources of revenue which should morally belong to the city administration, but not to contribute a pice towards the scheme to make primary education compulsory within the limits of the city area. The present Ministers have to humour their mofussil adherents many of whom strangely enough shew a bitter animosity to the city although it is the capital of the province and whenever they attempt to do any justice, these "champions of mofussil" come out with long lectures about the city's insatiable greed inspite of its "handsome" revenues.

Financial Outlook

The city's taxable capacity has been rigidly circumscribed, although the claims on its municipal income from various sources are clamant and increasing with the passage of time. The Government of India appropriate almost two-thirds of the income out of the various taxes imposed within the city area. The Government of Bengal has the next bite, and it is a big mouthful too. A few crumbs are left to the City Fathers to make whatever they can out of them. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Chief Executive Officer in presenting his Budget estimates lays particular stress on this aspect of things.

> "I have for some time past been drawing the attention of the House to the immediate necessity of improving our finances. The principal sources of the income of the Corporation are derived from rates and taxes. Unlike other bodies, we are more or less circumscribed for augmenting on income. With a limited means at our disposal, we have been able to perform as much as could possibly be done, but a modern progressive city cannot now be content with improvements that appeared to suffice in days gone by. New ideas have come within the scope of civic administration which required adequate resources. Unless we have the means, we cannot tackle them".

Growing Expenses

The Corporation has many problems to tackle and all of them will entail heavy expenditure. Water-supply is the biggest one—due to the necessity, at no distant future, of abondoning the Mullickghat Pumping Station. It is expected to cost something like 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees. Then there is the Internal Drainage Scheme, which will still take years to complete. Cossipore-Chitpur and Manicktala will have to be sewered. The capacity of the main pumping stations at Palmer's Bridge and Ballygunge will be taxed more and more. The Outfall Scheme has a much further way to travel before coming to a stop. The time must come when rehousing schemes will have to be taken up in right earnest. City lighting has to be improved. Isolation Hospitals, more Maternity Homes and more Milk-kitchens also remain to be provided. Last but not least is the scheme of compulsory primary education.

Revenues

While there has been a distinct improvement in the collection of the consolidated rates (due in the main to fortuitous circumstances), there have been set-backs in some direction. Proceeds from the sale of water to shipping have suffered due to the war, as a smaller number of ships are coming to the port. The receipts from the License taxes, Markets and Building construction have also suffered considerably. This is due to the abnormal conditions now ruling due to the International situation.

New Works For The Next Year

The Chief Executive Officer is to be congratulated on his departure from the usual practice in inflating the estimates inspite of the fact that normally an expenditure of 9 to 10 lakhs in the year is what is achieved under this head. The total provision of Rs. 9,77,200 is adequate. The provision of Rs. 2½ lakhs for bituminous road surfacing works in the districts and added areas is a wise one, for the saving in annual repairs is considerable.

Loans Budget

The general principle of financing improvements and schemes from loans is that where the work undertaken will benefit not only the existing but also the future generations, it would be paid out of loans. Water supply, drainage, road-widening etc., belong to this category. In the year 1941-42, it is proposed to spend Rs. 7,00,000 on the Moore Scheme and Rs. 8,40,000 for the Main Drainage Scheme—outfall portion. As regards the Internal Drainage Scheme, works of a total value of Rs. 8,59,000 are already in hand and a further Rs. 5,95,265 is proposed to be spent in the Budget year on certain urgent and complimentary projects. Two most important items are (1) the Dhappa Lock Pumping Station costing Rs. 3,48,700 including the cost of a syphon under the Beliaghata Canal and (2) A Sewer ending at one end at Chitpore and at the other end at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station along the Canal West [illegible] and Galiff Street. From Halsi Bagan

to Grey Street Extension, this intercepting sewer is 6 ft. in diameter; from Grey Street Extension to Mohanlal Street 8 ft.; and from Mohanlal Street to Chitpore Lock Pumping Station 9 ft. in diameter. The total cost involved is Rs. 6,91,700. This Sewer will help to relieve the Main intercepting Sewer along the Circular Road and thereby to prevent several low-lying northern areas of the city from being flooded during the Monsoon.

The Outfall Scheme

One of the most important works in hand is the Pruss Sedimentation Tanks which are being constructed at Byntala. One of the main causes of the silting up of the Bidyadhari, which used hitherto to receive the city's sewage, was that crude sewage was discharged. These tanks will remove the solid matter. The liquid portion of the sewage, which will be discharged in future, at Kulti will not, it is expected, cause damage to the river. It is to be regretted that the Bidyadhari has refused to wait for the construction of these works and a sum of Rs. 1,82,000 has to be provided at once for the construction of an emergency *Kutcha* channel from Bantola to Kulti.

Some Necessary Urgent Works

I fully endorse the plea of Mr. A. D. Addy for a wooden foot-bridge over the Tolly's Nullah connecting Rash Behari Avenue with Chetla Central Road. The Chetla Bridge has been too long in coming and may be further delayed owing to the war and the paucity and high cost of materials. Another improvement which should no longer be kept in abeyance is the widening of Chandra Mondal Lane in Ward 27. It is an important thoroughfare carrying heavy traffic but is too narrow for the purpose. To have it widened to 40 ft., kerbed and channelled and sewered, end to end, is not likely to cost more than half-a-lakh, as it traverses several *bustees* which may be acquired without difficulty. I would also plead for some special attention being paid to the Tollygunge area bounded on the South by the Budge Budge Railway and on the North by the Tollygunge Circular Road, on the East by the Russa Road and on the West by the Tolly's Nullah. It is in a deplorably insanitary condition.

(To be concluded)

THE BENGAL PREMIER AND THE CENSUS

Protest Against Recent Utterances

A largely attended and representative meeting of Hindus was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday afternoon (March 6) to express "indignation and dissatisfaction over the recent utterances of Mr. A. K. Faslul Huq, the Chief Minister of Bengal, on the Hindus of Bengal" in connection with census operations. Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar presided.

Sir Nripendra Nath, after stating that Mr. Faslul Huq's recent utterances contained "unbridled vilification and condemnation of the Bengal Hindus generally," placed before the meeting a letter that he had received from Mr. Huq only a few minutes before the meeting.

In that letter, Mr. Huq after stating that he had been misunderstood, invited the leaders of all communities to sit at a conference and devise ways and means to improve the present political situation in the province.

Sir Nripendra suggested that due weight and consideration should be given the letter and nothing should be left untried to bring about a peaceful atmosphere.

Sir Nripendra said that they were for the moment concerned only with Mr. Faslul Huq—and nobody else. Whether irregularities had been committed in connexion with the census by either party, or both, or none, were matters for which there was proper machinery for investigation and for dealing with offenders. Mr. Huq had made no fewer than nine statements on the subject and he quoted from a statement made by Mr. Huq on March 2, as follows :—

> "What else could happen when lawyers, scientists, professors, lecturers, landlords, merchants, Brahmins and non-Brahmins and all the medley castes and sub-castes have combined to tell lies and make false statements in order to inflate their figures".

Sir Nripendra commenting on this said : "If language has to be taken in its ordinary significance, in the context in which it appears, there cannot be any doubt that all Hindus who have any connection with the census are being tarred with the same brush.

"When I read this statement I wondered whether any responsible public man could have been guilty of such a public statement of this kind. But my wonder increased when I read the sentence immediately following, namely :—

> "What better can I expect when I find men who have spent their whole life in the teaching of youth making false statements without the slightest qualm of conscience and indulging in the orgy of chicanery, perjury and falsehood, in order to deflate the Moslem position?"

Sir Nripendra quoted the following further passage : "If dishonesty succeeds in Bengal, as it has often succeeded in the past, and a mockery of figures is put forth as the census of the population, I will decide definitely in favour of Pakistan," and pointed out that "in spite of Hindu claims of deliberate Moslem inflation no responsible Hindu has accused the entire Moslem community or their lawyers, scientists, professors, lecturers, landlords and merchants of having lost all honesty or that they indulged in an orgy of chicanery, perjury and falsehood." He advised the Hindus not to imitate Mr. Faslul Huq and vilify the entire Moslem Community as, apart from all other considerations such attacks would be unjust and improper. If the activities of Mr. Huq had been carried on as a private individual not holding the high office of the Chief Minister of Bengal the mischief would have been very much less.

Mr. Huq Explains His Attitude

Mr. A. K. Faslul Huq, in the course of a statement issued on Thursday night said :—

"I find that the letter which I wrote to Sir N. N. Sircar this (Thursday) afternoon and which he read out to the meeting at the Town Hall has been misunderstood in some quarters. I wish to make it perfectly clear that it does not in the slightest degree alter the stand I have taken up with regard to the census nor does it mean that I propose to abandon the fight I have undertaken, so far practically single-handed, to defend Moslem interests against the conspiracy of a very large section of communal-minded Hindus who are bent on reducing the Moslem majority in Bengal even to the extent of making them a minority and who have, according to clear and overwhelming evidence in my possession, considered no tactics too unworthy to adopt in order to secure their object."

General Article

Local Bodies And Public Utility Services

[By K. Jayaraman]

IT is truism that local bodies in India have been cramped by lack of funds in carrying out a progressive policy of civic improvement, while the demands made upon them have been ever increasing. The position has been summed up well by the Bombay Local Self-Government Committee (1939) as follows :—

> The admittedly low taxable capacity of the mass of the people is subjected to a heavy strain by central taxes, both direct and indirect, and affords a narrow margin for the Provincial Government and the Local Bodies to draw upon. The financial position of the latter, as subordinate authorities, is extremely difficult.

The War has rendered matters still worse and put a stop to financial assistance from Government (either in the form of grants-in-aid or loans). Thus the central problem of local finance is one of developing the resources of local authorities.

I

THERE is a view, widely prevalent, that Public Utilities, like Electricity and Transport Services, if owned by local authorities, would finance their activities to a considerable extent and thereby mitigate the burden of rates. At present, in the Madras Presidency, there are about 30 Municipalities and half a dozen Panchayat Boards which own and manage Electric Utility concerns, and some of them have even reached the profit-earning stage. For example, the Madura Municipality (the second biggest in the Presidency) is earning a net profit of over a lakh of rupees annually from its electric utility undertaking. In the words of Madura Municipal Report for 1936-37 :—

> The electrical undertaking has been an unqualified success. The large profits earned during the last nine years have enabled this municipality to meet the various obligations of the other spending departments and have gone a long way in reducing the burden on the tax-payer.

But there are obvious misconceptions in this view. The underlying object of public ownership of utility concerns is not profit but efficient and good service. Taking England as a whole, the Public Utility Services are run at a loss, though individual cities might be making handsome profits. But normally, the profits in these cities do not go to abate rates but to improve the various specific services which earn the profits and to provide more comforts and ultimately to reduce charges. It is quite unusual to divert the profits towards rates, and it would be inequitable to adopt this basis. If large profits are made in the supply of, say, electricity, the relief must evidently go to the consumers and not to the general rate-payers. Indirect benefits in reduced charges will, however, accrue to the majority of rate-payers, but the incidents of the rates must remain unaltered. Only such of the rate-payers as utilize any specific service should benefit, to the extent of the use, from the reduced charge. On this point, the Balfour Committee in England spoke in clear terms as follows :—

> The opposing policy is that which regards such undertakings as services to be administered in the best interests of the community as a whole, profit-making being a subsidiary consideration to that of giving the best possible service at the lowest cost compatible with the avoidance of financial loss and thereby securing the largest possible utilization of the service by the public. The trend of recent legislation (in England) has been towards the assertion of the latter principle.

In ignorance of the position in England and of the fundamental principle underlying Public Utility Management, time and again a clamour is raised in this country that, if the Utility Services were owned by local authorities, considerable improvement could be effected in local administration. This attitude is indefensible in any case. On the basis of present standards, (even if the services are not well run and charges are excessive under private ownership), it is extremely doubtful if the alternative to private ownership is only municipal ownership, and we wonder if our local authorities, steeped as many of them are in poverty, can attain either the organisation or financial results necessary for efficient and economical administration. The issue is not one of type of ownership (private *vs.* municipal) but of efficiency. As a recent writer has well said, 'the type of ownership is secondary; community advancement is fundamental.' And in so far as the fundamental object of Public Utility Management is community advancement over the whole country, and not parochial or sectional development, it is essential that these services should be administered by a body of experts competent to manage them.

Even apart from the relatively academical question as to the propriety of local bodies organizing and managing Public Utility Concerns, we feel, with the Bombay Local Self-Government Committee (1939), that not many local bodies will be found capable of running important Utility Concerns. As a further proof of this fact, we have only to quote the Chief Engineer for Electricity to the Government of Madras: 'Experience in this Presidency during the past few years', said he before the Madras Electricity Board Committee, (1935-36), has led me to the conclusion that Municipal Councils in this Province at present find it difficult to manage and direct local electrical undertakings in a manner which will ensure healthy electrical development and a maximum of benefit to the community. Even the most efficient Councils leave much to be desired in that respect.' Experience has shown that an administrative body like the

Municipal Corporation, which has to satisfy varied interests, cannot function as efficiently as a business body can. The fact that local bodies are purely lay bodies, often with poor financial resources and business experience, is reflected in the general inefficiency of such undertakings. Government have sought to improve matters, but fundamental defects are difficult to remedy.

These public utility undertakings have, all of them, one feature in common: namely, that the capital invested in them will take some time before it yields returns, and therefore the ordinary methods of financing are not suitable. In Madras, the recent hydro-electric and power supply schemes have all been financed by Government, but the financing machinery is ill-organised. The big generating stations are all owned and managed by Government, while the distribution of power is conducted by the threefold agency of Government, local bodies and private companies. Some municipal and private undertakings finance their schemes, but they often go to Government for loans and undergo various processes and formalities before funds can be obtained. This means delay; in the meanwhile, the concerns lose all interest in the business and some even break away. Government is very, very slow-moving and reluctant in rendering financial help to private and municipal undertakings; they attach more importance to the financial stability of the managing authority than of the schemes. Thus, in many cases, the electrical undertakings managed by local authorities and private companies failed to develop their areas properly, as they labour both under inadequate finance and lack of proper technical staff. The policy of Government has been to manage municipal electrical undertakings themselves until the profit-earning stage is reached, so as to achieve uniformity and efficiency. But this procedure is found to involve great difficulties both to Government and municipalities.

These utility concerns, it should be noted, afford a valuable means of drawing capital from the investors. The starting of Public Industrial Corporations for financing all semi-monopolistic industries is not only desirable but necessary if financing is to be done efficiently. The 'foreign experts' who came to assist the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee had already recommended the constitution of some such Public Corporation whose field of operation must be the pioneer enterprise of a non-competitive character, such as the development of mineral resources, large public utilities such as electric power schemes, gas works, etc., but no steps have been taken in the direction so far. The capital required is so large and the intervening period between the beginning of the scheme and its profit-earning stage is so long that special assistance will be required.

PLASSEY CANNON FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

A cannon believed to be of the 18th Century, has been discovered by Mr. Manoranjan Choudhury, in Plassey village Murshidabad district. It is believed that the cannon was used by Nawab Seerajudowllah's army in the Battle at Plassey. The cannon has been presented to the Ashutosh Museum, Calcutta University.

II

THE policy of the Madras Government, in regard to electricity, has been to entrust the distribution of power to local authorities in preference to private companies. But to-day there are more private licensees in the Presidency than local body undertakings, 40 against 34. It is only in areas where no one is forthcoming to take a license that Government would undertake distribution themselves. This policy has in practice been found to result in stagnation and frustration of the main objective, which is to make available cheap and abundant power over countryside. Electricity is a primary commodity and must be available to the poorest of our peasants at the cheapest possible rate. It must be consistent not merely with economy but safety and efficiency. National income and with it the standard of living can increase only when the out-turn of work is increased, and this is possible only with the aid of mechanical power. Electricity is the only feasible means of transmitting to the rural areas a supply of sufficient power. Being a very mobile form of power, its offer means to decentralise power and therefore industry, since 'the new possibilities of electric-transmission of power have made possible the use of machinery in localities not supplied with coal or oil.

The local body licensees in the Presidency are all Municipalities except a few *Panchayats*, and even these are suburban. Their load is chiefly lighting, industrial and agricultural demand being very small. So far as private licensees are concerned, they tend to concentrate on the development of immediately paying load. Their shareholders are not philanthropists and they are not concerned with electricity as a means of developing production or raising the standard of living, except in so far as it is reflected in the balance sheet. Development is, therefore, confined to areas where consumer-density per mile is large. In fact, with the possible exception of two or three companies which have a considerable mileage of rural lines, the record of private licensees in the Madras Presidency is very poor indeed. They have developed only the immediately profitable urban areas.

Although local body licensees are in much more advantageous position than private companies, inasmuch as the period of their supply is not limited and they reap indirect advantages in the raising of the general standard of living, they suffer from all the disabilities attached to private companies. Municipal Trading outside the municipal limits is a doubtful policy, especially for commercial undertakings which will not show returns in the early stages. Even otherwise, local needs must take precedence, and so the tendency has been to confine to the territorial limit, although several municipalities in progressive countries have been permitted to go outside their areas to supply electricity, some of which have produced magnificent results. The problem of bringing power supply into the rural areas at a price which would compare favourably with that prevailing under existing conditions is one of primary importance from a national point of view. But, as yet, no District Board has applied for or obtained any license, excepting, as we said, some few *Panchayats*. Rural distribution of power has, therefore, fallen mainly on Government, and even they, handicapped

as they are by the liabilities attached to departmental management, have not succeeded in extending power supply on a uniform basis throughout the province. Progress is confined only to a few districts such as Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, in spite of the inducements offered by the Government Electricity Department, such as the institution of a Conversion fund from which advances are granted to agriculturists and small rural industries for the supply of electric plant and equipment on the hire-purchase system.

To sum up the position so far, the electrical development in Madras has hitherto followed the time-honoured method of progressive development. The present arrangement for the generation and distribution of power under the three fold-agency of Government, local bodies and private licensees grew up inevitably as there was no formulated scheme of development and as there was no demand for large scale licences except in a few centres which promised a good load. Government naturally granted licences for limited areas with limited scope. This procedure, which was inevitable at the beginning, has resulted in individual and independent undertakings cropping up, each pursuing, in the words of Sir Henry Howard (the former Chief Engineer for Electricity to the Government of Madras), 'uncoordinated and unrelated policy.' Small stations are installed if and when load conditions attract private capital or local bodies' enthusiasm. The principal load is domestic lighting (a comparatively luxury supply, with a large margin of profit), leaning to the electrification of the more densly populated municipal or local government areas. This placed the rural areas in a particularly disadvantageous position and their electrification now raises questions of capital expenditure on what might appear 'unremunerative' schemes and of 'burdens' placed upon urban areas. 'Had a planner system of electrical development and management been started ten years ago,' lamented the Chief Engineer for Electricity before the Madras Electricity Board Committee, 'this system of uncoordinated electricity development by means of scattered licensed areas selected in a rather haphazard manner, mainly to conform to local conditions and private interests to the detriment of national interests, would have been avoided.' There is at present an imperative necessity for a national and unified system of power supply. The scope in this respect is great in this country because of the diversity in regard to stations as well as to loads. In certain areas, hydro-electric power is cheaply generated (i.e., Pykara and Mettur) while others are better suited for efficient thermal stations (*e.g.*, Bezwada and Vizagapatam). Load factor also varies from area to area. Demand fluctuates with season as do conditions of generation. Thus the scope for interchange of power is great, and this is only possible within the areas of the large generating stations. By planner development it will be possible to send the power to the lesser towns and villages. Hence the need of insisting on standardization of frequency and other technical conditions, which must be fulfilled if interconnection on a reasonable cost is to be effected. These facts make national policy and its steady enforcement imperative, and inasmuch as the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 does not give Government sufficient power to deal adequately with the matter, either that Act must be amended or a new Act must be passed setting up a new authority to achieve co-ordination and unified control.

Indeed, it is undesirable for Government to manage an obviously business concern like that of the electric industry (which requires quick decisions and quick action), since they are handicapped by their cumbersome procedure and codes and methods of departmental administration. A commercial department like the Government Electricity Department, supplying a vital and highly competitive commodity like electric power for industries and lighting, is in many ways different from other public departments, and direct control by Government itself with its inevitable restrictions and regulations is unsatisfactory in many respects, particularly where quick commmercial decisions are required. In order, therefore, to safeguard the future interests of the Provincial Government in the electrical undertakings and to ensure a healthy and rapid development of electric power in the province, the Chief Engineer for Electricity to the Madras Government has, for some years past, been advocating the formation of an Electricity Board to control power development in the Presidency. It is a pity that the Committee, appointed by the Madras Government for examining the proposal in 1985-86, did not see its way to recommend the creation of such a Board, although the arguments adduced by them against the Board were by no means convincing. In fact, subsequent experience has only pointed to the imperative need for such a financing and controlling authority, and the only solution of the problems of the electrical industry in the Presidency seems to lie in the early formation of an Electricity Board so as to direct the generation and especially distribution of power on a uniform basis over the province, urban as well as rural.

(To be concluded)

CALCUTTA ROTARY CLUB

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Rotary Club of Calcutta was held at the Great Eastern Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. A. Austin, the newly elected President of the Club, was in the chair. The Club's guests were Sir Thomas Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Biren Mookerjee, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth and Colonel and Mrs. N. Barwell.

After lunch, the President proposed the toast of "The King Emperor" and then "Rotary International coupled with the President of the U. S. A." Mr. E. W. Holland, I.C.S., gave the toast of "The Ladies" and Colonel A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., "Our Guests," to which Sir Thomas Lamb replied. Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji proposed "The Rotary Movement, the President and the Incoming Officers" and the President gave "The Retiring President and his Officers."

The office-bearers for the current year are:—President—Mr. A. Austin; Vice-President—Colonel A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S.; Hony. Secretary—Mr. W. Buchan; Hony. Treasurer—Mr. W. J. Savage; Immediate Past President—Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji; Directors—Messrs. B. Matthews, E. W. Hollan, I.C.S., D. G. Bell, S. K. Mitra, Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, N. C. Laharry, C. A. Newbery and Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh; Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. J. C. Warren Boulton.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

Do These To Avoid Cancer

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

THE American Society for the Control of Cancer is spending a good deal of money and effort in order to inform people concerning fundamental facts regarding this condition. Recenty the Society has issued pamphlets called "Cancer Facts for Men" and "Cancer Facts for Women", which anyone may secure by writing directly to the Society at 350, Madison Avenue, New York City, and enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

It is pointed out that cancer deaths occur in mostly from cancer in the stomach and intestines, and in women from cancer in the tissues associated particularly with women's functions. After the stomach and intestines, the next most frequent spot for cancer in men is in the prostate gland, then the rectum, the lungs, throat, the mouth and tongue.

In men of middle age or over who have not had symptoms and who suddenly develop constant discomfort or distress associated with these parts of body, an early consultation with the doctor is necessary to rule out the beginning of a cancer. Delay is always dangerous because cancers grow and spread rapidly. In their early stages they are limited to one spot. After cancer has spread, elimination is much more difficult.

Six simple helps to decrease the risk of a formation of cancer. They are:—

1. Keep the mouth, tongue and throat clean.
2. Keep the teeth clean and free from cavities and jagged edges that chafe the tongue or cheek.
3. Avoid the excessive use of tobacco, especially if it irritates or burns the tongue, lip or cheek.
4. Avoid the use of food or drink that irritates the stomach or that causes irregularity in action of the intestines (bowels).
5. Keep the skin clean.
6. Have regular physical examinations by a recognised physician to act as a "check up" at least once a year. Form this habit and stick to it.

In the case of women, these two possible warning symptoms should be constantly kept in mind:—

1. A lump in the breast or a bleeding, scaling nipple.
2. Irregular bleeding or discharge from the uterus (womb).

Incidentally, in women certain types of irritation associated with childbirth may be avoided if the woman will remember to nurse the baby, unless the doctor advises against it, and to see the doctor six weeks after the birth of the child to make certain that any injuries to the tissues are suitably repaired. A complete physical examination at least once every six months, particularly for the woman past 40 years of age, is her best insurance against cancer.

Now-a-days surgery, X-ray and radium, alone or in combination, are known to be useful in the treatment of cancer and also known to be capable of eliminating and stopping the growth in a tremendous number of cases.—*Copyright.*

LATEST IN MEDICINE

THE father of modern medical science, Hippocrates expressed the opinion that epilepsy is a disease that occurs in families. Since that time the subject has been constantly debated. One investigator accumulated the family histories of 2,130 patients with epilepsy and studied the occurrence of the disease among 13,262 near relatives. He found that seizures occured in 2·4 per cent. of these people, which gives an incidence approximately five times among people whose families had no record of epilepsy. This evidence would seem to indicate that the tendency to epilepsy is greater in families where such attacks have occurred than in families where there is no record of epileptic convulsions.

In recent years scientists have developed a machine known as the electro-encephalograph which traces electrical changes that take place in

the brain. Such tracings were made of the parents, the brothers and sisters and the children of 94 patients who had epilepsy.

Definitely abnormal records were obtained in 60 per cent. of the relatives of these patients and in only 10 per cent. of the controlled group of 100 people who did not have a near relative with epilepsy. To the investigators, this indicates that the unusual rhythmical discharges of epilepsy are inheritable and indicate a predisposition to epilepsy or some allied disorder.

Obviously people with unusual discharges of the epileptic type should be careful about marrying other people with similar disturbances because this would increase the chance of an epileptic discendant.

* * * *

FOR pneumonia, modern medicine now has available anti-serums and drugs from the sulfanilamide group. Investigators now report that the use of the serums in addition to the drugs is particularly valuable in patients over 40 years of age and especially valuable when it is desired to reduce fever promptly. The mortality rate was one-third higher among those who received the drugs alone than among those who received the combined drugs and serum.

AMONG the extraordinary records in medical science is the report just made available of a case in which the stem from a cherry got into the tube that leads from the gallbladder to the intestines and blocked it. When the stem got into the tube, salts began to form around it so that eventually the patient had a gallstone which blocked the flow of bile from the gallbladder. An operation had to be done. When the stone was removed, the cherry stem was found at its centre.

* * * *

SO much has been said about the healthful effects of vitamins that investigators have recently studied the effect of adding extra excess of vitamins A, C, D and B to the average diet of half the children in an institution. The remaining half were left without any extra vitamins.

Of the 51 children who had influenza during the year, 26 were receiving extra vitamins and 25 were not receiving the vitamins. The evidence in this study, which continued over a year, showed that the addition of large doses of Vitamins A, B, C and D to an ordinary well-balanced diet was apparently ineffective in reducing the incidence of coughs, colds or influenza.—*Copyright.*

Development Of Bacteriology

The Part India Has Played

THE important part that India has played in the development of the science of bacteriology was referred to by Major C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, in a paper: "A Note on the History of Bacteriology and some of the early workers in India" read by him at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal on Monday.

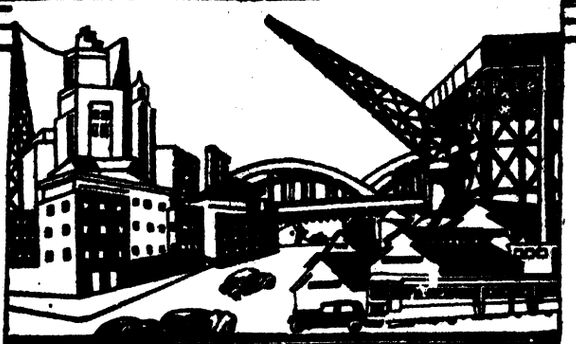
Major Pasricha said that of the 330 early workers in bacteriology, 17 came to India. These were Henry Vandyke Carter (British), I.M.S.; David Douglas Cuningham (British), I.M.S.: Stewart Ranken Douglas (British), I.M.S., Bernhard Fischer (German), member, Cholera Commission to India, 1888, George Gaffky (German), member, Cholera Commission to India; Waldemar Mordecai Wolff Haffkine (Ukranian), Cholera and Plague Expert and Founder of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay; Ernest Hanbury Hankin, (British) Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, United Provinces and Central Provinces; Felix Hubert d'Herelle (Canadian), Cholera and Dysentery Specialist; Robert Koch (German), Head of the German Plague Commission to India, 1896; George Lamb (British), I.M.S.; William Boog Leishman (British), R.A.M.C.; Timothy Richards Lewis (British), Army Medical Service; Alessandro Lusting (Italian), Authority on Plague; Charles James Martin (British), member, Plague Advisory Committee; Richard Pfeiffer (German), member, German Plague Commission in India; Sydney Donville Rowland (British), member. Advisory Committee for Plague Investigation in India; and Almroth Edward Wright (British), member, Indian Plague Commission.

Work Bearing Fruit

"Each one of them," Major Pasricha said, "has left an indelible mark upon the annals of research and discovery in relation to infectious diseases of man and animals. The work done by these pioneer workers has borne, is bearing and will bear much fruit. To take but one instance it was Koch's discovery of the cholera vibrio and the pioneer work of Wright and Leishman with typhoid vaccine that led to the subsequent large-scale trials, under controlled conditions of cholera vaccine, by Haffkine. These experiments contributed in no small measures to the establishment of the value of vaccines as prophylactic agents in the controlling of large epidemic diseases. If it were possible to reckon up the sum of human lives that have been saved from premature death by this procedure alone the total would attain gigantic proportions

"India has played an important role in two ways, firstly, the presence of epidemic diseases, and, secondly, the facilities for large-scale trials under controlled conditions and with reasonable facilities for collecting *data*. The fact that of the 330 early workers who have found place in Bulloch's History of Bacteriology, 17 workers came to India is sufficient justification for India to feel proud of the facilities that she has been able to offer these workers and thus to the development of the science of bacteriology." For her part India and her present-day workers should ever keep these men in grateful memory."

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Special Article

The Architect And Architecture In India

[By Raja Ram B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.Mun. & Cy.E., F. R. S. I., etc.,
Sometime Principal, Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee & Late Malarial Engineer, Malaria Survey of India]

THE function of an architect is to build simply and well to provide necessary accommodation, strength, durability, hygienic arrangements, and last but not the least important of all-delight, in his projects and execution of buildings, under difficult and complex conditions.

The primary details of his work include amongst other things, walls, floors, roofs, pillars, doors, and windows and their transformations and accessories uch as arches, domes, vaults, columns or shaped pillars, staircases, flues, fireplaces etc., etc.

Architect's Tradition

Into the study and practice of architecture enter preservation of knowledge and its advancement, and therefore, if any architect ignores what has been done in the past he falls into the danger of wasting his time—in solving problems—both structural and artistic—which have been already solved, for great minds have built before our time.

Consciously or unconsciously an architect can not help carrying on a tradition, which is materialised reasoning that may or may not be logical at his time, but he can carry it intelligently or unintelligently.

Architect's Education And Training

Before admitting a student to a course of study and training in achitecture it is necessary to test him or her for fitness to profit by the instruction, for every one is not inherently suited for such training. Usually one must look for the most suitable material amongst people who have for generations been carrying on the profession of artistic stone workers, *Shilpakars*, draughtsmen in places like Agra, Jaipur, et., etc., where the great administrators in times gone by had continuously patronised them generation after generation. But this does not mean that others without keen intellect, artistic gifts and aptitudes though without any hereditary tradition cannot profit by such training and ultimately rise to the top.

Suitable primary and secondary education, early initiation into drawing, preparation of drawings by measurement of classic details of old Masterpieces are necessary prelude to entering the profession of architects.

A five years' course of study at a regular school or apprenticeship under a master, followed by at least two years' work on construction and projects would make one a fairly suitable architect's assistant.

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If the young assistant has any ambitions to attain heights in his or her profession the study will have to continue throughout life. Further study must comprise architectural tradition, scientific developments, religious, political and social trends.

Although there are a few schools of architecture in India one must admit with regret that there is not single school of Indian architecture which can stand comparison with some of the best ones in foreign lands. The great wealth of architectural tradition in the country has been deliberately allowed to regress evidently by considerations of the Imperial policy.

Theory Of Architecture

For a proper study of architecture the first step is a study of theory which provides the necessary link between knowledge and the activity of design. Theory is the first act of simplification, "it is the planning of planning".

A student cannot make a simple design without having first drawn upon some source and linked and arranged a number of confused elements in his mind on some kind of a system. That system is likely to be compounded of borrowings from others plus or minus his native intelligence; however, all this implies criticism or discrimination, a picture of relative factors, recognition of evident primary chaos in his mind, and its subsequent reduction to the orderly form of a design. Theory is the framework of his whole thought; it is the wealth of knowledge coupled with criticism which an architect can bring to bear on his job. Upon theory unconsciously depends the architect's standard and his future direction of development. Architecture in a narrow sense is the most hunted of the arts, and at the highest it is the most inclusive.

Architectural Values

The architectural value of a building or a series of buildings is assessed by the satisfaction both material and artistic, it continues to give over a series of generations. Past is full of buildings that have been and are still being tested by this process, and the testing process may be termed Architectural History.

One might ask if the famous masterpieces of architecture in India still continue to give satisfaction to the modern generation of architects. It is doubtful whether fully and properly trained Indian architects of to-day will have the courage to admit that given the freedom and choice they would not care to build another Taj Mahal or the Madura temples or the Victoria Memorial. It cannot be denied, however, that there are numerous men and women in India of great culture and attainments who while admitting some merit of the highest order in the buildings referred to above fail to find satisfaction in their design and execution.

Taste In Architecture

Study and practice of architecture entails first the critical analysis and subsequently the discriminate synthesis of personal visions of individual architectects who in the past selected their own forms, in short of "race" imagination" experienced by men of average creative ability in a particular epoch or epochs.

Public taste is the basis of a practising architect's designs, but this does not imply that he should blindly cater for it. *As a specialist he must direct, adapt, and refine and improve it.*

Good taste is the expression of a real desire for quality in life and its forms, and often exists under natural conditions and freedom, amongst people, without any conscious effort after its "culture."

Unfortunately for India the imposition of the present system of Government by an alien race has temporarily tampered with and deformed the steps in the continuity of its natural tradition, and induced an almost pathological lesion in its life history. Time alone can restore its proper position in the culture of its people.

BENGAL BOMBAY AND MADRAS TELEPHONES

Government Offer To Buy Concerns

A formal offer to purchase, at a cost of Rs. 475 lakhs, the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Telephone Companies has been made by Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Government Telephone Board Ltd.

Four months are allowed to shareholders of the companies to accept the offer but expectations are that the consent of 75 per cent. of the shareholders would be forthcoming without much delay.

Fifty-one per cent of the shares are held by the Oriental Telephone Company, London, and large blocks of shares are held by certain interests, all of whom are expected to send in their consent expeditiously to enable the deal to be closed.

Three telephone companies will then be taken over by the Government Telephone Board and as a result Government telephone exchanges in Calcutta and Bombay will render service only to officers of Posts and Telegraph Department. While control will change there will be no change either in staff of the companies or in their system of operation and of charges. The reason for this is that the Government Board must earn normal dividends to compensate itself for the dividends to be paid in advance to shareholders of the existing companies up to 1943.

There is no intention of setting up local boards in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and as far as possible large powers enjoyed by the executive staff of the companies will be maintained so that the State ownership may not interfere with the initiative of the executive heads. At the end of 1943 when the license of the three companies expires, the Telephone Board will be liquidated and the Posts and Telegraph Department will take over the entire organization.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY

Lieut.-Genl., G. G. Jolly, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, met representatives of the surgical instrument industry in India at an informal conference held on February 17, 1941 says a Press Note.

The occasion was the first at which representatives of the industry from all centres in India met to discuss their common problems. The factors affecting the war-time production of surgical instruments in India were fully considered and closer liaison between buyers and suppliers was explored with the object of removing many of the difficulties now encountered by the industry in meeting the present heavy demands of the Medical Stores Department.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

CALCUTTA—DACCA TELEPHONE

It is understood that it has been decided to improve telephone communication between Calcutta and Dacca by providing a second telephone circuit between the two places.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SALES TAX BILL

Many Indian shops in Calcutta were closed on Tuesday, the 4th March, as a mark of protest against the Sales Tax Bill now under consideration by the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

A meeting under the presidentship of Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar, M.L.A., was held in the Town Hall in the afternoon when a resolution was passed protesting against the Bill and urging the Government to withdraw it.

Should the Bill be passed, the meeting urged upon all sections of businessmen and traders of the province to observe a complete and continuous *hartal* until the measure was repealed.

AIR RAID SIGNALS

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal:—

"In supersession of the Press Note of July 26, 1940, relating to air-raid warnings it is notified for general information that the following air-raid signals will be sounded in Calcutta and the neighbouring industrial area and Chittagong town and port to warn the public of the approach of hostile air-craft and to inform them when danger is past:—

General alarm system to be sounded by sirens and hooters.	*Local alarm system to be sounded by whistles etc. by wardens, sentries, etc., within sub-areas.*
Air raid warning:—	
A signal of two minutes' duration consisting of a fluctuating or 'warbling' signals of varying pitch in which the frequency range is not less than 10 per cent above and below the mean pitch, the complete cycle of each fluctuation to extend over a period of about 3 to 8 seconds.	**A succession of short blasts on the whistle. Since the signal may often be inaudible a visual signal also will be used, *viz.*, both arms raised above the head and the hands waved.**
or	
A succession of intermittent blasts of about 5 seconds' duration separated by a silent period of about 3 seconds.	
Raiders passed or air attack over:—	
A continuous signal of two minutes' duration at a steady pitch.	**Two long blasts on the whistle repeated at intervals of 5 seconds.**
All Clear:—	**Handbells will be rung.**

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly owing allegiance to the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee have withdrawn from the Assembly.

Announcing their decision at the Legislative Assembly on Monday, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, the Leader of the Group, explained the reasons which led to the decision by the All-Indian Congress to withdraw from Parliamentary work and begin direct action.

"Though they had decided to withdraw from the Houses, "Mr. Roy concluded, "whenever the present Government brings forward measures to trample on the fundamental interests of this province, those of us who will remain outside prison will come here to record our opposition."

THE "BLACK-OUT"

Calcutta went through her first all-night black-out on Monday and early morning with a degree of success that, judging from the fact that it is the city's first attempt at such a thing, must be admitted as remarkably thorough.

The instructions included extinguishing of all road and external lights, controlling lights inside premises so that no light would be visible from out-side or above the premises, screening all lights of all vehicles on roads as also all external lights on vessels in inland waters and controlling of all commercial furnaces, jetties and dock lights, shipping and navigation lights on ships in ports. The Railways and Port Commissioners enforced their lighting restriction schemes under the direct supervision of Mr. N. V. H. Symons, A. R. P. Controller.

The entire Howrah Bridge was completely under darkness and the traffic along the bridge continued as usual with muffled lamps while hackney carriages and private *gharries* proceeded along the bridge without lights. The traffic police managed the crowd and the vehicular traffic along the bridge in perfect order.

According to the direction all lights at the Howrah Station were subdued and covered up with screens and the passengers were conducted to the platforms by the station staff with covered lanterns. Trains departed from and arrived at the station under black-out conditions as far as possible. No search lights were exhibited.

Similar arrangements were also made at the Sealdah Station. The lights in the railway yard beyond Sealdah were, however, kept on.

It was clear that more was necessary in the way of screening windows and particularly fan lights to achieve a greater degree of obscurity than many people had achieved remarked Mr. N. V. Simons, A. R. P. Controller, Bengal, in an interview to the *Associated Press*, after he had flown over blacked-out Calcutta and its suburbs for nearly two hours.

The public of Calcutta had once again willingly co-operated and this was confirmed by Mr. Symons in what he had seen while driving back through the streets of Calcutta. "It was an exception to see a light in a house

which was not shaded and people had obviously taken pains to do their best" he proceeded "but it is clear that more is necessary in the way of screening windows and particularly fan lights to achieve a greater degree of obscurity than many people achieved. Many people seemed to think that it was sufficient to cover the bulbs of their electric lights with brown or coloured paper and then leave the windows wide open. This achieves what is known as partial obscurity and while it is of great value in preventing a glare, which is visible many miles away, it is inadequate for a real black-out with raiders overhead. Those who have done only this much on the present occasion should go further and make sure that they have one room at any rate in which they can have a light at night and no trace of which will be visible from outside. If they do not do this, they will either have to remain in darkness during an air-raid or else they will disclose the fact that there are occupied houses with the result that bombs are practically certain to be dropped on them.

RAJABAZAR-SHAMBAZAR TRAM LINE OPENED

The Calcutta Tramway Company's new extension from Rajabazar to Shambazar junction was opened to traffic on Sunday last.

At first the tramway authorities intended to arrange for a formal opening ceremony but subsequently the idea was abandoned in view of the war and it was decided to donate the money which would have been spent on such a function, towards some beneficient object.

It is understood that in consonance with this decision a substantial sum has been given to the Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital.

In addition to the Rajabazar-Shambazar link, the Tramway Company are at present planning two other extensions—one from Moulali Corner *via* the new Improvement Trust Road in Entally and Gorachand Road, to Park Circus, and the other from Park Circus along Gariahat Road to Rashbehary Avenue.

When these are completed, the tramway system will almost make a complete circuit of Calcutta.

CORPORATION JAMADARS', PEONS AND WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

Ask For Dearness Allowance

A meeting of the Association was held under the Presidentship of Mr. M. M. Burman on the 23rd February, 1941, in Wellington Square, when the following resolution were adopted :—

"This meeting requests the Corporation to consider the payment of dearness allowance to the staff as the price of foodstaffs has gone up much due to the War. The Bengal Government has sanctioned the allowances and we request the Corporation to sanction the same as their employees are suffering much for the rise of prices of all commodities necessary for the maintenance of life.

"This meeting brings to the notice of the Corporation that the subscription for the Employees Association was not to be imposed on the borrowers of the Workers Bank Ltd. as per direction of the Chief Executive Officer, but the authorities of the Bank now insist that the receipt of the Employees Association should be produced before any loan is given to anybody."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY "CENSUS"

A review of the activities of the Calcutta University in all its departments during the year 1940, is contained in the annual report for the year presented to the Senate at a Special Meeting on Saturday last by the Hon. Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas on behalf of the Syndicate.

The total number of schools recognised by the University during the year 1940, was 1,587, of which 621 were permanently and 966 provisionally recognised. Sixty-nine schools were recognised for the first time while 449 schools were granted renewal of recognition.

The total number of students who appeared at the different examinations of the University during the year under review including students who appeared at the Supplementary Matriculation Examination, was 71,295 as against 67,177 in the last year.

There are at present 79 colleges affiliated to the University. Out of these, 11 are exclusively for women, 2 have women's sections completely separate from men's department and 16 admit both boys and girls.

The total number of students reading in the different affiliated colleges as recorded in the college register in September, 1940, was 89,899 of whom 2,578 were girl students.

In Calcutta, the number of students was 20,487. In the mofussil colleges in Bengal the number of students was 15,756 and in Assam colleges the number was 3,206.

Of 18,552 male students in Calcutta, 16,271 were Hindus, 1,742 Mahomedans, 354 Christians and 185 of other religions. Of 15,285 male students in mofussil colleges in Bengal 11,006 were Hindus, 4,094 were Mahommedans, 112 Christians and 73 of other religions. The number of male students in Assam was 2,984, of whom 2,214 were Hindus, 607 Mahommedans, 106 Christians and 57 of other religions.

The number of women students in Calcutta colleges was 1,885, of whom 1,550 were Hindus, 124 Mahommedans, 181 Christians and 30 of other religions. Of 471 women students in mofussil colleges in Bengal, 447 were Hindus, 11 Mahommedans and 13 Christians. There were 222 women students in Assam of whom 162 were Hindus, 11 Mahommedans, 41 Christians and 8 of other religions.

SHIPYARD IN CALCUTTA

In reply to a question in the Central Legislative Assembly Sir Andrew Clow told Sir Ziauddin that the Government had seen the questions and answers in the Bengal Council about the starting of an Indian shipyard in Calcutta. The rates quoted by the Calcutta Port Trust to the Scindia Company for the lease of land were Rs. 9 per cottah per mensem upto March 31, 1945 and thereafter Rs. 11-4-0 per cottah per mensem upto March 31, 1955 and thereafter an increase not exceeding 25 per cent. every ten years up to a maximum of Rs. 27 per cottah per mensem. These rates were the same as those which the Port Commissioners were already receiving for a large area of land adjoining this site. There is a schedule of rates for monthly leases and the schedule rates for this particular site is Rs. 12 per cottah per month.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

SHILLONG MUNICIPAL BOARD ELECTION

Mr. K. Cantlie, Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jainta Hills, presided on March 1, over the first meeting of the newly-elected Shillong Municipal Board.

Mr. Theodare Cajee, a businessman of Shillong, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Municipality. There was a tie between Mr. Cajee and Dr. Satyabrato Bhattacharjee but Mr. Cajee won the toss,

Mr. Cajee entered the Municipality as Commissioner first in 1937. and was re-elected last year from the Laitumkhra Ward.

MADRAS ROAD POLICY CRITICISED

The Government's road policy was severely criticized by Mr. E. A. Watson, presiding over the annual meeting of the Madras branch of the India Roads and Transport Development Association.

"We are more convinced than ever" said Mr. Watson, "that the burden of taxation carried by motor transport operations in this Presidency is excessive, particulary in relation to the returns that motor transport obtains in the way of roads." He hoped that the authorities would consider the matter and reduce taxes on motor vehicles.

INJUNCTION IN DACCA SUIT

In two separate suits filed by Mr. Nirod Baran Mazumder and Dr. Yadali, two defeated candidates in the last election to the Dacca District Board, from Kaliakari—*cum*—Dhamari Constituency, for a declaration that the election of Mr. Surendra Mohon Roy and Moulvi Momtazuddin Ahmed (Moslem League) from the said constituency was void. Mr. N. L. Shome, a munsiff has issued notices to the defendants to show cause why an *ad interim* injunction, restraining the defendants from acting as members of the Board should not be granted, and in the meantime, has issued such temporary injunction, till the date fixed for showing cause.

KARACHI FIASCO

A meeting of the Karachi Municipal Corporation broke up in confusion on March 1, following the refusal of a member to withdraw from the House when called upon to do so by the Mayor.

The incident was a sequel to the member concerned making alleged objectionable remarks against another member, accusing the latter of corruption in the course of a discussion of a proposal to metal the road leading to the new Government House.

The Mayor thereupon called upon the member to withdraw the remarks. But the member declined to do so and further refused to withdraw from the House. Pandemonium prevailed, in the midst of which an adjournment motion was moved and the meeting ended in confusion.

Earlier the House adopted a proposal requesting the Government to undertake legislation and appoint a Service Commission for local bodies in Sind.

RAJSHAHI HOOLIGANISM

Amidst unprecedented scenes of excitement on March 1, Md. Azizul Alam, a prominent member of the Rajshahi Muslim League, was elected Chairman of the Rajshahi Municipality defeating Babu Sanat Kumar Moitra (8-7) and Babu Saral Kumar Ghosh (8-4).

As soon as the result was declared some Hindu youths who had assembled in the hall are reported to have attacked and severely assaulted Saral Babu and his two supporters. The Muslim youths on the otherhand are reported to have attacked and assaulted one Mahamedan Commissioner who was said to have voted for Saral Babu.

Some shops closed immediately and the excited crowd dispersed after the two persons were removed from the scene.

BIHAR MUNICIPALITIES

The annual Government report on the adminstration of Municipalities in the Province of Behar says that barring a very few instances municipal administration on the whole was far from satisfactory.

According to the Government the main causes of this regrettable state of affairs are the reluctance of municipal commissioners to levy adequate taxation, failure to collect taxes promptly and to take coercive measures and prevalence of personal feuds and party factions. The Government point out that unless these defects are removed and there develops a proper sense of civic responsibility both among rate-payers and the municipal commissioners, there can be no improvement in civic administration.

The financial position shows general deterioration in all aspects, and the Government refer to two practices adopted by some municipalities: encroachment on unspent balances of ear-marked grants and use of credit balances of special funds.

LOCAL BODIES IN THE PUNJAB

General elections of the local bodies falling due upto June 30, 1941, had been postponed for one year and the question of the postponement or otherwise of elections which fell due after that date was under consideration, announced Sheikh Faiz Mohd., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works, at question hour in the Punjab Assembly which met on March 3, to vote on demands for supplementary grants.

In the absence of the Speaker, Sir Shahabuddin who met with a car accident during the week-end, Sardar Dasondha Singh, Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.

Sardar Bahadur Abnasha Singh, the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly said that the injuries sustained by Sir Shahabuddin were not serious and that he was progressing satisfactorily.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan the Premier and Sardar Santokh Singh, leader of the Independent Party wished speedy recovery to the Speaker.

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Parliamentary Secretary informed the House that a number of unlicensed arms, including three revolvers, ten pistols and eight rifles were recovered by the police in the district of Sargodha during the last six months. Some more arms were surrendered to the police. Special police were making enquiries.

The House then proceeded to discuss supplementary demands aggregating to a sum of Rs. 54 lakhs.

BOMBAY CENSUS

The Bombay's population is well over 1,500,000 is one of the early indications of the census, the operations of which entered on their final phase in the city on the night of February 28.

Thousands of voluntary enumerators, with their sphere of work carefully delineated for them, went from house to house obtaining the necessary answers to the census questionnaire. A well-thought out scheme was also put into operation in order to enumerate the homeless.

A feature of the census was the "rounding up" of the city's huge army of beggars and vagrants for which purpose the police combed by-lanes, the *maidans*, arches of bridges and other havens of mendicancy.

While the great majority were too nervous to reply to the questions or too ignorant to understand them some of the beggars surprised the enumerating staff by giving replies firmly and fluently in English. One 55-year-old man who had lost one of his legs, when asked "Why he was begging," replied that he was willing to work but that no one would give him a job.

Dr. Khatre, under whose spervision the census in the city was carried out, said that the scrutiny of preliminary enumeration would continue for three more days.

Special arrangements had been made for enumerating lepers and other afflicted people, precautions being taken to bring them to one place with the assistance of the municipal authorities.

MADRAS PORT BOARD

An equal number of seats for European and Indian commercial interests on the board for the Port of Madras is proposed in a Bill to alter the constitution of the Board, introduced in the Assembly this session by Sir Anderw Clow, Communications Member.

The constitution of the Board, it is explained was last revised in 1923 Changes in circumstances since that date justify a further revision. Six seats are at present assigned to European commercial interests and four to Indian commercial interests.

Information now available, it is pointed out, suggests that European and Indians share almost equal in the traffic of the Port. It is, therefore, proposed to assign four seats to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, three to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one to the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association.

Although it is ordinarily desirable to avoid the representation of specific branches of commerce the representation of the last Association is retained on account of its special position. One elected seat has been assigned to Madras Corporation and it is proposed that one seat should be reserved for a representative of labour, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Royal Commission of Labour.

Of the remaining seats, it is proposed that one should be filled by a nominee of the Government of Madras, who are at present unrepresented.

The others include the Chairman and will permit of representation of railway interests and of the appointment of the Collector of Customs.

The Board is to consist of 15 trustees including the Chairman.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD NOT ENDANGER HEALTH

Injunction Against Lahore Municipality

Can sullage water be discharged into a storm drain? What is the remedy when this causes nuisance? These important points were answered by Mr. Justice Beckett at the Lahore High Court in delivering judgment in the above appeal in which His Lordship granted an injunction against the Administrator, Lahore Municipal Committee, restraining him from discharging sullage water into the storm water channel which runs through the junction of Khwaja Dil Mohammad Road and Shah Abdul Mali Road, Lahore, till certain arrangements are made. The following was the judgment delivered by His Lordship :—

This is a suit which is in substance against the Lahore Municipality, but for formal purposes the Punjab Government has been joined as a defendant along with the Administrator. The facts are more or less admitted. There is an old storm water channel in the areas known as Gawalmandi, which was constructed before that area became thickly populated, as it is now. With the increase of population, the need for sanitation has grown more acute and the Municipality has adopted the simple expedient of discharging sullage water into the old storm water channel. The plaintiff claims this has led to two distinct nuisances, from which he in particular is a sufferer. During the rainy season, the water now overflows into his house, with unpleasant results. At other times, the water in the channel becomes stagnant, and gives off a stench so offensive that his house is practically uninhabitable. He, therefore, seeks an injunction to restrain the Municipality from discharging the sullage water into this channel, or, in the alternative, to compel it either to convert the channel into a suitable drain or to have proper drainage laid down elsewhere.

The fact that the present arrangement constitutes a nuisance to the plaintiff does not appear to have been seriously contested. The site was inspected by the learned Subordinate Judge before whom the trial was held. He found that the channel in front of the plaintiff's house was far from clean; it was filled with sullage water which was running very slowly and a very bad smell was coming from it. Moreover, the floors of the house were damp inside. It is true that the Municipal Engineer reported that the drain was working well except in the rainy season; but he appears to have viewed the satisfactory nature of the arrangement

from the point of view of the Committee rather than from the point of view of the plaintiff.

Although the nuisances were thus established, the relief claimed by the plaintiff has been refused by both the Courts below. The trial Court appears to have regarded the case as one of non-feasance rather than misfeasance, and it took the view that the Committee could not be directed to make any other drainage arrangement. The learned Senior Subordinate Judge, who heard the first appeal, appears to have proceeded on the view that the present state of affairs was the inevitable outcome of the increase in population and that the existing arrangements were as satisfactory as the Committee could be expected to make in the circumstances.

The view taken by the learned Subordinate Judge, that the Committee cannot be compelled to make other drainage arrangement, is correct as far as it goes, but it does not really meet the plaintiff's case. It is true the Committee need not make any drainage arrangement at all unless it chooses to do so. If it chooses to make arrangement for the disposal of offensive matter, however, it must make satisfactory arrangements, and cannot make arrangements which endanger the health and completely destroy the comfort of individuals. Though Indian Authorities appear to be lacking there are a number of English cases to the point (1906) A. C. 105 is a decision which proceeds on very similar facts. In that case the municipal authorities, acting under their statutory powers, took over the care of a watercourse and made it into a public drain which proved in course of time to be increasingly insufficient to hold and pass on the mixture of slime and sewage poured into it, with the result that the plaintiff's property was flooded thereby. It was held that they were liable for negligence, notwithstanding that the drain when first formed was sufficient for its purpose.

This case proceeded on negligence, but there are other cases in which similar arrangements are treated as nuisance. It has been held that, where sanitary authorities so manage their sewers as to affect the health or comfort of the public or the inhabitants of a large district, they commit a public nuisance: see 2 Jur. (N. S.) 180, 6 7. R. 811 and 1 Ch. 560 (C. A.) The *prima facie* right of every occupier of a piece of land is to enjoy that land free from all invasion of filth or other matter coming from any artificial structure on land adjoining. It was held in I. L. R. 32 Cal. 697 that a private person could not claim a right to foul an ordinary drain by discharging into it what it was not intended to carry off so as to interfere with the ordinary comfort of another person. It may be that in certain cases the comfort of the private individual must to some extent suffer in the public interest, if this cannot be avoided; but in the present instance it has not been shown that no other arrangement could possibly be made, and it has in fact been stated that more satisfactory arrangements for drainage are already under contemplation. As already mentioned, the Committee cannot be compelled to make satisfactory drainage arrangements, but if it undertakes the duty of making such arrangements, the authorities given above make it clear that it can be restrained from making arrangements which are negligent or dangerous to health or even interfere with the ordinary comfort of an individual.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction, since damages alone will not give him the relief to which he is entitled.

There is one small technical difficulty which has to be considered in this connection. An injunction cannot be given to interfere with the working of Government departments. The Administrator, however, has been separately impleaded. No objection has been taken to this course and the only appearance before me is on behalf of the Administrator. An injunction will accordingly be granted to restrain the Administrator of the Lahore Municipality from discharging sullage water into the storm water channel which runs through the junction of Khwaja Dil Mohammad Road and Shah Abdul Mali Road, Lahore, unless and until such arrangements are made as will prevent the water therein from overflowing during the normal rainy season and will secure that the channel is properly flushed and kept clean at other times. The plaintiff will receive his costs throughout.

ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS

Dr. B. N. Dey's Address

In his presidential address delivered on the occasion of the 22nd Anniversary Meeting of the Association of Engineers, held on the 27th February last at the 'Chamber Hall; 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Dr. B. N. Dey, D.Sc. (Glas) F.R.S.A., (London), M.A.E., M.I.E., (Ind.) said *inter alia* :—

"Our annual report gives us no cause for anxiety. The Association of Engineers have held together tenaciously close upon quarter of a century as an independent organisation, on its own legs, without subsidy from any quarter, and in the face of disintegrating influences of a decadent age.

With the dawn of a "New Order" signs of which are already apparent—as witness the training of Indian *Mistries* (technicians) in Great Britain alongside the Britishers—one may expect the advent of the long-deferred revolution of Indian Engineering, and with it the rapid vitalisation of Association like ours. It seems that the Indian Engineer will at last get a dog's chance to assert himself.

From now on my presidential addresses will be brief—briefer even than those of years gone by—as an index to the changing order of things. Too much talk has of late become a national failing with us. The reasons are not far to seek. We have been reduced to so many empty vessels due to dearth of vocations.

Conditions are however changing. There are now enough things to do, particularly for us engineers, if only we would look around and shake off our lethargy born of despair. Hence forward we will find ourselves far too busy to find time for talk, idle or otherwise.

It is a commonplace talk that the war has unsettled everything and that one must wait until peace is restored in this world of ours. I cannot subscribe to this attitude of mind. Peace among the Powers of this world has not meant a thing to us, has only promoted the creeping paralysis with which we have been afflicted due to causes beyond our control. One has only to look back to the past quarter of a century—I mean the years 1914 to 1939—the years that were frittered away mostly in foolish fumblings.

Let us quit being "copy-cats." Let us stop playing the fool of a *burra-sahib* or *chota-sahib*," a "covenanted hand" or a "gasetted officer." Let us put our houses in order. If we do not do it in our own way, no one else would. Let us develop our resources from within profited by the experience, failure and success of the foreigner. Let us build in the only practical way, Bengal by the Bengalees and India by us all Indians. We engineers can only do it."

THE Improvement Trust

(I)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 18th January, 1941, at 10-30 a.m. :—

Present :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., *Chairman*, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A.; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, J.P., Mr. A. J. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.B.E., M.L.A., Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney and Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.

DESHABANDHU MEMORIAL

The following Resolution (Item No. 4), which was passed by the Land Committee at their meeting on the 15th January, 1941, was *confirmed* :—

"Miscellaneous Case No. XV-15. *Re.* Transfer of Calcutta Improvement Trust land adjoining to Deshabandhu Memorial at Shahnagore Burning Ghat, in Scheme No. XV-A.

"The Committee considered the Chief Valuer's note of the 7th January, 1941, and resolved that the land coloured pink on the plan attached to the report and having an area of 22 kottahs 9 chittacks 15 square feet, and situated to north of the Deshabandhu Memorial now numbered as Plot No. 57, Scheme No. XV-A, be sold to the Calcutta Corporation for the sum of Rs. 21,240 on the following conditions :—

"(1) That the land should only be levelled and shown with grass and enclosed by railings by the Corporation until after the construction of the Chetla Bridge.

(2) That the Corporation will allow the Trust to use the land, if necessary, for the storage of materials when the bridge is under construction, subject to the condition that the land will be restored to the Corporation in its original condition.

(3) That the Corporation will be given the right to purchase the strip of land that would be left out between this plot of land and the final alignment of the bridge approach road at the same rate per kottah."

OBJECTIONS COMMITTEE

The Board *appointed* a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to hear objections to Imprvement Scheme No. LIV (Topsia) :—

Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A.

Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.B.E., M.L.A.

Mr. J. J. N. Birch.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

Mr. P. K. Dutta (appointed under Section 20 (1) (iii) of the Act) and

The Chairman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

With reference to Resolution No. 4 of the Board Meeting, held on the 7th September, 1940, it was *resolved* that Mr. F. Rooney should be granted leave of absence from the meetings of the Board from 2nd September, 1940, to 17th January, 1941.

It was reported that Mr. Md. Rafique had applied for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board, from 23rd November, 1940, to 17th January, 1941.

LEAVE TO EMPLOYEES

It was *reported* that Government, in letter No. 30M., dated the 8th January, 1941, had accorded their sanction, under Section 33 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, to the adoption by the Board of Trustees, of the following proviso to Rule 11 of the rules regarding the grant of leave, leave allowance and acting allowances to their inferior servants, sanctioned in Government letter No. 1937M, dated the 22nd June, 1938 :—

"Provided that the Chairman may, in special circumstances, grant extraordinary leave to an employee up to 12 months in excess of the total period of 24 months and up to six months on any one occasion."

It was *noted* that the proviso would take effect from the 1st April, 1938.

(II)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Monday, the 3rd February, 1941, at 10-30 a.m. :—

Present :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, (*Chairman*), Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, Mr. A. J. Thompson, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney and Sir Hari Sanker Paul.

DESHABANDHU MEMORIAL

The Proceedings of a Meeting of the Land Committee, held on the 15th January, 1941, were *confirmed*, with the exception of Item No. 4 (Miscellenous Case No. XV-15. *Re.* Transfer of Trust land adjacent to Deshabandhu Memorial at Shahnagore Burning Ghat) which was confirmed by the Board at their meeting on the 18th January, 1941.

HOWRAH BRIDGE APPROACH

The Board considered the Chief Valuer's report of the 29th January, 1941, on information asked for by Government, in letter No. 112M., dated the 21st January, 1941, about the position of the Roman Catholic Church premises, in Scheme No. L (Howrah Bridge Approach—from Canning Street to Strand Road) and *recommended* that it be communicated to Government.

RETIRING GRATUITY

The Board considered the Chairman's note of the 27th January, 1941, and *resolved* that the employees of the Calcutta Improvement Tribunal, who are not subscribers to its Provident Fund, should be granted a retiring gratuity of half a month's pay for each year's service, subject to a limit of 15 months' pay, like the employees of the Trust who are not subscribers to its Provident Fund, for continuous good service of not less than 15 years.

THE TRUST OFFICE

With reference to Resolution No. 7 of the Board Meeting, held on the 9th December, 1939, about the lease of the office premises, the Board considered a letter, dated the 28th January, 1941, from Messrs. The South British Insurance Company, Limited, and *resolved* that the South British Insurance Company be informed that as the Trust do not at present require any additional accommodation for their office in the ground floor of the premises they would have no objection to the ground floor being leased to another party.

Mr. Rafique raised the question of the Trust building its own offices on its own land and the Chairman stated that a report on the subject would be submitted in due course.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 1st March, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1030 against 851 and 864 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 391. The general death-rate of the week was 46·9 per mille against 34·4 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 1st March, 1941, was 884 against 716 and 765 in the two preceding weeks. There were 33 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. There were 304 deaths from small-pox during the week against 138 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 30 and 82 respectively against 29 and 64 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 46·0 per mille per annum.

There were 37 imported deaths. Excluidng these, the death-rate of the Town was 44·1.

There were 116 deaths from respiratory diseases against 126 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths from bronchitis against 34 in the previous week.

There were 143 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 146 against 135 and 99 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 39 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 6 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 53·4 per mille.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 48·7.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 27 deaths of infants under one year.

DR. DEY'S OUTFALL SCHEME

NOTICE

Re. Petty Repairs Including Painting To Ferry Pontoons Plying Along The Storm Water Channel

Quotations in sealed covers are invited for the work of petty repairs, including painting, to ferry pontoons plying along the Storm Water Channel and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Friday, the 14th March, 1941.

Detailed particulars as to the nature, quantity and specification of the work may be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours. Successful tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 50 in cash as security money and he must complete the work within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th March, 1941.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Jantindra Mohan Saha praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 8 in Potato Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs. Kishori Mohan Saha and Bhajagobinda Saha. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 6th March, 1941.



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" 4-0 " 10 " Tin.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1941, for the supply of :—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Mutton and Lamb; & (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1941, to the 31st March, 1942, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do no bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

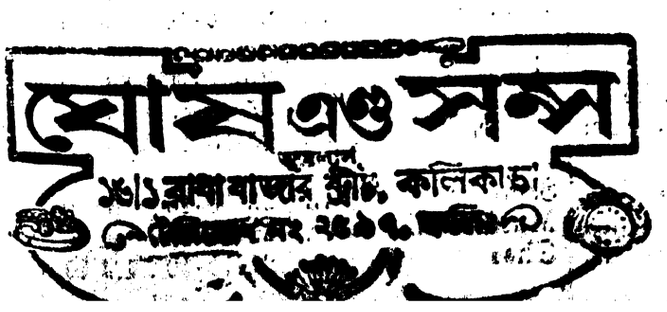
বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটীশ ইণ্ডিয়া ষ্টীম্ নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪১ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪২ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ্চ পর্য্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিণ্ডসে ষ্ট্রীটস্থিত ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ড টেণ্ডার ১৯শে মার্চ্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্য্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে। (১) ফল; (২) শাক সব্জী ও সেলেড্; (৩) ডিম্ব; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড্ ডিস্; (৭) বিফ্; (৮) মটন ও লেম্ব; এবং (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেণ্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক ফরম্ আছে। প্রত্যেক ফরমের মূল্য ১৲ টাকা মাত্র। যাঁহারা টেণ্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ষ্ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিনন্ মেকেঞ্জি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান ফরম্ পাইবেন।

দর সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেণ্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।



IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE HERE

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Pannalal Paul & Other ...	7, Nebutala Row ...	Ghee ...	6-9-40	20 0
Ramlagan Ram & Anr. ...	11, Sasi Bhusan De St	Exposure ...	20-9-40	3 0
Beharilal Ghosh & Anr. ...	137, Bowbazar Street (N. B. Market.)	Milk ...	6-9-40	12 0
Nagendra Nath Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13-9-40	12 0
Nibaran Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13-9-40	20 0
Mritunjay Ghosh & Anr. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13-9 40	15 0
Dhiren Ghosh & Anr. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20-9-40	8 0
Jabed Ali ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20-9-40	8 0
Ananto Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20-9-40	13 0
Maduram Burman & Others	61, Wellington Street	Exposure	27-9 40	8 0
Chiranjilal and Chhagulai Marwari.	54, Sasi Bhusan De St.	Ghee ...	27-9-40	25 0
Hari Dasi Jeleni ...	137, Bowbazar Street (N. B. Market)	Fish ...	6-9-40	1 0
Tincowri Ghosh ...	Do. do. ...	Milk ...	27-9-40	25 0
Fatick Chandra Ghosh ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	27-9 40	20 0
Lalit Mohon Ghosh ...	Do. do. ...	Do ...	6-9-40	15 0
Manik Ghosh ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	13-9-40	16 0
Ali Baksh ...	31, Bentinck Street ...	Exposure ...	6-9-40	8 0
Amulya Charan Ghosh ...	42 3, Chandney Chawk Street	Milk ...	13 9-40	15 0
Ramprosad Shaw ...	126, Prinsep Street ...	Ghee ...	13-9-40	15 0
Bankim Ch. Sett ...	38, Gopi Bose Lane ...	Mustard oil ...	13-9-40	15 0
Gopi Ram & others ...	2, British Indian Street	Do. ...	13-9-40	20 0
Radhashyam Panda & ors.	84, Bowbazar Street (Bazar-Stall)	Exposure ...	20-9-40	10 0
Do. Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Ghee ...	20-9-40	20 0
N. S Krishna Iyer ...	4-C, Council House St.	Keeping adulterant	20-9-40	10 0
Lakhan Ghosh & others ...	5, Hastings Street ...	Milk ...	20-9-40	13 0
Ramjanam Lal & others ...	15-1, British Indian St.	Exposure	20-9-40	4 0
Harinarain Shaw & others ...	9, Strand Road ...	Do. ...	20-9-40	3 0
Nootbehari Bose & others ...	10, New Bowbazar Le.	Meat ...	20-9 40	10 0
Dr. H. A. Pallana c/o Mathuradas Jadabji of Kathiawar.	14, Rup Chand Ray St.	Ghee ...	30-9-40	100 0
Amarchand Proyagdas ...	100, Old China Bazar Street.	Do. ...	28-9-40	15 0
Patel & Co. ...	16, Parsee Church St,	Butter ...	21-9-40	20 0
Abdul Latiff ...	98, Lower Chitpore Rd.	Refused to sell sample.	7-9-40	5 0
Nandkisore ...	35, Ezra Street ...	Exposure ...	7-9-40	4 0
Shewnath Chowbay & ors.	1, Rup Chand Ray St.	Ghee ...	28-9-40	Warned and discharged.
Sachindra De ...	Jagubazar ...	Mustard oil ...	25-10-40	20 0
Sasanka Sekhar Chatterjee	Do. ...	Butter ...	18-10-40	20 0
Jatindra Nath Dey ...	60, Halderpara Road	Exposure ...	25-10-40	8 0
Khatu Acharjee ...	69, Kalighat Road ...	Do. ...	25-10-40	5 0
Kanai Lal Ghosh ...	18-1-1, Chetla Hat Rd,	Ghee ...	26-10-40	15 0
Sanatan Sha ...	5, Bhukailash Road ...	Exposure ...	25-10-40	4 0
Gobinda Sha ...	Orphangunge Market...	Do. ...	25-10-40	4 0
Kundan Singh ...	103, Diamond Harbour Road	Milk ...	25-10-40	15 0
Lakhpat Rai ...	P, 15, Do, ...	Ghee ...	25-10-40	12 0
Sakhichand ...	Orphangunge Market...	Exposure ...	25-10-40	3 0
Bundiram ...	51, Circular Garden Reach Road	Do. ...	25-10-40	3 0
Sk. Kayum ...	K. G. Dock No. 3 ...	Sago ...	25-10-40	5 0
Ganga Prosad ...	Do. ...	Mustard oil ...	25-10-40	10 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ghee ...	25-10-40	15 0

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Re. 1 per set.

1. Supply of registers for house water meters.

2. Supply of cart number-plates and Drivers' Ticket for 1941-42.

3. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas during 1941-42.

4. Supply of carts for removal of stores during 1941-42.

5. Painting of electric lamp posts in different streets of Calcutta.

6. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 11th March, for 3 on 12th March, for 4 to 6 on 18th March, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 and 3 to 6 are to hold good for three months and those quoted in tenders for 2 for two months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th March, 1941.

Re-naming Of Street

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a lane in Ward No. 4 :—

Chaltabagan Second Lane to be renamed and called "Vaishnav Sammilani Lane."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th February, 1941.

Situation Vacant.

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 14th March, 1941, for the following posts of the Baldeodas Maternity Home, Corporation of Calcutta :—

(1) One Sister-in-charge on Rs. 100 in the grade of Rs. 100—150 with free unfurnished quarters.

Candidates for this post must possess a senior certificate in general nursing and midwifery, and must be registered under the Bengal Council of Registration of Nurses and must be capable of giving practical instructions in Vernacular to pupil nurses under training when necessary.

(2) One Ward Sister on Rs. 80 per month in the grade of Rs. 80—100 with free unfurnished quarters.

Candidates for this post should be duly qualified nurses and registered under the Bengal Council of Registration of Nurses.

(3) One female R.M.O. (part-time) on an allowance of Rs. 75 per month.

Candidates for this post should be registered medical practitioners. Preference will be given to the candidates who have past experience.

(4) Two Staff nurses on Rs. 65 per month each in the grade of Rs. 65—80 with free unfurnished quarters.

Candidates for this post should possess certificates of general nursing and midwifery and must be registered under Bengal Council of Registration of Nurses.

The applicants should state the following : (1) Age, (2) past service, if any, (3) whether related to the Mayor, Dy. Mayor, any Alderman or any Councillor or Statutory Officer of the Corporation by blood or marriage.

The selected candidates will have to submit a Declaration under Section 54/A of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act before joining their duties. Those selected for the posts under (1), (2) and (4) above will have to contribute to the Corporation Provident Fund and will be guided by the leave and service rules of the Corporation.

This is in supersession of the previous advertisement issued.

S. N. GHOSE,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 5th March, 1941.

Applications are invited from Bengali Hindu ladies for the post of Assistant Mistress in the Raj Rajeswari Girls' Model School in the grade of Rs. 45—90 plus a travelling allowance of Rs. 10 per month. Candidates must have passed at least the L. T. Examination.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March, 1941.

A. BARUA,
Education Officer.

Hogg Building Extension,
The 5th March, 1941.

Auction Sale.

It is hereby notified for public information that the following articles will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the Ward Office at 83, Linton Street on Monday, the 10th March, 1941, at 9 a.m. The purchaser shall have to deposit with the officer-in-charge the entire cost of the bid money immediately after the sale and the articles sold shall have to be removed from the site by the purchaser within a fortnight from the date of sale otherwise, the articles left shall be confiscated to the Corporation.

List of articles to be sold :

(1) Automatic Flushing Cistern (of plain galvanised sheet)—(1 No.)
(2) C. I. tank of size 6 ft. by 6 ft. by 2 ft. of 120 gallons capacity—(1 No.).
(3) G. I. pipe ½ in.—(10 ft.).
(4) G. I. pipe 1½ in.—(5½ ft.).
(5) G. I. pipe 1¼ in.—(6½ ft.).
(6) Artificial stone partition—(1 No.).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 1st March, 1941.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the Public Auction to be held on the 15th March, 1941 at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. punctually :—

(1) One wooden table.
(2) One wooden alna.
(3) One wooden marble table.
(4) Two wooden chairs.
(5) One Bengal fan cover.
(6) One picture.
(7) One fibre trunk.

F. RAHAMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office.
The 5th March, 1941.

Street Declaration.

Under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the power conferred on it by Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act (Bengal Act V of 1911) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder, which has been laid out by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and comprised in its Scheme No. VIII is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) :—

The 12 ft. Development Road at Plot Nos. 26 and 27 of C. I. T. Scheme VIII-20 No. VIII as shown in Drawing No. 40

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1941.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 40 ft. projected public street from Chingreehatta Lane through premises No. 36/1, Tangra Road to Hughes Road, in Ward 18.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 21st March, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

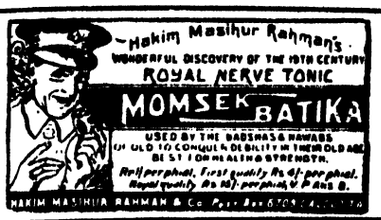
J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st February, 1941.

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MENSTRUATION
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Lexin is made of the best chemicals of the very highest purity, imported from Europe. If war continues for a long time, these chemicals may not be available. Time may come when the manufacture of Lexin will stop, as we shall not make Lexin with second class materials.
P. BANERJI, Mihijam, E.I.R.



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The specially prepared Liq. Ext. of Asoka. Contains all the active therapeutic principles valuable in the treatment of Menorrhegia, Leucorrhoea, Giddiness and all other diseases peculiar to women.

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HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS
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Hardware & Metal Merchants
Contractors
Suppliers of: I. S. D., Railways,
Municipalities, Steam-Ship Cos., etc., etc.
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General Hardware and Machinery Merchants
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HARDWARE, MACHINERY & METAL MERCHANTS
28, Strand Road, (Off Canning Street) Calcutta
Specialists in Small Tools, Pipes, Fittings, Tube-Well requisites, etc.

INDO COMMERCIAL STORES
Hardware, Metal & Tools Merchants
Manufacturers of—
WIRE-NETTING & COLLAPSIBLE GATES, ETC.
77-1, Clive Street, Calcutta
Factory:—72, Manicktolla Main Road
Phone: Calcutta 4582

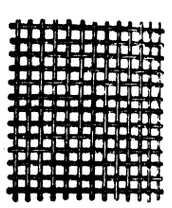
SUBOL DUTT & SONS LD
TOOLS, MACHINERY
HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES
4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

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HARDWARE & ALLIED STORES
4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA





MANUFACTURERS OF WOVEN WIRE MESH
BY PATENT LOOMS & DEALERS IN METAL
TOOLS, HARDWARE FOR ALL PURPOSES

JIBON KRISHNA DEY & BROS.

77, Clive Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 3706. 'Gram: EMINENT

THE HEROES ENGINEERING WORKS
MFTS:—
MACHINERIES, TOOLS & FITHINGS

P. K. BAG & BROTHERS
23 & 24, Strand Road
Phone: Calcutta 5195
Sole Agents for "Brookbest" Hydraulic Flax Packing in India and Importers and Stockist of Asbestos, Hemp, Rubber, Ebonite and Pipe and Pipe Fittings, etc.

CALCUTTA WIRE-NETTING AND ENGINEERING STORES
Mill and Tea Garden Stores
Suppliers & Manufacturers of Fencing
And Wire-netting of All Descriptions
18, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta

Tel. Ad.: 'Rattencane' Phone: Cal. 3
N. S. KAVARANA & CO.
(Established 1884)
Premier Importers of:
Malacca and Singapore Canes
And
Cane Basket Manufacturers, etc., etc.
72/1, Clive Street, Calcutta

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN THIS
MILL & TEA GARDEN STORES PAGE

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Red** numbers on a **Blue Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Acting Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. / 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. / 1, Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)
Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)
Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.
General Banking Business Transacted.
W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE
Branches: CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA
5 & 6, Hare Street
Phone:Cal. 6517

SPACE RESERVED

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Branch:—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

ESTD. FIRST BENGALI CLEARING & SCHEDULED BANK 1918
Chairman of the Board of Directors: Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal.

BENGAL CENTRAL BANK LIMITED

Head Office:—86, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Branches: All over Calcutta, Howrah, Salkia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Berhampore, Dacca, Rangpur, Pabna, Gaibandha, Bogra, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Kodarma and Giridih.
BANKING BUSINESS OF AVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 300.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2200 (3 lines) H28, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:—

Rate of Interest on Deposits.
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches —HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
8, Esplanade East, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE

STRENGTH SECURITY

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 P, C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD. 1926. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone: Cal. 2078.
2, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.
Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office —SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1928.
Head Office :—**CHITTAGONG.**
Branches : CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, *Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.*

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna.
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.
3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta
PHONE: B. B 6419

THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
***Head Office*—SYLHET**
Branches :—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

ESTD. 1926 Phone: Cal. 360.
NEW ORIENT BANK LTD.
Head Office :—COMILLA.
Calcutta Branch :—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1908
Head Office :—PURI
***Calcutta Office:*—2, Dalhousie Square**
Phone: Cal. 2718
Branches :—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

SPACE
RESERVED

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
***Head Office*:—8, Clive Street, Calcutta**
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2631
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
***Head Office.*—29, Strand Road, Calcutta**
***Branch* :**—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phones: Cal. 3436
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class From	3rd Class To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. ...	0 12 0			
MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

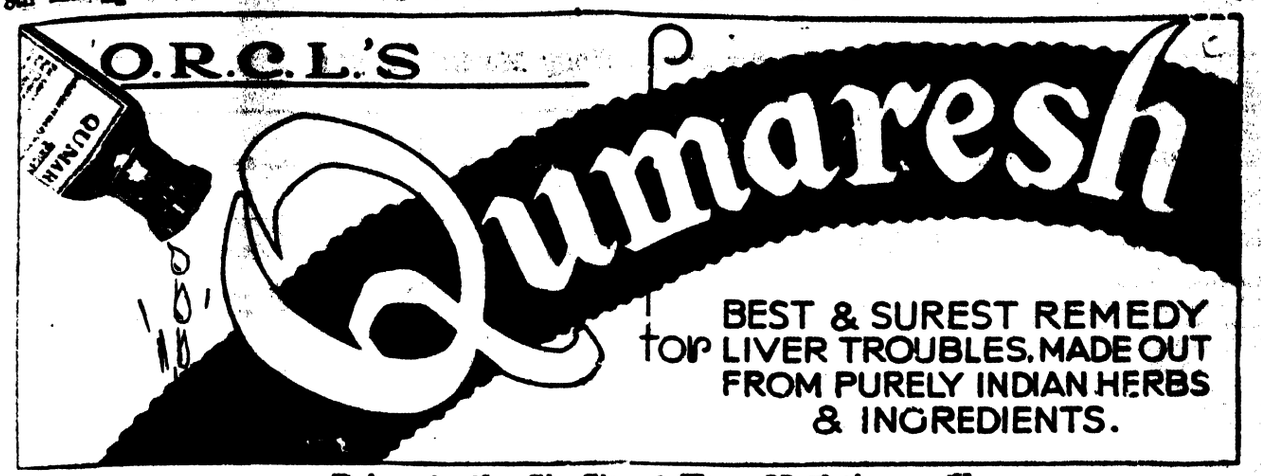

USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork ...	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

HIGH CLASS
LEATHER GOODS,
SUITCASES, SHOES, Etc.
ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMY
CURING &
MOUNTING
DERMIS
73, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 1 0	0 4 0
Do. Country ,,	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	
Ginger ,, ...		0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,	0 3 0	
Do. white ,,		
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8		
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ,,		
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur Chhna per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Moraffer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Looket per 1 seer ...		
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mask melon „ (Lucknow		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...		
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi ...		
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sylhet ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...		
Sofata 16—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...		
Do. Country per score .		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
24 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
22 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb.	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Calfornian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kasmul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, —		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price list

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Sow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Sow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deremke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin — ...	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ½ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin — —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
,, 28B	0 4 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2-4, 5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 2	0 7 0	Do.			
H. 12	0 8 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 0 6	0 2 0
Peas Ranchi per seer		
Do. Darjeeling "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Deshi		
Beans "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Squash "	0 3 0	
Tomato "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Knobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka	0 8 0	0 10 0
Raisin (Red) per seer		0 12 0
Do. Sultana "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Almond shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. without shell	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur	1 0 0	
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	0 12 0	1 4 0
Walnut per seer		
Do. Shelled "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Nut Ground "		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "	2 0 0	
Jessore " per seer	1 4 0	
Dinapur " "		1 2 0
Pabna " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur " "	1 10 0	1 12 0
Ghee "	2 0 0	2 4 0
Cow's Ghee "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Milk "		
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per "		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java " "	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 3	
Flour "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil "		33 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari "		0 2 0
Mosoor (split) "		
Do. (khari) "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mator "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	
Do. "	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 2 0
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		3 10 0
Elephant Brand "		3 12 0
" " Bulk		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Sawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Bree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	...	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	...	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	...	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani —	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma —	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Bupsal —	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal —	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
,, Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt —	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—	1 2 0	
Aligarh —	—	—	1 4 0	
Pabna —	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 4 0	
Jessore —	—	—		
OIL.				
Ghani Oil —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta —	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji —	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
,, Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger —	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion —	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi —	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box —	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.	W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 585)

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,	,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,	,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,	,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,	,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, ½164-⅞166	,, 0-12 ,,				
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,	,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,	,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk	,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,	F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,				
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-18 ,,	Dry fruits	,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes.
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.	,, 33	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 68	,, 1-4 ,,		,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana	,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,		,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown	,, 37, 38	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day		,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,				
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,				
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,				
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,				
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,				
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	Business to be approved by authority.			
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,				
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,				
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,				
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

S. BANERJEE,
Opg. Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0	„
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Ollman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef 30	1 8 0	Beef.
„ 38	0 8 0	Skirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N.R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 18	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1 „ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17 & 18		
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops „ 67—74 „ 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per dos		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,		
Rosseberry per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Star apple ,,	0 2 0	0 5 0
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,		
Mangoes (Green) per hundred	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kashia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 12 6
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6
Sugar	0 4 3	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 1 9	0 2
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary		
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	,, 0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—88	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

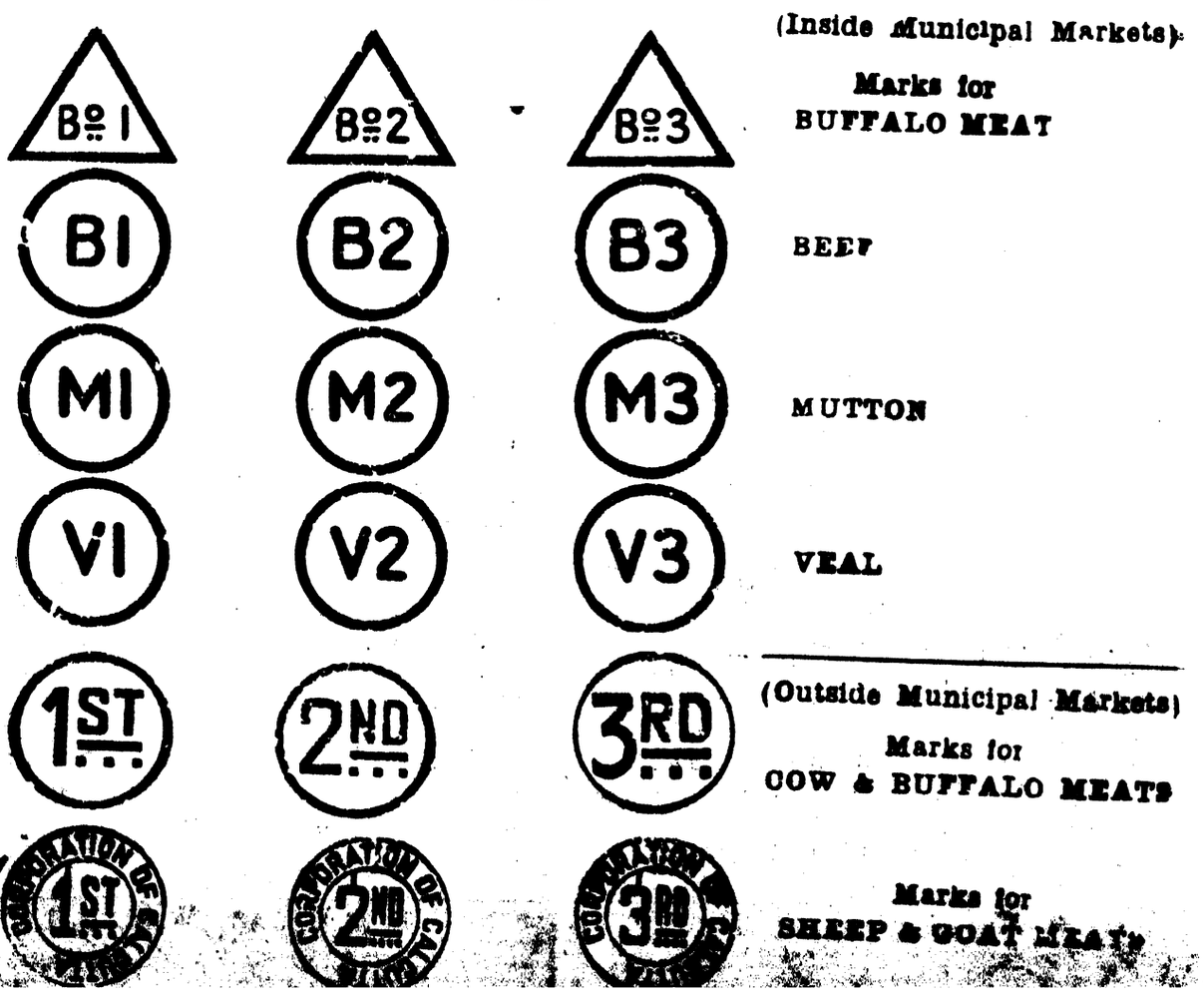
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs " "		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic " "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. "		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		
" (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond "	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk "		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	5 0 0	8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar "	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor "	0 3 0	
Bhanga " "		
Khasaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Bluli "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt "		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal "	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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Miscellaneous

IF CALCUTTA IS AIR-ATTACKED

"No Protection Against High Explosive Bombs"

THE Government of Bengal have issued a Press Note declaring their inability to offer protection to people against a possible air-raid attack. They cannot, they say, provide any form of shelter for such protection. The enormous cost of such shelters and the soil of the province are said to stand in the way of any such thing as underground concrete or steel shelter.

"In Bengal," the Press Note adds, "it must be recognised that there is no protection within the bounds of practical politics against direct hits from high explosive bombs."

The only protection that the Government offer is to dig "slit trenches" in open public places for the safety of passersby caught out in the open during an air attack.

Such trenches will be dug in selected public parks and open places all over Calcutta. But as owing to the congested nature of the city area these trenches cannot be provided in all streets the public are advised, in case of air-attack, to "seek shelter in the nearest available house." Citizens are also advised to make similar trenches for themselves and their families.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA
GET YOURSELF INOCULATED

TRENCHES TO BE DUG IN PUBLIC PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

The Government of Bengal, says a Press Note, have had under their most careful consideration the question of protecting the general public against the effects of bombs in a possible air-raid attack.

They have decided that they cannot provide any form of concrete or steel shelter for members of the general public. They have also decided that they cannot agree to carry out any policy of subsidising the strengthening of private houses.

The enormous cost that would be involved in such schemes makes their acceptance an impossibility. Further, as the sub-soil water level in Bengal is approximately 2 ft. 6 in. below the ground level, it is out of the question to provide deep shelters which in countries like England are the only shelters which give complete protection from high explosive bombs.

In Bengal it must be recognised that there is no protection within the bounds of practical politics against direct hits from high explosive bombs.

As regards protection against blast and splinters solid brick walls 9 in. thick give reasonable protection while a wall 13½ in. thick gives complete protection against anything except a direct hit or a miss within 17 yards.

It has been laid down in the draft Bengal Air Raid Orders which have already appeared as a Press Note that members of the public in a building during an air-raid should stay there, and if outside should seek shelter.

As most *pucca* houses in India have thick walls on account of the heat they afford good protection to their inmates. The main danger will be the entry of bomb splinters through window and door-ways which are numerous, and the shattering of glass windows by blast. It should be the universal practice, therefore, during an air-raid to see that glass doors are kept open and all *jhilmills* shut.

The protection to be given to members of the general public caught out in the open during an air attack and to factory workers has also been considered. The Government of Bengal have decided that slit trenches should be dug in open public places for the safety of passersby and should be close to factories for that of the factory workers.

In Calcutta Area

Owing to the congested nature of the Calcutta area it will not be possible to provide slit trenches in all streets and in such places passersby caught in open will have to seek shelter in the nearest available house. Where, however, there are open spaces slit trenches will be provided and will give the best possible measure of protection.

Although these trenches will be above sub-soil water level they will hold a certain amount of water in the rains and it would be necessary to pump them out occasionally but it is not considered that it would be a very great hardship to sit in a few inches of warm water for the sake of safety.

Sample trenches will be dug in selected public parks and open places all over Calcutta and in the industrial area of the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly so that the public can inspect and take particulars from notice-boards on which will be painted particulars as to dimensions, etc. They can then consider making similar trenches for their work people or for themselves and their families in their own compounds.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Proposal For Central Control Room

Somewhere in the city of Calcutta a Central Control Room is proposed to be made available for the purpose of co-ordinating all essential services for their maintenance and repairs in case they break down during an emergency.

For this purpose, it is understood, the Corporation of Calcutta, Gas and Electricity companies, Railways and Telephone Corporation have been invited to send their representatives to be on board of the proposed Control Room

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FOR PROTECTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE AND CORPORATION PROPERTIES

Precautionary Measures Contemplated

The Chief Air Raid Warden has drawn the attention of the Corporation to the necessity of taking precautionary measures for the protection of the Central Municipal Office Buildings and other Corporation properties in case of attack from the air.

In the course of a comprehensive note the Chief Air Raid Warden says that in case of an air-raid, Calcutta, because of its special importance, is likely to be first target of attack—"a very likely and sure target". He points out that the Central Municipal Office Buildings is alone worth over 8 lakhs of rupees besides being the repository of the invaluable and important records and documents on which are based the rights and privileges of the Corporation will be at Stake". He stresses on the "Civic value" of the Central Municipal Office Buildings with its charts and plans and papers on the protection of which is dependent the maintenance of the entire conservancy, water-supply and drainage arrangements for the entire City area of over 27 square miles.

The Chief Air Raid Warden suggests that an Expert Committee should be formed to go into the question and decide upon fire fighting measures, preventive, rescue and relief measures and training organization.

"We should lose no time", says the Chief Executive Officer, "in organizing ourselves". He thinks an Expert Committee should be formed to advise the Corporation as to the steps to be taken to protect Corporation properties.

CHIEF AIR RAID WARDEN'S NOTE

The note says :—

The tangle in the International situation which is being daily given out in Foreign Press Telegrams (*Reuters* and others), supplemented by the rapid march of events in the Far Eastern situation have forecast in clear terms the imminence of a grave danger and the probablity of an Air Raid on this premier city.

From the recent announcements it is clearly evidenced that the war situation is daily developing. Considerable attention, as is natural, has been focussed on some of the press notices. An A. R. P. Official of the Central Board also, while making a review of the present situation only last week, has emphasised a possible fear of an Air Bombing in Calcutta within the next 50 days or so. While assuming that presumptions may belie for the better, in an atmosphere of such tense situation, it is, as is generally the case, meet and proper, to adopt and arrange for the best possible precautions. This is being done in some of the self-governing institutions in muffusil towns.

Calcutta has a special importance in view of its local situation and for political and other reasons. In case of an Air Raid, assuming the worst, it is likely to be the first target of attack and protective mesures that are proposed and may be taken by the Central Board and/or the Government will, it is felt, be of a general nature for the whole of Calcutta. The latest amendment of the Defence of India Rules as announced by the *Associated Press* provides for special provisions for compulsion to be exercised on owners of public institutions and also of factories and industries for necessary measures for the protection of their own men. These recent rules go further and intend to provide for the measures for the protection of the life and property in the neighbourhood of such an institution and the legal compulsion, it is laid down, will apply on owners of such institutions—each such owner being under Defence of India Rules, as modified, held responsible for all initial expenses and control service.

As has already been submitted, in case of an Air Attack, Calcutta is a very likely and sure target. A fore-warning and the question of fore-arming devolops no less upon the Corporation as the repository of the civc administration of this populous city. The Pumping Stations and other places have already been declared as "Prohibited Places" and steps appear to have been taken in that regard already. The Central Municipal Office Buildings, which is the nerve-centre of the City Administration, comprises within its walls a Printing Press, the working of which is regulated under the Factories Act. The Corporation Buildings itself is valued for Insurance Purposes at Rs. 7¼ lakhs. Besides this (i) the telephone and electric installations are estimated at Rs. 5,200, (ii) furniture at Rs. 10,000, (iii) files and papers at Rs. 11,000, and (iv) drawings and plans at Rs. 10,000. The total money value of contents including the structure of the Central Municipal Office Buildings is over 8 lakhs. Besides, the invaluable and important records and decuments of which are based the rights and the privileges of the Corporation will be at stake.

The civic value of the Central Municipal Office Buildings is greater still. The entire conservancy, water-supply and drainage arrangements for the whole of the City area over 27 square miles are dependent upon the proper custody of charts and plans and papers in the Central Municipal Office Buildings. All this is apart from any historical and aesthetic vaule attaching to all such documents. In consideration further of the fact that even when an extreme emergency arises in which case the City may be declared a military area the common utility and public services as indicated above are likely to continue to devolve upon the Corporation for the control and efficient management and regulation of which, it is forecast, it would be incumbent upon the Corporation to adopt suitable measures for the protection, rescue and relief of the staff and labour. In the absence of any such arrangements a deadlock and dislocation of an inconceivable and far-reaching character would arise.

Precautions and preventives being felt necessary it is also submitted that considerable amount of success of any measure which may be adopted or may be decided upon for adoption at a later stage will follow from the normal effect that may be created from now and may exist at the time of stress, among the man power, the staff and labour who may be called upon to take their stand on their duties at the moment.

In all these aspects of the case and in view of the considerable civic importance which attaches to the question of A. R. Precautions in regard to the Central Municipal Office Buildings, we are called upon to submit that the grave issues involved require very immediate and serious consideration.

I submit as such that the subject may be referred to the Estates and General Purposes Committee which may be requested to appoint an Expert Committee to go into the question and decide upon the following :—

(i) Fire Fighting Measures.

(ii) Preventives from blasts and splinters of explosives.

(iii) Rescue and Relief Measures including First Aid and Medical Relief.

(iv) Training Organisation and to devise and suggest ways and means for and in furtherance of all or any of the aforesaid subjects.

POSSIBLE AIR ATTACK

Government Warns Shillong Municipal Board

A warning that, unless the Shillong Municipal Board has made adequate equipment for fire-fighting, the absence of which has "seriously perturbed the Government", within a fortnight, the Government might find it necessary to invoke the operation of the Defence of India Rules, contained in a letter received by the Chairman of Board from the Government of Assam.

Referring to a possible air attack, the letter points out that the Government consider that the Board should regard provision for fire-fighting as its first obligation at the present time and the Government must, therefore, require the Board to take practical steps to fulfil this obligation without further delay.

The Government letter will be circulated to Ward Commissioners at a Special Meeting of the Board on March 17.

"WE SHOULD LOSE NO TIME"—SAYS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Commenting on the above the Chief Executive Officer remarks as follows:—

"We should lose no time in organising ourselves. Those on whom we have to depend for protection are, it appears, of opinion that the danger to the city from the air attack may be considered to be imminent in view of the complications in the Far East. The note brings out the possibilities and suggest what should be done. I think an Expert Committee should be formed to advise the Corporation as to the steps to be taken to protect our properties, safeguard the interests of citizens including our own employees and permit work to be carried on as smoothly as possible at the time of need. There is an unofficial organisation giving A. R. P. training to such of our employees as wish to go through a course but this is not enough. There must be a more comprehensive organisation embracing all sides of the problem."

CONSERVING FOODSTUFFS

Government Enquiry From The Corporation

The Government of Bengal have enquired of the Calcutta Corporation as to what arrangements could possibly be made in regard to conserving food-stuffs in the different Municipal Markets in the city in case of an emergency.

The Corporation Executive have already consulted the Superintendents of the Municipal Markets and are now preparing a scheme to be submitted to the Government shortly.

The Superintendents, Municipal Markets since met in a Conference to consider the problem of ensuring adequate supplies of foodstuffs in the event of aid-raids. They have pointed out to the authorities that only a part of the consuming public of the city depend totally for their supplies on the municipal markets. A larger percentage of the city-population buys from unorganised dealers situated at various points near their quarters.

The municipal markets by themselves can meet, therefore, the normal demand of their clients for a month without getting supplies from outside, but in case the municipal markets become the sole agencies of supply to the demands of the citizens of Calcutta, then it will be hardly possible for the Corporation markets to meet more than two days' demands without having to call on other stockists in the city or outside for supplies.

The Market Superintendents have also pointed out to the desirability of stocking in large quantities in the three municipal markets namely, the Hogg Market, the College Street Market and Entally Market, foodstuffs such as rice, *dal*, salt, potato, *ghee*, butter and oil. Coal is also one of the necessities whose stocking has been suggested. Measures for protection of these stores and requisitioning arrangements of lorries for distributing these are also under consideration.

YOUR CITY

You will be wiser to contemplate day by day the might of your City and become her passionate lovers, letting her grandeur and her glory inspire you to reflect that it was all gained by brave men, who knew their duty; by men who, when they failed in any enterprise did not bereave the city of their virtue but gave freely the fairest offering within their means, aye, their very bodies to the common weal and thus won for themselves unfading praise and a most famous tomb—not that in which their glory lives in eternal remembrance to be celebrated by every opportunity of word or deed. Of famous men the whole world is the tomb.

—Pericles.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C M G."]

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH MARCH, 1941

No Revision Of Grades, Special Increments, Etc.

Establishment Special Committee's Recommendations Accepted

ALL resolutions passed by the Corporation subsequent to August 23, 1939, sanctioning revision of grades, special increase within the grades, special allowances and additional emoluments, be rescinded provided any officer or employee affected by this resolution might apply through the Head of his department to the appropriate Committee or the appointing authority for reconsideration of his case.

All resolutions passed by the Corporation subsequent to August 23, 1939, sanctioning additional staff or the permanent retention of the additional staff continuing on a temporary basis prior to August 23, 1939 be modified and the said staff be continued on a temporary basis up to June 30, 1941, provided that if the Chief Executive Officer certified the further retention of such additional staff either on a temporary or permanent basis, the cases might be placed before the appropriate committee or the appointing authority for the time being by May 30, 1941 for reconsideration.

The above was adopted by the Corporation by way of an amendment, moved by Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee to the resolution of the Establishment Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider 'de novo' the cases of revision of grades, special increments, extension of services, etc., sanctioned by the Corporation during the year 1939-40.

The resolution of the Establishment Special Committee (Messrs N. C. Chatterjee and T. C. Ray dissenting) ran as follows:—

"That in view of the stringent financial situation, this Committee feel that none of the revision of grades, special increments within the grades, special or personal allowances or additional emoluments of any kind, extension of services as well as additional staff, etc., are justified, and they accordingly recommend a reversal to the original grades, pays, etc., as prevailing before the 13th March, 1940, with liberty to every individual employee or officer to bring up his case before the appropriate Committee during the year."

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman having moved for the acceptance of the Establishment Special Committee's resolution, *Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee* moved the amendment referred to above.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose moved an amendment:—

"That in modification of the Special Committees's resolution the words 'as well as additional staff' be deleted and the revision of the grades of the bailiffs of the Collection Department be excluded from the recommendation of the Special Committee."

In moving his amendment Mr. Bose said that they had laid the axe on all employees but the bailiffs were the pivot of the Corporation and it was they who were responsible for the revenue income of the Corporation. They were to work under serious difficulties and against heavy odds. They deserved special consideration at the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Mazumdar supported the amendment. He emphasised the onerous duties and heavy responsibilities of the bailiffs who, he said, richly deserved special treatment of the Corporation.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman accepted the amendment moved by *Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee*.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta complained that the Committee had not gone through the matter carefully. Gross injustice had been done in some cases. There were certainly cases which demanded consideration on their merit. The expenditure of the Corporation could be reduced by curtailment in several directions. The hard lot of the poor employees should not be kept a sealed book on the plea of financial stringency.

Mr. Debendranath Mukherjee referred to the dissentient note of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and Mr. T. C. Ray and said that revision of grades or special allowances at the present time was unthinkable. There had been, he pointed out, revision of grades four times within a year. He, however, agreed that the employees might be given a chance to represent their cases to the proper authorities if they were adversely affected. He also opined that the temporary staff appointed and working for over a year should not be retrenched.

Mr. T. C. Ray explained why he dissented from the recommendation of the Committee.

The Mayor (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi) intervening stated that as Chairman of this Committee he might be allowed to make his observations without affecting the decision of the House either way. He said that at the time when the Committee was appointed all sections of the House were terribly enthusiastic over the affair. But it seemed now that hearts of some members were being softened at the supposed difficulties of the men concerned. They could not stultify their position now by crying a halt. The question of bailiffs was thoroughly discussed at the Committee meeting and the decision was taken after a full-dress debate. If things were bad in 1939, it was equally bad in 1941.

Mr. Satis C. Bose's amendment excluding the bailiffs of the Corporation from the scope of the resolution of the Committee was put to the vote and was lost and the original motion as amended by *Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee* was accepted by the House.

Standing Committee Vacancies Filled Up

The vacancies in the *Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee* and the *Services Standing Committee No. II* caused by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Speller were filled up by the election of Mr. E. S. W. Haward who has been elected a Councillor in place of Mr. Speller by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency. He was also elected to (*i*) the Burning Ghats Improvement Special Committee, (*ii*) the Harijan Special Committee, (*iii*) the Advisory Board for the Commercial Museum and Health Publicity Department and (*iv*) the License Appeals Bench.

Electoral Rolls for the Indian Legislative Assembly

The meeting considered a communication from the Additional Secretary, Government of Bengal, requesting the Corporation to undertake the preparation of fresh electoral rolls of all the constituencies in so far as Calcutta is concerned for the Indian Legislative Assembly, as on previous occasions and directed the Chief Executive Officer to take necessary steps in the matter.

"BLACK-OUT" SAVING

The all-night black-out in Calcutta on March 3 meant a saving of more than Rs. 1,500 to Calcutta Corporation in respect of the lighting of streets and public places in the city.

The Corporation incurs, for lighting, an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,45,000, namely Rs. 1,15,000 for electric lights and Rs. 4,30,000 for gas lights. There are about 6,571 electric and 19,249 gas posts to keep the city well-lit, burning annually about 4,000 and 3,963 hours, respectively.

Hospital Buildings

A set of draft rules for regulating the construction of and additions and alterations to hospital buildings in Calcutta framed by the Health Officer of the Corporation in collaboration with the Director of Public Health, Bengal was referred to the Public Health Standing Committee on the motion of Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani seconded by Mr. Muhammad Rafique.

S. S. HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mrs. Lachmi Tirathdas for the registration of the names of Murli and Lalchand represented by their mother and lawful guardian Mrs. Lachmi Tirathdas, as occupiers in respect of Stall No. 6 in Block "A" in the S. S. Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr. Tirathdas. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

S. S. Hogg Market, A. QASIM,
The 12th March, 1941. Acting Superintendent.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., will sell by public auction unserviceable stores of the Corporation at the Corporation Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd March, 1941. All information in relation to the sale may be had from the undersigned.

149, Lower Circular Road, M. G. BANERJEE,
The 11th March, 1941. Controller of Stores.

General Article

Calcutta's Budget For 1941-42

As A Ratepayer Sees It

(II)

[By Nripendra Kumar Gupta]

(*Concluded From The Issue Of 8th March*, 1941.)

In my first article I have commented in some detail on the lack of sympathetic treatment of the Corporation by the Government of Bengal. There has not been any vissible trace of fairplay in all the dealings of the Government, because those who are at the helm of affairs, are not moved by broad considerations of an enlightened policy and have consistently failed to appreciate the special claims of a capital city on the revenues of the province. It is my submission that there are certain heads of expenditure which the Corporation has to incur in near future, to which handsome contribution from the Government should be forthcoming.

Internal Drainage

One such item is the huge expenditure on internal drainage which is already under construction. So far as the Cossipore, Chitpore and Manicktola areas are concerned, it is the duty of the Government to make adequate contributions. These areas were added to the Corporation by the new Act of 1923. The Corporation has already spent over a crore in improving these areas out of the revenues of the city proper. For instance, in the five official years 1935-36 to 1939-40, the contributions have amounted to Rs. 49,93,800. This has been met by drawing on the balances of the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 24,13,000. Not a pice towards the recurring deficits has been contributed by the Government. The Internal Drainage Scheme is a huge affair. Government has contributed liberally to such schemes in Dacca, Darjeeling and other places. Why should a different treatment be meted out to Calcutta? There is a precedent also. When the suburban areas were added to Calcutta in 1888, Government paid half the cost of the main drainage scheme.

Isolation Hospital

A big Isolation Hospital is a crying necessity. The capital and recurring expenditures are expected to be very large. Why should not Government contribute? Many of the epidemics in the city is due to the influx of the people of the mofussils during festivals and on some other occasions. Patients here hail from many of the outlying districts. It is only fair and just that Government should contribute. The existing hospital facilities are admittedly deficient. The Corporation is already contributing a sum of about Rs. 800,000 a year towards maintenance of the city's Hospitals. It cannot incur further expense.

Milk Supply

The question of the supply of pure milk in adequate quantities and at a rate within the means of citizens of average means is of paramount importance. The Corporation ought to start a model dairy of its own in order to set an example to enterprising firms and companies and thus lay the foundation of a well-organised system. But this requires a big initial outlay and heavy recurring expense. Is it not the duty of the Government to come to the aid of the Corporation? Government can at least acquire at their own expense say 800 *bighas* of land within easy reach of Calcutta and lease out the same to the Corporatoin at nominal rent. They should also make provisions in the Calcutta Municipal Act authorising the Corporation to operate dairies outside the city and to control private dairies supplying milk to the city.

Rehousing Schemes

The Corporation should tackle in right earnest the question of rehousing the poorer classes of the city on modern sanitary plans. It is a big affair. In England Borough Councils and County Councils have done a lot, but they have had the advantage of Government help. In Delhi, Government have decided to set apart the proceeds of the amusement tax for the purpose. Why should not the Government of Bengal make a recurring and handsome contribution out of the proceeds of the amusement tax collected within the municipal limits of Calcutta? The contribution can then be capitalised and a real start made for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor who live in horribly insanitary *bustees* and in the midst of indescribable filth.

Mosquito Control

Under the present system of mosquito control it is idle to expect better results unless a much wider area comes within the scheme. All the outlying municipal areas—such as Baranagore, South and North Dum Dum, Tollygunge, Garden Reach and South Suburban—must be included under one comprehensive scheme if really satisfactory results are to be brought about. A metropolitan Board of Control should be formed in which Corporation and the above municipalities are to be represented and to be contributing according to their power. The Government should provide the supervising personnel consisting of real and experienced experts and the Ministry of Self-Government exercise supreme control over the Board. Systematic and scientific war must be carried on against disease-carrying mosquitos of all types. Stagnant and insanitary pools, *dobas* and hollows should be filled up. This will require legislation but I hope my suggestion will receive the attention it deserves.

Improvement Schemes

Regard being had to the extraordinary conditions due to the war, the Corporation should shelve for the present all except the most urgent improve-

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA:
HAVE YOU TAKEN THE "SAFETY" MARK?

ment schemes. Our city fathers should concentrate for the present on the internal and external drainage schemes and water supply. These are the two most urgent necessities and must have precedence over all schemes for the purpose of improving the sanitation of the city. Schemes of local amelioration should not be pressed for expect only these which can no longer be postponed. It is apt to be overlooked that the Corporation contributes Rs. 20 lakhs a year to the coffers of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and thereby helps that body to carry out many a work of major improvements in the various parts of the city.

Repatriation Of Sterling Loan

There is a 6 per cent. loan of £500,000 repayable on 1st March, 1953. It may be possible through the Reserve Bank to repatriate this loan, if Government of India are approached. The British Government is anxious to add to its exchange resources and may readily consent. It will be possible to replace this heavy interest-bearing loan with a 3½ per cent. rupee loan in Calcutta. At 1*s.* 6*d.* £500,000 is worth about Rs. 66·7 lakhs. A saving of 1½ per cent. in interest would mean a saving of over a lakh of rupees per year.

Over-Budgetting

It is to be regretted that although there has been very serious discrepancy between the estimated expenditure and actuals consistently over a number of successive years, no steps have yet been taken to ensure a greater accuracy in estimates. In 1941-42, however, for the first time, some attempt appears to have been made to obtain a greater accuracy. The estimated Revenue income is Rs. 258,49,900 and expenditure Rs. 259,26,100—revealing a small deficit of Rs. 76,000. Over-budgetting is very objectionable as it tends to create a scare, and also lowers the financial position of the Corporation itself in the eye of the public.

Conclusion

The Bengal Government has at last sanctioned Manicktola Scheme No. IV and Manicktola Scheme No. IV (Supplementary) schemes. The Calcutta Improvement Trust has also recently adopted Scheme No. V Manicktola (Upper Circular Road to Ultadanga Main Road). So the improvement of Manicktola is seriously under way. The construction of the S. W. and D. W. F. Pump Houses in Dhappa Lock Pumping Station has to be pushed through at top-speed. The improvement of Manicktola will help to bridge over the annual recurring deficits between receipts and expenditure as the value of land will greatly increase and the assessment of new modern buildings and structures which will crop up at a rapid rate will easily inflate the actual income for this area. I shall now cry a halt, and finish my article with a word of congratulation for the Councillors and the Staff on a year of solid work well done.

General Article

Town Free From Beggar Nuisance

Kottayam's Unique Achievement

A TOWN free from the beggar nuisance—that is the claim of Kottayam, Travancore. Sounds rather astounding, doesn't? But it is true and what is more, Kottayam is perhaps the only town in the whole of India to have achieved this unique distinction. In the streets of that town, you neither meet beggars on the road nor hear their piteous wails.

This happy state of affairs has been brought about by the Municipal Council with the willing co-operation of the citizens. What has been done in Kottayam it should be possible to do in other towns and cities as well not only for the benefit of the maimed and the aged but also to the lasting good of the citizens themselves. We give below the details of the Kottayam Beggar Relief Scheme in the hope that it will serve as an inspiring model for others to follow.

About a decade and a half back when Mr. P. T. Thomas was President of the Municipal Council, a scheme to help deserving beggars came up for consideration. The central idea was to establish a Poor Home. But, unfortunately, the plan failed to materialise. The present scheme came in for discussion before the Kottayam Municipal Council about eighteen months back. The council resolved that the President and a few members in council in co-operation with the citizens of the locality, should meet, form a Committee and draw up a practical scheme which would not only give adequate relief to the beggars but would also serve to save citizens of Kottayam from the beggar nuisance as was actually experienced.

The resolution was immediately acted upon. The Committee resolved upon by the council was formed. This body was of the unanimous opinion that the solution they should arrive at must not only minimise evils, but be good, sound and practical also. They felt that charity in India was, more often than not, misguided. They felt too that if they were to show a better record in the matter of ministering to the needs of the helpless and the indigent, a more enlightened orientation was necessary. They likewise expressed the opinion, that if all amounts expended in the name of charity in the Kottayam town were allowed to be directed towards a well-organised charitable institution, run by responsible people, the beggar problem of the town could be solved in the right manner. These

SMALL-POX: YOU NEED NOT GET IT AT ALL
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

considerations required that the Committee should make a scientific approach to the problem. And the approach they made was thoroughly scientific.

The field of investigation was wide, but that did not deter the members. They had before them that big army of unfortunates who were infirm, and the large number with infectious diseases, as against that not inconsiderable number who, by force of adverse circumstances, had degenerated into a state of penury and those who accepted beggary as a life-work. Thus, the Committee was faced with the necessity of making a suitable selection of the deserving from among these groups, at the same time bearing in mind the fact that only the poor and the deserving of the Kottayam town could claim charity from Kottayam citizens. Even shorn of these complications, a solution was difficult, but with the complex issues involved, the difficulties increased.

But the enthusiasm and the spirit of service of the members were not damped by these difficulties. On the other hand, the reaction of these obstacles on them was greater fervour and greater determination. The first thing they did was the compilation of a comprehensive census of beggars of the Kottayam Municipal Town. With this valuable data as background, they presented brass badges to those beggars, who, in their considered opinion, were deserving of charity. To the beggar so adorned the badge was to be his symbol for recognition as deserving of help; to the public it was to be an emblem of the wide humanitarian work about to be started.

With the invaluable data collected through their exhaustive investigation, and the census compiled, the Committee knew where they actually stood. Their next move was to ascertain how far the citizens of Kottayam were with them in this philanthropic venture, and how much or how little co-operation they could expect from the public. With this end in view, they issued an appeal to the public, describing the urgent necessity of giving succour to the beggars and of relieving themselves from the beggar nuisance. The response to this appeal was neither slow nor niggardly. Representative citizens donated Rs. 100 and more each, and became patrons of the scheme. It deserves special mention that Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar is one of these patrons. Further, a good number of citizens extended their hearty co-operation by donating Rs. 5 each and becoming members. This brought in about Rs. 3,000. And the public meeting held in this connection and presided over by the Sachivottama added momentum to the popular enthusiasm.

His words of encouragement, appreciation and advice bear repetition. In the course of his address, he said :—

"I congratulate Kottayam on having given a very fine lead indeed to the State and the country at large. Going through the report, I was struck by the amount of organisation and the amount of businesslike efficiency that characterised the document. It shows that you have proceeded on the right lines.....As I have always stated on occasions like this, my experience has been that institutions like this, started perhaps with inadequate or insufficient financial resources, nevertheless prosper in so far as and to the extent to which they are able to command and obtain the services of zealous and businesslike people. I have very rarely known a good movement dying for want of money. I have known many movements dying for want of men....."

In the meantime the Committee decided that, to give further stimulus to the work as also to make the participation of the wider public in the scheme possible, a "Beggar Day" should be celebrated. The 27th and 28th of July 1940 were fixed for the function. A huge procession was organised by way of inauguration of the Day. Officials and non-officials vied with each other to co-operate with the sponsors of the scheme, thus offering conclusive proof that their hearts beat in unison. 600 volunteers, mostly students, and drawn from all communities marched singing songs specially composed for the occasion. Begging parties of twos and threes, led by representative officials and non-officials, as the Division Peishkar, the Municipal President, Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla, District Health Officer, District Medical Officer, Municipal Councillors, etc., were formed to visit each and every house in the town and to collect voluntary contribution for the Beggar Relief Fund.

The Begging parties visited 3,800 houses and collected about Rs. 1,200. In other words, on an average, every three houses contributed a rupee.

The construction of the necessary buildings began immediately. They spent Rs. 2,000 and made a spacious dining room, an office room and a convenient kitchen.

The first of Chingom 1116 (August 16, 1940) is a memorable day in the annals of Kottayam. This day saw the opening of what, in the opinion of Sree K. P. S. Menon, Dewan of Bharatpur, was a "unique institution not only in Travancore but probably in India."

It is now barely six months since the scheme began to work. To-day 175 beggars are fed twice daily. Clothing too is provided for them. Apart from this, 25 children of the beggars are fed and educated in the Nursery School attached to the Relief Centre. The members of the Committee of the Poor pay regular visits to the houses of beggars and do what is possible to ensure them comfort. The members of the Women's Committee shoulder the responsibility of looking after the feeding and the education of the children of the beggars. Provision is made for the manufacture of screwpine mats, baskets, brooms, etc.

Apart from this, the land adjoining the premises is taken on lease to begin vegetable gardening. The inmates of the asylum take a lively interest in this work. In the Kottayam Municipal Town, no beggars are seen to-day. The practice of door to door begging, so common in other towns, is conspicuous by its absence here. It requires about Rs. 500 a month to meet the expenses of feeding and clothing the beggars. The response the Committee received in the past was encouraging to the highest degree. They go forward with this great work, fully hoping and sincerely believing that the sympathy and co-operation of the public in the matter will continue.



No. 1 THE INSTALLATION

The Installation is the foundation on which Burmah-Shell's elaborate and extremely wide spread organisation of Kerosene distribution is built.

Here vast quantities of Kerosene are stored and packed. Each of these operations calls for specialised treatment, and at all of their Installations Burmah-Shell employ a large staff of Engineers and labour in order to guarantee that the public throughout the length and breadth of India obtain Kerosene of standard quality and of full measure.



BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD
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HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Special Article

Happiness For Health

[By Dr. Frances Upton]

"HAPPINESS for Health." Perhaps it sounds too easy; you feel there must be a catch somewhere? Perhaps you associate the cult of health with grim-faced endurance and gloomy rigid self-discipline—no jolly parties, no "tearts", no fun, occasional [illegible] in the amenities of life. Well, if you do, you've got things badly out of focus.

Some of the healthiest people I know are the happiest; they have the capacity for enjoying the good things of life, and of not worrying over trifles. Of course, only stupid persons would disregard the laws of health to the extent of poisoning their bodies with wrong feeding and faulty elimination, by starving them of sleep and rest and good food and fresh air and exercise.

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PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

during the week ending March 8, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

But one must not forget that there are psychological ailments as well as physical ailments; and one's attitude to life in general has a profound influence on health.

Lots of people are the slaves of their emotions. For instance, there are the worries; they worry about trifles as well as about the big things of life: they go more than half-way to meet trouble and if, as often happens, the trouble fails to materialise, they look round apprehensively for something else to worry about.

[illegible] people are depressing to all around them, they cast a gloom which rightly makes them thoroughly unpopular. Their worry habit injures their health too; it slows up digestion and assimilation of food (most worriers are thin to gauntness), it embitters the circulation, it [illegible] sleep and tones the nerves. It [illegible]

But happiness is the finest tonic in the world, isn't it better to make a habit of happiness?

Few people realise what a powerful effect emotions have on health, for good or for ill. The influence of mind on body can give amazing results. Hypnotists have raised blisters on the skin by applying a piece of stamp paper and telling the subject of the experiment that it was blistering plaster. In certain native races, perfectly healthy individuals who decide that they don't want to live any longer just lie down and die within a few hours.

People have died from fright, too. The last great European War produced hundreds of cases of physical disablements, not from physical wounds, but from mental wounds—sick minds suffering from fear, horror, worry, and other distressing emotions. A fit of anger will flood the body with poisons; for instance, a mother can poison her breast milk by giving way to violent temper, and so cause convulsions in her baby.

Food eaten when one is worried, angry, or unhappy just stagnates and ferments in the stomach, causing symptoms of indigestion, because the mental distress stops the flow of the digestive juices and the churning movements of the stomach walls. There is no doubt that unhappiness due to fear, anger, worry, jealousy, discontent, and other painful emotions can work havoc in human lives.

We can to a great extent control our emotions; we can make a habit of happiness. If you find yourself worrying over trifles, letting troubles get you down, nursing grievances, looking on the dark side of life, it is high time to take yourself in hand.

If you find yourself getting all hot and bothered or annoyed about something, ask yourself if it is really so important as to justify your [illegible] your health by indulging in distressing emotions. Real troubles come the way of most of us, but it is our attitude to them that determines their effect on us. If anything can be done to put things right, we should get busy; just worrying or getting peeved or miserable won't help—on the contrary, we make ourselves less able to cope with the situation. It's much wiser to count your blessings than to dwell on your misfortunes, and you should firmly switch your mind off gloomy thoughts.

The scheme for happiness includes a healthy body, for our minds are affected by physical health. Some people are pessimists because they are ill-nourished or anaemic or suffering from lack of fresh air and exercise. Faulty elimination or any other source of self-poisoning can make people mor-

bid and depressed. We must not expect a healthy mind in a sick body.

There are various ways of brightening our lives. Many find great happiness in social work, caring for the sick and helpless, aiding those less fortunate than themselves. Others find contentment in literature, art, music, and hobbies, or a congenial career in sport and games and happy friendships.

Enthusiasms for one's job and a determination to do it well can bring immense satisfaction. The lesser things of life count, too. Attractive clothes, well-groomed hair, and well-kept hands may bring happiness through added confidence and self-respect.

Don't despise physical comforts. A refreshing bath, hunger satisfied with a good meal, a comfortable chair by the open windows—such things all help to make life more agreeable. Being cold, or wearing uncomfortable shoes, can colour one's mental outlook and make one depressed and irritable.

You must organise your life for happiness; it won't just happen to you. Avoid gloomy companions— the sort who are "never happy unless they are miserable" and don't let your mind dwell on the dark side of life. When you are tired after your day's work, it's foolish to depress yourself by reading pessimistic prophecies of coming world wars and economic distress; far better to go to a cheerful film or play or to read an amusing novel.

If you are lonely, do something about it; join a social or sports club or find some other way of meeting congenial people and of making friends. Never let yourself get bored with life; life is full of interests if you will only seek them.

Determine to face up to life cheerfully. Hold up your head, brace up your shoulders and spine, and don't be afraid to smile.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending March 8, 1941 :—

Wards.	Small-pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	4	6
II	21	19
III	17	14
IV	14	13
V	18	17
VI	27	25
VII	4	4
VIII	19	16
IX	46	46
X	4	5
XI	10	7
XII	—	1
XIII	8	3
XIV	9	8
XV	1	2
XVIII	15	12
XIX	18	18
XX ... —	15	14
XXI	5	4
XXII	6	3
XXIII ...	3	2
XXIV	3	2
XXV	2	2
XXVII	6	4
XXVIII	10	8
XXIX	17	18
XXX — ...	3	2
XXXI	1	1
Campbell Hospital ...	3	9
Port	1	—
Grand Total	316	285



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Sewerage—From Antiquity To Modern Times

[By Harold F. Gray, *Consulting Engineer, Berkeley U. S. A.*]

History shows that, in Assyria, Babylon and other countries in that part of the world, sanitation had reached a development in 2500 B.C. that might shame our modern towns of similar size. The people had well-built and commodious houses and baths, with drainage systems of well-burned brick. In the lower levels of excavations in those sections, where earlier cities had once existed, the degree of comfort and luxury appears to be even better than in the uppermost levels where more recent cities existed. Bathrooms and latrines were quite common in these earlier cities, and the terracotta pipes found are still in good condition after nearly 5,000 years. Roof drainage and waste removal were also in evidence.

Drains were about two feet below the street, and many homes had individual wells within the buildings. Rubbish was placed in walled pits, about 5 meters in diameter and probably cleaned out when necessary.

The well-known Roman sewer, the Cloaca Maxima, was a conduit for the removal of rain water and underground drainage, and was not expected to receive sewage. In London of mediaeval times, the sewage problem was probably worse than in the early cities of Asia as above mentioned, due in part to the overcrowded population. In 1580 A.D., there were 3 privies for each 85 persons. Such conditions were the cause of such diseases as the plague. Until 1815 no water but kitchen slops was permitted to be discharged into the drains, and this law persisted in Paris until 1880.

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MAINTENANCE METHODS AND PROBLEMS

[By Bryan F. Brown, *Assistant Superintendent of Sewers, Los Angeles, California*]

In Los Angeles the closest co-operation between the Division of Design, Construction and Maintenance is necessary for the highest efficiency desired in the sewerage system. To obtain this condition, daily uniform sanitation records must be kept. These records show what work was performed, and the equipment and material used.

The Maintenance Division has in charge the inspection of 2,850 miles of sewers, 630 miles of drains, 19 pumping plants, 11,600 flushing structures, 26,200 catch basins, 630 culverts, and the Hyperion sewage screening plant.

The personnel in this Division consists of 184 persons, subject to 24 hour per day service when needed, due to emergency work during storms, or pipeline stoppages, or plant failure. This maintenance is the protection given an investment by the people of this city over a period of years of about 65 million dollars, there being about 1,500,000 persons served by this system at the present time.

In the planned maintenance program, systematic inspection and cleaning are essential. The entire sewer system is gone over every six months.

In cleaning of conduits, both hand and machine methods are used, electric power being employed for ventilation. All automotive equipment used has been operated on the average of 212,000 miles per year at a cost of about 4 cents per mile.

To remedy complaints of noisy and loose manhole covers, hot tar application is used. There are about 70,000 manhole covers of all types. In 1939, 1,833 noisy covers were remedied at an average cost of $1·58 per cover. The total cost of the inspection, cleaning, and replacing of sewer lines in service for the past year was $20·06 per mile, and that of storm drain was $71·62 per mile.

To prevent explosions in the sewer, a gas survey is made of 5,000 manholes per month, which just about covers the entire city in each year. Safety measures and instructions are issued to all maintenance employees in regard to explosive hazards and ventilation.

Fred D. Bowlus of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District showed that there are now 200 miles of trunk line sewers with diameters varying from 8 inches to 10½ feet in the control of the Districts. Feeding into the system are over 5000 miles of sewers maintained by Los Angeles County and 750 miles of local lines, serving 23 incorporated cities. The total flow in the system is estimated to reach 30 MGD by the end of 1940. Every mile of the District system is cleaned at least once each year, and some more often. The field cost of cleaning 55 miles of sewer in 1940 amounted to $80 per mile.

(Continued on page 601)

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The part that Indian Universities can play in bringing about a synthesis of different cultures and evolving "that common culture which should be the highest aim of Indian nationalism to achieve." was emphasized by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when he addressed the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University.

"Is it altogether a vain hope," he asked, "that our universities may come to our rescue when our politicians have failed us and that out of the chaos of ideas and aspirations it may be given to the universities to evolve a cosmos of clear thinking and generous feeling?

The Convocation was held in a spacious pandal in the grounds of the Science College, on Upper Circular Road. Over 5,000 graduates of the University were admitted to their respective degrees.

Prominent among those who were honoured by the University were Sir Nilratan Sircar and Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta. Sir Nilratan, who has been long associated with the University and a former Vice-Chancellor, was admitted to the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science, and Mr. Datta was awarded the Kamala Gold Medal.

"I respectfully suggest to University men that it is their duty to think coolly and calmly and to direct their energies to the working out of a synthesis of the common ideas of a nationhood, although the siren voices of discord may be forcing themselves upon our ears to allure us to stagnation, if not ruin," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his address.

"I read it in the message and prophecy of a future in which, when the dust and din of the present-day controversies, which divide man from man and community from community, will have disappeared, each one of us will be able truthfully to say that India is neither my heritage nor yours but a common heritage," said Sir Tej.

This is the ideal he set up for Universities: "They can be a focus and centre for the sythesis of different cultures and for the evolution of that common culture which should be the highest aim of Indian nationalism to achieve, if the phrase is not merely an empty phrase or a deceptive slogan."

Sir Tej Bahadur paid a glowing tribute to the achievements of Calcutta University and said, "I am free to confess that the debt we owe to Bengal is by no means inconsiderable and it is certainly greater than that we owe to any other province or any other University in India."

GYNAECOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The 3rd All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress will be held at the Medical College, Calcutta, during the Easter Holidays (10th to 14th April, 1941) under the auspices of the Bengal Obstetric and Gynaecological Society. One of the main objects of the Congress is to unite the whole obstetric profession in India in a body to achieve the status and exert influence as it is in other countries of the world. It is expected that many eminent medical men from all over India will attend the Congress and take part in the discussion.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, has been elected President and Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan, Mr. S. M. Nauman, Mr. Mohamed Rafique and Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, Vice-Presidents of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce for 1941.

The members of the new Committee are:—Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Mr. Omer A. Suttar, Mr. Haji Vali Mohamed Kasam Dada, Mr. M. K. Khaleeli, Mr. Md. Shariff, Mr. Ferozuddin, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani (outgoing President), Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Mr. F. S. Abdul Kader, Mr. Kassim, A. Mohmed, Mr. Adam Osmani, Mr. Noor Mohamed Elias, Mr. M. S. Vawda and Mr. Issa Haji Dawood.

FIRST MAYOR'S BUST

Nearing Completion For Shahnagore Memorial

The marble bust of the late Mr. C. R. Das, to be presented by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, for being placed at the Deshabandhu Musoleum at Shahnagore Burning Ghat, is nearing completion.

The Mayor, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, accompanied, by the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea inspected the bust, now under execution by the sculptor, Mr. K. C. Roy, at his studio at British Indian Street, on Saturday last and approved of the work so far executed.

EARLIER OFFICE HOURS

The advisability of starting office hours earlier so that employees may get home before it is dark, was, it is understood, discussed at a meeting of the representatives of all the chambers of commerce at the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on Thursday last.

Besides representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Badridas Goenka (Indian Chamber of Commerce), Sir Hari Sanker Paul (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce), Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan (Moslem Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. M. R. Jaipuria Marwari Chamber of Commerce) attended the Conference.

GOVERNMENT AND CITY EPIDEMICS

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, expressed their great concern at the recent deterioration of the health of Calcutta in respect of certain

VACCINATION IS A SIMPLE OPERATION
WHY SHOULD YOU FEAR IT?

diseases, such as small-pox and cholera, in a letter addressed by them to Calcutta Corporation.

While offering the Corporation their full co-operation, if it is needed, in coping with small-pox and cholera, which have now broken out in the City in an epidemic form, the Government have inquired as to what measures the Corporation has taken to check the diseases.

During the week ended March 8, there were 316 attacks and 286 deaths from small-pox and 73 attacks and 26 deaths from cholera.

CALCUTTA TO HAVE NEW MINT

For the construction of a new mint at Calcutta the Committee approved of an expenditure of Rs. 64,50,000 (non-recurrent). Owing to the increased demand for coinage caused by the war, a heavy strain has been placed on the existing mints at Bombay and Calcutta and the extension of plant capacity is accordingly required. The new mint, which is to be built on a site to be leased from the Calcutta Port Commissioners, would in the first instance be for silver coinage only. It will have a normal capacity of Rs. 6,00,000 per day or approximately double the amount working full overtime.

It is proposed to close down the existing mint when the situation returns to normal and to extend the new mint for the production of nickel, bronze and silver coins. The value of the site of the existing mint is very considerable and, when it is disposed of after the mint is closed down, it is expected it will pay for most, if not all, the expenditure now proposed.

THE CENSUS AND THE MUSLIMS

At a largely-attended meeting on Sunday last held at Town Hall under the presidency of Moulana Akram Khan, M.L.C., (Coalition), it was declared that the returns of the present census would be 'absolutely unacceptable to the Muslims' as the census organizations in Bengal had been exploited by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Congress' to undermine the Communal Award and the Poona Pact.

The meeting demanded that the Government of India, in consultation with the Government of Bengal should institute an inquiry into the 'irregularities' of the census operation in Bengal and should take proper steps to rectify the wrongs, declare the present Bengal census null and void and order a fresh census by joint supervisors and enumerators, or in the alternative should accept the census returns of 1931 as the only acceptable basis for any practical purposes.

By another resolution the meeting expressed its confidence in the leadership of the Premier of Bengal, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, and characterised the "cry of a section of the Mahasabhite the High Caste Hindu capitalists against Mr. Fazlul Huq" as a device to cover their 'sins and offences' against census operation.

Among those present and addressed the meeting were :—Khan Bahadur Bashim Ali Khan, M.L.A., Maulvi S. M. Osman, Syed Badruddoja, M.L.A., Mozambmul Huq, M.L.A, Mr. G. P. Sarkar, Maulvi Abdul Waheb Khan, M.L.A., Moulana Abdur Razzaq, M.L.A., Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.A., Maulvi Hasem Ali Khan, M.L.A., Mahomed Rafique, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation and several representatives of the *Adibasis*.

CASE AGAINST PREMIER

On the petition of complaint of Mr. Phanindra Nath Mookerjee, Advocate, practising in the Calcutta Police Courts, against the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, on a charge of defamation, Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, issued a notice on Saturday last on Mr. Huq to show cause, either personally or through a lawyer, why a precess under Section 500 I.P.C. (Defamation) should not be issued against him.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till March 17.

Mr. Mookerjee stated in his petition that Mr. Huq had made a statement on March 2, in his private capacity as a member of the Moslem League making certain allegations against Hindu lawyers, professors etc., of Bengal in connection with the census operations in Bengal. The statement was published in Calcutta newspapers and the petitioner submitted that the statement was 'deliberately made to offend and insult the lawyers of Bengal as a class' and was equally applicable to the petitioner as well. The petitioner further submitted that the statement was highly defamatory and was likely to lower him as a lawyer in the estimation of the public.

Mr. N. G. Sandell, Advocate, appointed for the petitioner.

The date for showing cause by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, on the petition of complaint of Mr. P. N. Mookerjee, which was fixed for March 17, has been altered to March, 22, by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the prayer of the petitioner in order to enable his counsel, Mr S. N. Banerjee (Sr.), to appear on his behalf.

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

His Excellency the Governor presided on Monday last at an informal Conference of representatives of the Parties in the Legislature.

A general discussion took place on the political situation with particular reference to the deterioration in communal relations.

The Leaders' Conference at Government House met on Monday at 11-30 a.m. and continued till 1 p.m.

Those present were :—Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, (Chief Minister), Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sir B. P. Sinha Roy, Maharaja Sris Chandra Nundy of Cossimbazar and Mr. M. B. Mullick (Ministers), Mr. K. Sahabuddin (Chief Whip of the Government), Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta (Congress Paliamentary Party), Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar (Independent Hindu

FEW PRICKS CAN SAVE YOU FROM SMALL-POX
GET THEM IN TIME

Nationalist Party), Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed (Krishak-Proja Parliamentary Party) and Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker (Independent Scheduled Caste Party).

The Conference met again at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday morning. A frank discussion and interchange of views took place, and the Conference adjourned until next week in order to obtain certain detailed information on the subjects discussed.

The members of the Conference appealed to both Hindus and Mahomedans to refrain from any action which might tend to embitter communal feeling.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S PROPERTIES

Attachment Order On "Mahajati Sadan"

On Wednesday last Khan Bahadur Wali-Ul-Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, passed orders of attachment of the properties of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on an application of the Police submitted previously in the case in which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was charged under the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech delivered by him at a public meeting at Mohamed Ali Park alleged to have contained prejudicial report and also for the publication of an article entitled "The Day of Reckoning" in the *Forward Bloc* of which he was the Editor.

The Police as directed by the Magistrate previously submitted an application furnishing particulars of the properties of Mr. Bose and prayed for attachment of the same.

The following is the full text of the order :—

"Attach the immovable properties of the accused as detailed in the petition. The attachment order in respect of one-fourth share of 38/2, Elgin Road shall be issued through the Collector of 24-Parganas and will be subject to any encumbrances made. The Collector of 24-Parganas is appointed Receiver under Section 88 Clause 4 (F) of the Cr. P. C.

The attachment order in respect of the lease hold right of 166, Chittaranjan Avenue and the structure thereon shall be served by the local police. The Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, is appointed Receiver under Section 88, Clause (4) (F) of the Cr. P. Code. Put up on 26th April, 1941."

His Excellency the Governor presided and the following members were present :—

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy, Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed.

HINDU TEMPLES

An exhibition of photographs by Raymond Burnier, sponsored by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, was opened by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan at the Dalhousie Institute on Monday.

The photographs—there are about 100 of them—illustrate the remarkable examples of Indian sculpture and architecture found in the Hindu temples of this country. The artist has captured the beauty of intricate design and minute detail in the exquisite masonry work of the shrines. There is a fine blending of light and shade. The pictures display a wealth of talent.

"Temples have played a very important part in stimulating the religious consciousness of the Hindu community and individual as also national fellowship," observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, while opening the Exhibition.

Sir Sarvapalli referred to the old and modern forms of civilisation and compared them with the Hindu civilisation. The main emphasis of Hinduism was on religion, not merely as a side show or an auxiliary but as the only dominant feature. In music, literature, art and drama, everywhere, the predominant emphasis was always on religion. In Hinduism a man would consider himself great not by becoming dictator or a great despot, but if he were able to commune with the Infinite as fulfilling his destiny.

Referring to the temples as some concrete symbols in awakening religious consciousness, Sir Sarvapalli said that the aim of every Hindu was to get at the Supreme presence. But until that ultimate goal was reached some concrete symbols were required which made a definite appeal to different senses of the human mind. So by sounds, pictures, hymns and songs the religious consciousness was awakened. That was the purpose which these temples had served.

—Maintenance Methods And Problems

(*Continued from page* 598)

The flushing of trunk sewers has reduced the sulfide content in the flow during storms, but this content was restored after a few days in some lines. Periodic flushing where sulfides are noted will aid the control.

Hydrogen sulfide gas in the sewer air, where there is a vertical drop in the invert, has amounted to 20 ppm. At one manhole where a lateral with 3 to 5 ppm. of dissolved sulfides dropped into a trunk sewer, with none, this hydrogen sulfide content in the air was 60 ppm. at that manhole, but only 20 ppm. in a structure 100 feet distant. Maintenance crews often work in sewers with a content of 10 to 20 ppm. of hydrogen sulfide. 200 ppm. content is tolerable, but a 500 ppm. content is noticeable and likely to produce distress. A peak content of 100 ppm. has been noted in the District system and in the Los Angeles North Outfall.

(*To be concluded*)

MR. B. T. GHATAK

B. N. Chambers' Representative On Board Of Communications

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have re-nominated Mr. B. T. Ghatak (of Messrs. K. C. Ghatak and Sons Ltd.) as the representative of the Chamber on the Provincial Board of Communications Bengal, for the year 1941-42.

A PRICK IN TIME SAVES A LIFE
GET THE SMALL-POX VACCINATION PRICKS

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

SUBURBAN READING CLUB

53rd Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Suburban Reading Club was held at the Club premises on Sunday, the 2nd March, 1941.

The annual report presented by the Honorary Secretary recorded an all round progress achieved in the year under review. Notable among others is the administration of the Gopala Krishna Mukherjee Memorial Free Studentship Fund created by the donation of an *ex*-Secretary of the Club, from the interests of which deserving and meritorious boys and girls irrespective of caste and creed are helped to prosecute their studies in the local schools.

The following office-bearers and members of Executive Committee were then elected for the year 1941 :—

President :—Ambuj Kumar Chatterjee. *Vice-Presidents* :—Pandit Harish Chandra Chakraburty, Messrs. Aswini Kumar Ghosh, Bidhu Bhushan Sarkar, (Councillor), Hem Chandra Naskar, (Councillor), and Upendra Nath Das. *Secretary* :—Mr. Khagendra Kumar Ghosh. *Assistant Secretaries* :—Messrs. Jiban Krishna Banerjee, and Grindra Nath Ghosh, *Librarian* :—Mr. Nitish Kumar Basu. *Assistant Librarians* :—Messrs. Ajit Roy Choudhury and Sunil Kumar Sarkar. *Treasurer* :—Mr. Hari Gopal Ghose. *Accountant* :—Mr. Narendra Nath Mukherjee. *Auditors* :—Messrs. Nripendra Nath Biswas and Sachindra Kumar Basu. *Members of the Executive Committee* :—Dr. S. K. Basu, Messrs. Panchanan Bhattacharyya, Kriparam Sen Gupta, Rabindra Nath Basu, Sachindra Nath Ghosh, Narendra Nath Ghosh, Nirmal Chatterji, Sadasiv Banerjee, Ashutosh Chatterjee, Anil Kumar Sarkar, Akshoy Kumar Banerjee, Krishna Basu, Satya Charan Das, Harendra Nath Basu, Sudhir Kumar Mukherjee and the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

INDIAN ART IN INDUSTRY

Successful Exhibition At Calcutta

The Art in Industry Exhibition in Calcutta which was open to the public from February 27 to March 8 attracted more than 2,000 entries from all over India, of which 370 were hung.

The object of the sponsors, Burmah-Shell, was to show that Indian Art is eminently suitable for conveying the messages of Indian industry. And all who saw the Exhibition are agreed that it achieved its object admirably.

The Outdoor Section produced a very large number of attractive posters and of a high general standard; the Lettering Section contained several exhibits of first rate quality, while there was a pleasing variety in the Decorative Art Section. Innumerable *sari* border and curtain and carpet designs were submitted in the Textile Industry Section, while printed tin and match box labels and various kinds of box designs were entered in the Package Design Section. There were comparatively few entries by children in the Juvenile Section and the standard should have been higher.

In each section there were big money prizes given by six progressive organizations—The Dunlop Rubber Co., (India) Ltd., the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Hindusthan Standard*, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., the Metal Box Company of India Ltd., and the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. The sponsors, Burmah-Shell, gave in addition a prize of Rs. 500 for the best exhibit and that well-known patron of Art, Mr. Bhabani Churn Law, another prize of Rs. 500 for the best entry from Bengal.

The Art in Industry Exhibition excited a great deal of public interest and it is proposed to hold one every year.

JAUNBAZAR INSTITUTE

Office-Bearers For 1940-41

At a special general meeting held in the Institute premises under the presidentship of Mr. Nalin Behary Ghosh, the following office-bearers were duly elected for the year 1940-41 :—

President :—Dr. B. Mitra, F.R.C.S. Vice-Presidents :—Mr. I. B. Beed, Mr. S. C. Varma, Mr. Z. Ahmed, Mr. Gopinath Das, Mr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. J. L. Saha, Mr. R. Panday and Mr. N. B. Ghosh. Hony. General Secretary :—Mr. Asutosh Ghosh—Assistant General Secretary :—Mr. A. R. Choudhury.—Hony. Treasurer :—Mr. T. N. Ghosh. Hony. Jt. Secretaries—Library—Mr. K. K. Ghosh and Mr. A. C. Sau. Hony. Librarian :—Mr. N. D. Manna. Hony. Asst. Librarians :—Mr. M. Chail and Mr. S. K. Ghosh.—Hony. Secretary—Games and Entertainments :—Mr. A. G. Hazra.—Hony. Auditor :—Mr. A. K. Banerjee.

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

Payment Of Anticipation Loans.

1. Petty loans upto a maximum of Rs. 500 may be sanctioned in anticipation of the final sanction of the Board to those only who are already share-holders of the Society provided that such loans shall not exceed 10 times the salary of the borrower.

2. Such loans are payable after sanction by the Chairman on the approval of the Secretary on the recommendation of 7 Directors of the Board.

3. Applications for anticipation loans are to be taken round by the borrowers to the Directors for their recommendation.

4. Loan applications, for the purpose of payment in anticipation of Board's sanction, are to be registered and verified by the office in the first instance and no such application is to be allowed by the office to be in circulation for the requisite signature of the Directors unless the orders of the Secretary for the purpose has been obtained on the application. Endorsement by any single Director of the Board on the application for the purpose would be sufficient authority for the office to treat all such applications for payment in anticipation of Board Meeting and take necessary steps on them subject to the orders of the Secretary.

The office is directed to defer payment and report on such applications which may come up for sanction without office endorsement.

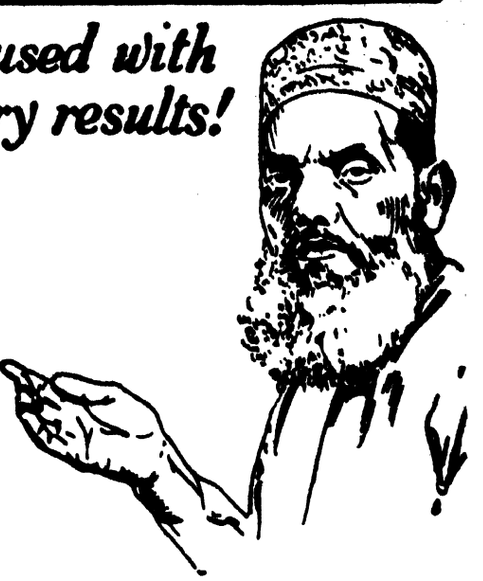
VACCINATION NEVER KILLED A MAN
SMALL-POX HAS KILLED MILLIONS

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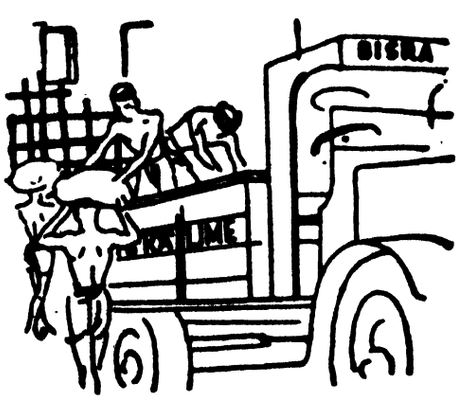
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Per thousand per year. 2

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VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 8th March, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 933 against 1030 and 851 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 290. The general death-rate of the week was 42·5 per mille against 34·09 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th March, 1941, was 802 against 884 and 716 in the two preceding weeks. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 33 and 30 in the two preceding weeks. There were 256 deaths from small-pox during the week against 304 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 36 and 63 respectively against 30 and 82 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 41·7 per mille per annum

There were 49 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 39·2.

There were 101 deaths from respiratory diseases against 116 in the previous week.

There were 66 deaths from tuberculosis against 41 in the previous week.

There were 142 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 131 against 146 and 135 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 29 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 3 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 23 from respiratory diseases.

The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 47·9 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 45·4.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 26 deaths of infants under one year.



SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Jantindra Mohan Saha praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall No. 8 in Potato Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs. Kishori Mohan Saha and Bhajagobinda Saha. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 5th March, 1941.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

Tender Notice

For the Supply of Coal for the year 1941-42

1. Tenders are invited in duplicate for the supply of approximately 5,000 tons of best Indian steam coal at the Serampore Head Water Works of the Howrah Water Supply.

2. Forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Municipal Store-Keeper, on payment of one anna only per copy.

3. Tenders which must be sealed and superscribed "Coal Tender for Howrah Water Works" and addressed to the Chairman, Howrah Municipality will be received up to 2 p.m. on the 25th March, 1941.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) should be paid in cash to the Municipal Cashier as earnest money on or before 2 p.m. of the 24th March, 1941. Each tender must be accompanied by the Cashier's certificate that the required earnest money *viz.*, Rs. 1,000 has been deposited. The sum shall be forfeited if the tenderer withdraws his tender before its acceptance or rejection or when after his tender is accepted either in full or in part he neglects or refuses to execute an agreement at his own cost for the above work within a fortnight from the date of acceptance or fails to deposit the balance necessary to make up an amount equivalent to 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the gross accepted quantity of his tender as security deposit.

5. Tenders which are unaccompanied by the Cashier's certificate of the receipt of the earnest money or do not supply all the information asked for or are submitted incomplete in detail, or irregularly filled in or have any unauthorised additions or alterations, may not be considered.

6. Only tenders from owners of Collieries or their authorised agents will be considered.

7. Detailed specifications can be seen and any other particulars necessary may be had, at the office of the Municipal Engineer at Howrah or the Water Works Superintendent's Office at Serampore, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

8. The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and further reserve to themselves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole as may seem expedient.

P. R. MUKHERJI,
Engineer.

Howrah Municipal Office,
The 12th March, 1941.

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SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA—DACCA.
Premier Concern in India
Established 1903.

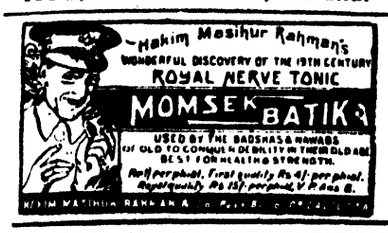
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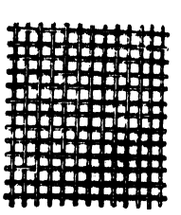
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of carts for removal of stores during 1941-42.

2. Painting of electric lamp posts in different streets of Calcutta.

3. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

4. Supply and delivery of one electrically operated Headstock suitable for 42 in. dia. sluice valve and two 24 in. double flanged sluice valves for use at Tallah Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 18th March and for 4 on 27th March, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 to 4 are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th March, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Wednesday the 19th March, 1941, up to 2 p.m. :—

276. Providing a teak wood partition in the Electoral Roll Officer's room in the Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 83, dated 11th March, 1941 (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 11th March, 1941.

Time Extended.

Re. Registration of Names as Contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works, for 1941-42.

The dates for receiving application for registration of names as contractors for the following have further been extended. The application for (1) and (2) below will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 31st March, 1941, instead of on the 11th and 12th March, respectively, as previously advertised.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th March, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District III And Dhappa

Re. Clearing Water Hyacinth and Other Weeds from the Lower Reach of Raja Khal

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 17th March, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 11th March, 1941.

Entally Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that Mr. G. N. Shaw the recorded occupier of Miscellaneous monthly Stall No. 1 (oil mill) has submitted an application for our permission to transfer the rights and interests in the above stall to one Babu Ishan Chandra Chatterjee.

Objections, if any, to the proposed mutation of names are invited in writing and will be received by the undersigned on or before the 25th March, 1941, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Superintendent.

Entally Market,
The 7th March, 1941.

College Street Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Babu Hiralal for the registration of his name in place of Babu Satinath Ghosh in respect of Stall No. 2, Potato Range, College Street Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market.
The 8th March, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Mr. Tahilram B. Aswani praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall Nos. F9 and FG5 in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to his partner Mr. Khemchand Asumal Bhagchandani. Objections, if any, to this application should be sumitted to the undersigned within 10 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 11th March, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that Mr. S. Md. Yusuf has applied for the registration of his name as occupier in respect of Stalls Nos. 14 and 15 in Block C (new) S. S. Hogg Market in place of Mr. Abdul Rahaman Mondal, the recorded occupier of the stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 11th March, 1941.

Modification of Alignment.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 20th March, 1940, modified the alignment of the portion of McLeod Street affecting premises Nos. 55 and 56, McLeod Street, in Ward 15.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation any working day except Saturday between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays only on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th March, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Gariahat Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that Babu Provash Kumar Banerjee recorded occupier of Ghee and Butter Stall No. 4 in the Gariahat Market has applied for registration of the name of the other recorded occupier of the stall *viz.*, Babu Baburam Jana, as the sole occupier of the said stall as Babu Provash Kumar Banerjee is going to retire from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 7 days from the date hereof.

R. K. GHOSE.
Superintendent.

Gariahat Market,
The 10th March, 1941.

Cancellation of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe a street alignment along Asgar Mistry Lane to a width of 20 ft. in Ward 18 after cancelling the bustee alignment of the same width, which was originally sanctioned by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B. C. of 1899.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it, in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, the 8th April, 1941.

A copy of the plan, showing the proposed alignment, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 8th March, 1941.

Naming of Roads.

The following names have been sanctioned by the Corporation for nine roads, in Ward No. 27, Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. XXXIII :—

(1) Road No. 1—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Janak Road upto Southern Avenue, to be called "Janak Road."

(2) Road No. 2—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Parasar Road, upto Road No. 10 *i.e.*, extension of Raja Basanta Roy Road to be called "Parasar Road."

(3) Road No. 10—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Raja Basanta Roy Road, upto the Scheme limit, to be called "Raja Basanta Roy Road."

(4) Road No. 3.—A 40 ft. wide road (portion above 30 ft.) running southward from Lake Road on the west of P102, C. I. T. Scheme XV-B upto Southern Avenue, to be called "Lake Place."

(5) Road No. 4—A 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 8, (Sirdar Sankar Road Extension and on the west of the Electric Office, Southern District) up to Southern Avenue, to be called "Bompas Road."

(6) Road No. 6—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Sirdar Sankar Road, upto Road No. 9, to be called "Sirdar Sankar Road."

(7) Road No. 9—A 40 ft. wide road, running east to west, on the north of the Electric Office, from Road No. 4 upto the Scheme limit, to be called "Dr. Sarat Banerjee Road."

(8) Road No. 7—A new 50 ft. wide road, being division of Lake Road to Lansdowne Road and a new 60 ft. wide road in prolongation therefrom to the scheme limit to be called "Lake Road."

(9) Road No. 5—A 40 ft. wide road, running southwards from Jatin Das Road up to Raja Basanta Roy Road Extension, to be called "Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th March, 1941.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of a portion of Sanatan Sil Lane from west side of premises No. 3, Sanatan Sil Lane to meet the 12 ft. sanctioned alignment of the Corporation joining Biswa Nath Moti Lal Lane with Chaitan Sen Lane in Ward 11 to a width of 12 ft. under section 302 of the Act as shown on the plan.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 9th April, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th March, 1941.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 40 ft. projected public street from Chingreehatta Lane through premises No. 36/1, Tangra Road to Hughes Road, in Ward 18.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 21st March, 1941.

A copy of the plan showing the proposed alignment may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st February, 1941.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1941, for the supply of :—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Mutton and Lamb; & (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1941, to the 31st March, 1942, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do no bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটীশ ইণ্ডিয়া ষ্টীম্ নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড্।

ইং ১৯৪১ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪২ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ্চ পর্য্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিণ্ডসে ষ্ট্রীটস্থিত ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ড টেণ্ডার ১৯শে মার্চ্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্য্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে। (১) ফল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড্; (৩) ডিম্ব; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড্ ডিস্; (৭) বিফ্; (৮) মটন ও লেম্ব; এবং (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেণ্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক ফরম্ আছে। প্রত্যেক ফরমের মূল্য ১৲ টাকা মাত্র। যাঁহারা টেণ্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ষ্ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিনন্ মেকেঞ্জি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে ছাপান ফরম্ পাইবেন।

দর সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা কম হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেণ্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Acting Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ..	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117 122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements and for constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta } 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent.
Offices:— } 1, Fairlie Place—J. S. MOIR, Agent.

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(Incorporated in England)

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THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital — ...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital . —	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund —	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders .	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

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For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting. Prompt service rendered

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 103-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur (City) Poona, Poona City Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,18,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka. Mr. Gagauvihari L. Mehra, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE

Branches CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA

5 & 6, Hare Street

Phone:Cal. 6517

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Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch:—Narainganga.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at 1% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

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O. E. SANDERS, General Manager.

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THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVING BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1166 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED

Phone Cal. 2240 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business

Rate of Interest on Deposits.
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 " "
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 " "

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
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AND BRANCHES

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Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

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Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
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Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.

Head Office*:—3, *Hare Street, Calcutta

Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125

Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Nalhati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.

Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6½ per cent. Free of Income-tax.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.

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Promoted & Organised by

RAHA BROTHERS

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ESTD. 1926.

***Head Office*:—CHITTAGONG.**

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The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

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Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.

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P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...	0 14 0			
Leg per lb. — ...	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. —				

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 9 0	0 10 0		

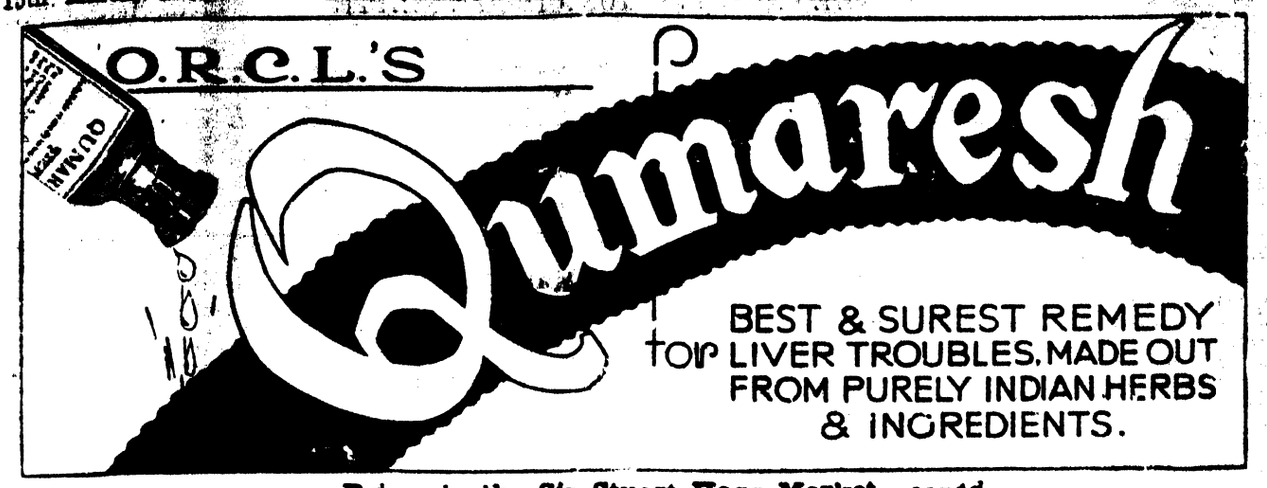

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SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per lb. ...	0 6 0	
Salt Pork —	0 12 0	
Country-cured Bacon per —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo —	0 10 0	
Collared Pig per lb. —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Bacon per lb. —	1 12 0	
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 4 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, —	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet —	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet —	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 —	0 8 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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LEATHER GOODS,
SUITCASES, SHOES, Etc.
ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMY
CURING &
MOUNTING
DERMIS
72, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 8 0	5 4 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. per seer, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer		0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mask melon „ (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Nagpur Mussomi 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sikkur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 30—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Peeta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0.	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Cheddar Cream Cheese per lb. ... —	1 12 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suji	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chintsabkar per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, ...	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ..		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	4 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0	15 % price up.
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6	
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0	
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0	
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0	
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0	
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 13 0	
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Gow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Gow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15% price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 0 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 14 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 6 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 8 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 10 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 5 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	1 14 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 2 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	0 13 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	1 12 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 7 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium		
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. I	0 12 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 0 6	0 2 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Kherma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Muzafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultuna "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee "	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per 1 d.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni	5 8 0	6 8 0
	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kamini per maund		
Peshwar Rice per md.	7 2 0	7 8 0
Dhakri Chata	11 0 0	14 0 0
Til Oil per seer	5 12 0	6 8 0
	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java " "	0 4 3	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 4 6	
Mustard Oil	0 5 0	
Salt per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Flour "	0 1 3	
Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 2 6	0 2 9
Sujee "	6 0 0	6 8 0
Atta fresh per maund	6 0 0	
Til Oil "	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Atta per md.		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer	6 0 0	
	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	0 4 6
Arhar	0 3 0	
Kalai	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khesari	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mosoor (split) "		0 2 9
Do. (khari) "		
Mator	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. "	0 2 6	
Biuli "	0 1 9	0 2 9
	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 2 0
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		3 10 0
Elephant Brand "		3 12 0
" " Bulk		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		5 12 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra		5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...		5 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...		0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 5 0	1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
Lakhi ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
" Debia Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 5 3
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta		0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		0 14 0
Bombay per lb. Salted		0 14 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 0 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 9 6	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 6 0	
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 40 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...		
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...		0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 3	0 1 9
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 9
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 2 6	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 10 0
Goat ...		0 10 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 0
Cocoa Hornby ...	0 7 0	0 12 6
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 0 6
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 0 0
H. & P. Do. ...	---	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 1 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	---	0 10 6
Pascal's Legeages (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	---	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	---	
Do. per bottle ...	---	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	---	
Rising Sun ...	---	
Do. per bottle ...	---	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 8 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse)			0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)			0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)			0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)			0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)			0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)			0 4 0	
Gelap Khas (Atap)				0 3 0
Dadkhani			0 2 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled				0 2 0
Dudhkalma				0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)				0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)				0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)				0 2 3
Do. (Atap)			0 1 6	
Sapsal				0 2 3
Katari Bhog				0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)				0 2 0
Gram (Dal)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal			0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)			0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)			0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal			0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal			0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal			0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)				
„ Khari			0 2 6	
Mattor Dal			0 2 6	
Salt			0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer				
Aligarh			1 2 0	
Pabna			1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)			1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)			1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore			1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil			0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil			0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil			0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil			0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)			0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)			0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)			0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta			0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji				0 2 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)				0 3 0
„ Khejure				0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Naintal)			0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)				
Do. (Gauhati)			0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)			1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal			0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal			0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas			0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each			0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each				
Ginger			0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion			0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton			0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi			0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)			0 10 0	0 12 0
Other			0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa			0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns			0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey			0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda			0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki			0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair			0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)			0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)			0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin			0 1 3	
Hair Cream small			0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box		0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm			0 7 0	
Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.	W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made cloth. clothes.

(Continued on page 623)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...		0 2 9
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 3 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	
Kalai ...	0 2 3	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor. ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
			Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.			
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)
			Meat 3	0 5 0 ,,	Meat.

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,	,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,	,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,	,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,	,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, ½164-½166	,, 0-12 ,,				
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,	,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,	,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk	,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shops.
			F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,			
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,				
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-13 ,,	Dry fruits	,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shops.
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.	,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,		,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana	,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,		,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown	,, 37, 38	,, 1-3 ,,	
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day		,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.	,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,				
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,				
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,				
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,				
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.	Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,				
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,				
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,				
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,				
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,				
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,				
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,				
			309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
			,, 8-10	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
			,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

S. BANERJEE,
Opg. Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 3 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 3 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 28, 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef. 30	1 8 0	Beef.
„ 38	0 8 0	Shirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9 „ 22-1 & 28	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1 „ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17 & 18	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44 45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops „ 67—74 115 130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191 194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Beef and Kid ,, ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Pork ,, ...	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos. ...	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot ...		
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,, ...		
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,, ...		
Tamarind per seer ...		
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 20 ...		
Kuli 8 to 10 ...		
Prunes B. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 12
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12
Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2
Atta ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 1 9	0 2
Banktulsi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2
Chinisakkhar per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4
Deshi ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 7
Sugar ...	0 4 3	0 4
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 8
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2
Bhanga ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2
Khasaree ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2
Kalai ,, ...		0 2
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 2 6	0 4
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...		p. bot.
Ordinary ...		
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	,, 0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—88	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 3 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 13 0
Silong	0 3 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangnar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs "		0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic " "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. "		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Hazaribagh) per seer		
" (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 6	0 3 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes	0 10 0	0 12 0
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 " 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond "	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 3 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 3 0	
Madras "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 10 0	
Do. Sree	1 8 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk "		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 3	0 1 6
Sujee "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 3	0 2 6
"B" Atta		0 2 6

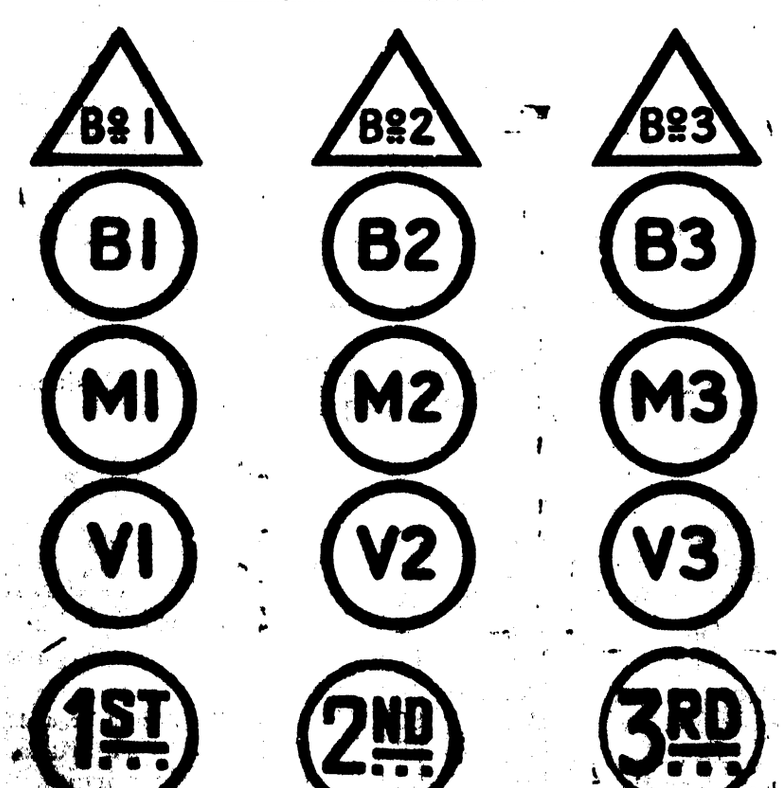
ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 1 9	
Chinisakkar " md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Dosai (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 5 0	0 5 6
Sugar "	0 5 3	0 5 6
Tea per lb.	0 5 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 9	0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 6	
Khari Masoor "	0 3 0	
Bhanga " "		
Khesaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Bluli "	0 2 6	0 2 6
Mung (Mari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt "		0 1 3
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal "	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 6 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT



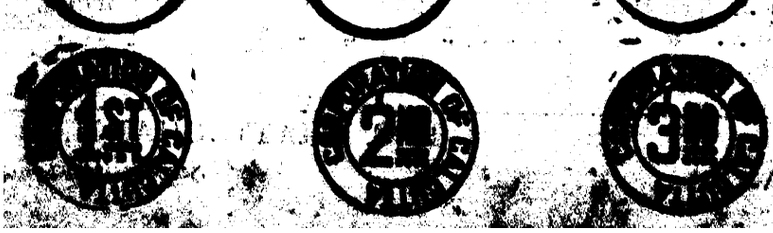
BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT



Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT



Vol. No. XXX—No. 17 Total No. 767.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 22nd March, 1941 Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1941

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's Re-Appointment As Chief Executive Officer

Corporation Re-Affirms Previous Resolution

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Corporation on Saturday, the 22nd March, 1941, re-affirmed its resolution of the 28th February, 1941, re-appointing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, as Chief Executive Officer for a further period of two years from 1st April, 1941.

This was in reply to the communication from the Government of Bengal refusing to approve the re-appointment.

The meeting was convened on the requisition of thirty six Councillors where names appear on the next page.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved:—

1. *"That the Corporation of Calcutta records its protest against the action of the Government of Bengal refusing to approve the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer in terms of the resolution of the Corporation dated the 28th February, 1941, without assigning any reasons for such refusal."*

2. *"That this Corporation re-affirms the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 28th February*, 1941, *re-appointing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, for a further period of 2 years from 1st April*, 1941, *on his present pay and emoluments, and this Corporation directs that this Resolution be forwarded forthwith to the Government of Bengal, for approval under the proviso to Section* 51 (1) *of the Calcutta Municipal Act."*

3. *"That in the event of the approval of the Government of Bengal not reaching the Corporation on or before the* 31*st March*, 1941, *Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation on his present pay and emoluments in terms of the said resolution of the Corporation dated the* 28*th February*, 1941."

Mr. Bidhubhusan Sarkar seconded the motion.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury moved an amendment which sought to substitute the first part of the motion by the following :—

"That this Corporation feels it its duty to request the Government of Bengal to revise their decision refusing approval to the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer in terms of the resolution of the Corporation dated 28*th February*, 1941, *in view of the almost unanimous opinion of the Councillors and Aldermen in favour of it."*

The original motion of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee as amended by Mr. B. N Roy Chowdhury was accepted by the House, which rejected an amendment moved by Mr F. G. Watson seeking to re-appoint Mr. J. C. Mukerjea for one year only.

The names of the signatories to the Requisition are given below :—

(1) Messrs. N. C. Chatterjee, (2) Dhirendra Nath Ghose, (3) Bepin Behary Sadkhan, (4) B. S. Nahar, (5) N. N. Dalal, (6) M. L. Mackar, (7) Bepin Behary Ganguli, (8) Harihardas Chowdhury, (9) P. B. Khatick, (10) D. K. Majumdar, (11) Hriday K. Ghose, (12) Prafulla K. Dutt, (13) S. Sen, (14) Z. Ahmed, (15) Shamsul Huq, (16) Dejiban Banerjee, (17) A. Matin, (18) Md. Israil, (19) S. Hossain, (20) M. M. Burman, (21) S. K. Mitter, (22) M. K. Majumdar, (23) B. B. Sarkar, (24) S. A. Habib, (25) Jogesh Chandra Ghose, (26) Suresh Ch. Varma, (27) Jagannath Kolay, (28) Kshitish Ch. Chakravarty, (29) H. M. Yusuf, (30) A. L. Poddar, (31) Fakir Ch. Ghose, (32) H. S. Paul, (33) N. C. Paul, (34) Kalimuddin Chowdhury, (35) Sk. Baser Ali, and (36) Mohammed Jalil.

THE FIRST REQUISITION MEETING

The Corporation, on the 28th February, 1941, passed the following resolution *nem con* :—

That in modification of all previous resolutions on the subject, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea be re-appointed, under Section 51(1) *of the Calcutta Municipal Act, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a term of two years with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of service* (1*st April*, 1941), *on his present pay and emoluments and on the existing terms and conditions of his service.*

In terms of the resolution of the Corporation as above, sanction of the Government was applied for under Section 51 (1) of the Act, to the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further period of two years from the 1st April, 1941.

The following reply was received from Government :—

Letter No. 442-M., dated the 13th March, 1941, *from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, Municipal Branch.*

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. S.5064, dated the 1st March, 1941, and to say that Government regret that they are unable to approve, under proviso to Section 51(1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta for a further period of two years from the 1st April, 1941".

Closely following on the receipt of the above letter, the following requisition over the signatures of Messrs. (1) S. A. Habib, (2) A. Matin, (3) H. Md. Yusuf, (4) Hari Sanker Paul, (5) B. B. Sarcar, (6) J. Kolay, (7) F. C. Ghose, (8) A. S. Nasker, (9) Prafulla K. Dutt, (10) J. C. Ghose, (11) Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, (12) Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty, (13) I. B. Beed, (14) A. C. Mitter, (15) J. N. Mondal, (16) N. C. Paul, (17) B. S. Nahar, (18) Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar, (19) D. K. Mazumdar, (20) Bepin Behary Ganguly, (21) Mohan Lal Mackar, (22) B. B. Sadkhan, (23) P. B. Khatick, (24) M. A. Jubbar, and (25) S. K. Sarkar was received by the Mayor :—

"We understand that the Government has expressed its inability to approve the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a fur-

ther period of two years from the 1st April, 1941.

"This is a serious matter and affects the prestige of the Corporation. We therefore request you to call a Special Meeting under Section 58 (2) of the Act on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m. to consider the matter. If however you yourself call a Special Meeting for the purpose on the date and time mentioned above, this requisition need not be placed before the Corporation.

"As the time is very short and the matter is very urgent, we have been compelled to request you to call an early meeting on the date mentioned above."

In accordance with the above requisition a Special Meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday, the 19th March.

On the House assembling Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury raised a point of order that under Rule 8 of the Rules of Business a requisition meeting must be accompanied by notice of motion. If they looked into the present requisition, they would find no proposition which they might be called upon to discuss and so he submitted that this meeting was out of order.

Replying the Mayor said that he appreciated the point raised by Mr. Roy Chowdhury, but he had tried to understand the situation as best as he could. He felt that Rule 8 imposed a definite duty on the Mayor to call a meeting when he received a requisition and accordingly he called the meeting. But requisition meeting should have three elements : requisition, notice of motion and names of signatories. In this requisition there was no notice of motion. But the parliamentary practice was that they might discuss things without coming to decision just to understand each other's point of view. The Mayor said that his object was not to muzzle any discussion or any clarification of views, but for this unfortunate difficulty no definite decision could be taken by the House.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee maintained that they were perfectly competent to move a substantive proposal which directly concerned the business mentioned in the requisition. The business was the refusal of the Government of Bengal to re-affirm the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea in spite of the resolution which had been unanimously passed by the Corporation of Calcutta. Mr. Chatterjee said that the requisition was valid.

Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen and Mr. Sudhir Ch. Ray Chaudhuri also maintained that there was some indication in the requisition as to what was their motion.

The Mayor held that in the requisition the notice of motion and the names of the signatories should be set out and he could not get out of that. That was why he sought a *via media*, and that was to discuss things to-day, by which they would be able to know what the signatories wanted.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that they had already been treated like school boys by the Government and so he thought it was far better that they should have a proper requisition and proper meeting.

Eventually, it was agreed that a proper requisition be issued and that the meeting be fixed for Saturday March 22.

THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA, HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1941

Sale And Purchase Of Securities

On the recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee it was decided to delegate the final power to enunciate the general policy of buying and selling securities including Calcutta Municipal Debentures to the Finance Standing Committee and that the final power to effect sale or purchase of individual securities, according to the policy to be adopted by the Committee, to the Chief Executive Officer.

Tax Defaulters

At the instance of the Finance Standing Committee the Collector was authorised to take such summary action as the Act empowers him to do, against Councillors and other influential gentlemen, who have defaulted payment of rates, unless the Corporation directs otherwise.

The list of defaulters as on 26th February, 1941, was placed before the Corporation for their information.

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved as an amendment that the Collector be directed to take action against defaulters irrespective of the fact whether the party concerned was a Councillor or an Alderman or otherwise.

The amendment was accepted and carried.

Calcutta Engineering College

On the recommendation of the joint meetings of the Estates and General Purposes and the Primary Education Standing Committees dated the 11th March, 1941, the recurring grants of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in respect of the Calcutta Engineering College at 18, Jamir Lane, for the year 1939-40, was released, subject to the condition that the amount is to be spent for the maintenance of the College in consultation with the Education Officer and the Deputy Chief Accountant.

In reply to Mr. D. J. Cohen, who opposed the release of the grant, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that the Institution has been placed on a sound footing and was being run on a proper line—

VACCINATION IS A SIMPLE OPERATION
WHY SHOULD YOU FEAR IT?

Mr. Hamoodur Rahaman, who had inspected the institution, said that it was supplying a great need. The Joint Committee of Inspection were thoroughly satisfied with the working of the institution. A Clock Tower had been made by the pupils of the College, and the clock, which kept perfect time, was unique of its time.—Mr. N. C. Chatterjee pleaded for the release of the grant and pointed out that adequate safe-guards had to be made to keep a check on the expenditure.

As stated, the grant was released.

Grants To Hospitals

The question of grants to hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions for 1940-41 was postponed for a week.

The Health Officer had reported that he had received 96 applications for grants to hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. Of these, 12 were new applications. Among the new and old institutions there were 48 Allopathic, 30 Homoeopathic, 13 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani Institutions, and of the remaining eight—three had Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic departments, four had Allopathic and Homoeopathic departments and one had Allopathic and Ayurvedic departments.

In view of the financial stringency of the Corporation no increase in the amounts of grants to those institutions, which have been receiving grants hitherto, or any capital grant to any institution have been sanctioned this year.

The Public Health Standing Committee in making their recommendations had to abide by the resolution of the Corporation dated the 2nd October, 1940, directing a reduction of 25 per cent. in the amounts of grants as sanctioned last year and left the final decision on the point in the hands of the Corporation.

GRANTS TO HOSPITALS

Sir Nilratan Sircar Disapproves The Cut

In the course of a settlement to the *United Press* in connection with the recent decision of the Public Health Standing Committee to reduce grants to various hospitals and dispensaries by 25 per cent. Sir Nilratan Sircar says :—

"This is the first time during the last 10 years that the Health Committee has recommended a drastic cut in the grants to all the hospitals and dispensaries. The Committee, to the surprise of every body has deviated from its traditions of the past as it has systematically been recommending increase in these grants from year to year. The proposed reduction of grants if given effect to by the Corporation at the fag end of the year will bring great hardship on the institutions, all of which usually receive these grants after they have fulfilled all the conditions attached to their respective grants during the outgoing year. Moreover, the economic difficulties due to the present war conditions have to be seriously considered. The cost of medicines and diet charges have gone considerably high. Government have gone so far as to arrange for special Dearness Allowances to their staff to enable them to cope to a certain extent with the general rise in prices. The patients in the Hospitals ought to get the benefit which is obtained by poor people outside. The Committee's decision at this critical time has therefore, to be deplored.

"I would, therefore, draw the attention of every individual Councillor and Alderman to the immense difficulty which these charitable institutions will have to encounter if the proposed reduction is given effect to and request every one of them to seriously consider this aspect and to be unanimous in sanctioning grants to be paid to all the institutions concerned on the basis of at least the last year's grants."

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Health Officer's Warning

Dr. S. N. Ghose, Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta has issued the following under date March 20, 1941 :—

The public are aware that Small-Pox has at present broken out in an epidemic form in the city. Appeals and warnings were issued through the Press under my signature as early as in the months of November and December last year requesting the people to get themselves vaccinated, but it is a regrettable fact that there is still a large percentage of people (including a percentage of people who come to the city from the mofussil) who have remained quite unmoved and have not taken vaccination or revaccination for a pretty long time, making themselves easy prey to infection from this deadly and dangerous disease

It is all the more regrettable that many educated people who are expected to have sufficient sanitary consciousness to guide themselves and others do not and have not cared to vaccinate themselves and their dependants in time as a precautionary measure. I would like again to emphasise the fact that small-pox is a preventible disease and it can only be prevented by timely vaccination and re-vaccination. Statistics of the various cities of both East and West have revealed the efficacy of vaccination beyond any shadow of doubt.

Isolation of a patient is a very important factor in preventing infection. Whenever a case of small-pox occurs in a house, it is the bounden duty of the house-holder to get him isolated to prevent spread of infection. For treatment of patients about 200 extra beds were opened in the Campbell Hospital last month and opening of additional beds have to be arranged in accordance with the exigency of the situation. Two extra sheds are being constructed for the purpose. These are all at Calcutta rate-payer's money.

An extra staff of 81 male vaccinators and 29 female vaccinators were taken since December last and have been working since then to push on the work of vaccination.

The public are requested to bring to my notice any specific case of delay or dereliction of duty on the part of any vaccinator and I assure them that proper steps would be taken against the delinquents.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR BENGAL

To Be Opened At Peshok

The Government of Bengal proposes to establish a permanent tuberculosis sanatorium at Peshok, in the Darjeeling District. This was announced by His Excellency Sir John Herbert when he presided over the annual meeting of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association at Government House, Calcutta on Monday last. His Excellency added that steps for the acquisition of land were already under way, and the necessary provision had been made in the Budget for the coming year.

The Corporation Budget For 1941-42 Adopted

Cut In Salaries Of Officers

THE Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the Corporation of Calcutta as recommended by the Budget Special Committee were considered and adopted after they had been discussed for two days—at the Special Meeting of the Corporation on Thursday, the 20th March, and the adjourned Special Meeting on Friday, the 21st March, 1941, respectively.

The Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates for 1941-42, it may be recalled, was laid before the Corporation on the 10th February, 1941, and was referred to a Special Committee consisting of 26 members. The Special Committee held ten meetings and suggested certain modifications.

At Thursday's meeting Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma (Deputy Mayor), who acted as Chairman of the Budget Special Committee, presented the modified Estimates and moved for the adoption of the Budget as also for the confirmation of their detailed recommendations, after which a general discussion on the recommendations followed.

The Estimates as modified by the Budget Special Committee showed that the year would start with an opening balance of Rs. 40,70,000. The receipts had been estimated at Rs. 2,59,50,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 2,55,88,000. The closing balance would stand at Rs. 44,82,000.

The Budget as presented by the Chief Executive Officer showed a small deficit of Rs. 76,000, though the closing balance in hand was nearly Rs. 40 lakhs.

The Budget Special Committee had wiped off the small deficit, reduced the revenue expenditure and correspondingly enhanced the closing balance by nearly Rs. 4,12,000.

[*The speech of the Chairman of the Budget Special Committee will be found published as a Supplement to this issue*—ED. "*C. M. G.*"]

The Adjourned Special Meeting on Friday decided to introduce a cut in the salary of the higher officers.

It was stated that if the proposed cut was effected, it would result in a saving of one lakh of rupees.

The cut will be at the rate of 25 per cent. on salaries above Rs. 2,000; 20 per cent. on those above Rs. 1,500: 15 per cent. on those above Rs. 1,000; 10 per cent. on those above Rs. 500 and 5 per cent. above those on Rs. 250.

A number of amendments to the Budget proposals were moved by Councillors, of which only two were accepted—the first relating to the cut in salaries of higher officers and referred to above and the second providing for a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 in the Loans Budget for 1941-42, for the scheme for the removal of all Pail Depots in the city and added areas. The rest were either withdrawn, ruled out of order or dropped. Only one was accepted by the Chairman of the Budget Special Committee providing for Rs. 5,000 for fitting up reserve tanks in all the Wards of the City at important junctions or for fitting up 1 inch tube wells for the supply of pure drinking water during the noon time when there is no pressure or supply in standposts.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET

At Thursday's Special Meeting after the Chairman of the Budget Special Committee had placed the recommendation of the Budget Estimates, he moved:—

(1) *That the Chief Executive Officer's Estimates of Income and Expenditure for* 1941-42 *as modified by the Budget Special Committee be adopted under Section* 94 (1) (a) *of the Calcutta Municipal Act as the Budget Estimates of the Corporation for the year* 1941-42.

(2) *That under Section* 94 (1) (b), *of the Act, the following rates, taxes and fees be levied for the year* 1941-42:—

(i) *Consolidated rate at* 19½ *per cent. plus* ½ *per cent. on account of Howrah Bridge Tax.*

(ii) *Dog Tax under Section* 178 (2) *of the Act at Rs.* 5 *per dog per annum.*

(iii) *License and other taxes as levied in the current year.*

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA
GET YOURSELF INCOCULATED

(3) That under Section 98 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the total amount of loan to be raised in 1941-42 for capital works be fixed at Rs. 87,03,000.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta seconded the motion and congratulated the Chairman of the Budget Special Committee on his succeeding in balancing the Budget.

Mr. Debendranath Mukherji criticised the budget proposals made by the Committee. He complained of lack of principle guiding the Committee in considering the salaries of the superior staff. There must be, he said, some principle on which they should proceed to increase the cost of administration. The Committee had not taken into consideration the receipt side and the expenditure of the Corporation had been increased at random without any underlying principle. He suggested that salaries and establishment expenses should be curtailed in order that the Corporation might have a really balanced budget.

Mr. Md. Rafique also criticised the recommendations of the Budget Special Committee. He suggested various sources of income which could be tapped. He complained that there was considerable overlapping of the Corporation administrative work and there could be some savings in this direction. He suggested that a small committee should be formed to discuss those avenues which would bring income to the Corporation and to guard against the possible deficit of the Corporation finances in the next year.

Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Mazumdar while congratulating the Budget Special Committee, regretted that nothing had been done for improving the condition of the added areas.

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal extended his welcome to the Committee's recommendations. He, however, pointed out to the immense difficulties undergone by the people in the added areas. They suffered most on account of good supply of drinking water. These areas were full of *bustees* and needed improvement in proper drainage. He pleaded for more funds for an all-round improvement of the added areas.

Mr. Homoodur Rahman severely criticised the budget provisions with regard to educational grants. He said that the budget was lacking in initiative and was worse than the one presented by the Chief Executive Officer. He felt that there was real need for economy in the top-heavy administration of the Corporation. He suggested that they should have approached the Government long before to levy education cess for introducing free and compulsory education in the city. They could also legitimately claim a good portion of the Motor Vehicles Tax from the Bengal Road Board Fund at the disposal of the Government.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman who voiced a dissentient note said that the budget did not represent the views of the representatives of the rate-payers. Although the Deputy Mayor had stated that the existing scale of rates and taxes had not been increased the speaker found that the rate for the supply of filtered and unfiltered water had been increased with retrospective effect from last year.

Clarifying the budget position in the absence of Mr. W. A. Burns, Mr. S. A. Gray said that in order to raise a loan the Corporation must be able to show a case of recurring saving in expenditure and recurring income. The idea was that if they could show a reasonable case that they had cut down their recurring expenditure so as to make a reasonable assumption that that saving would continue, then they had a case for raising a loan. That recurring saving would provide the basis for raising a loan and the amount that would be thus raised would give the Corporation a spending capacity much in excess of their immediate needs.

Sir Hari Sanker Paul pleaded for the improvement of added areas for which, he held, a good deal of amount should be spent.

Mr. Mackertich John said that the Corporation was at present spending nearly Rs. 3,00,000 annually on rents for accommodation of primary schools, dispensaries and other Corporation institutions. But they were selling their own land annually to the value of nearly Rs. 4,00,000. He suggested that the money realized from sale of land should be set aside for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of primary schools and other institutions for which they now paid rent.

Mr. Syed Badrudduza said that an attempt had been made to balance the budget by patch work. Whether the Government would sanction the raising of the loan was a matter of question. Until they proved that the new work to be undertaken was of a capital nature they could not expect the Government sanction to raise the loan. He pleaded for the financial improvement of the Corporation by tackling other sources of revenues. They could increase the rate by 1 p.c. because they had not reached the maximum limit. He remarked that desperate situation called for desperate remedy.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee and Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh also participated in the debate.

CUT IN THE SALARIES OF OFFICERS

At the Adjourned Special Meeting to consider Budget Estimates held on Friday, the 21st March, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee moved :—

That a cut of 25 per cent. be made from the present salaries of the officers who get above Rs. 2,000; 20 per cent. from those who get above Rs. 1,500: 15 per cent. from those who get above Rs. 1,000; 10 per cent. from those who get above Rs. 500 and 5 per cent. from those who get above Rs. 150 in modification of all previous resolutions relating to the salaries and grades of all officers of the Corporation of Calcutta on account of its present financial conditions.

Seconding the amendment Mr. Homoodur Rahman said that they would have a total saving of a little over Rs. 1 lakh by a cut in salaries of higher officers. This would facilitate carrying out necessary projects of improvements in the city. He pleaded for the reduction of cost of administration.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose moved by way of an amendment that the cut should be imposed up to the limit of Rs. 200. This was accepted by the mover.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee suggested that the matter should be discussed in detail by the Finance Standing Committee.

Mr. Sushil C. Sen while agreeing that there was room for retrenchment, maintained that Mr. Mukherjee had begun at the wrong end. To inflict a cut on salaries of officers when prices were soaring on account of the war would be, to say the least, inopportune. A better course would be to refer the matter to the Finance Committee with a direction to that body to consider how administrative costs could be reduced without causing hardship to Corporation officers. What was needed was a comprehensive scheme of retrenchment and not mere "cuttings and clippings."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee spoke in the same strain, pointing out that neither the Government of Bengal nor the Central Government nor the Port Commissioners had reduced the salaries of their officers. He said further that the financial condition of the Corporation was not as bad as it had been painted. "We have established a borrowing capacity and we are going to raise a loan of Rs. 37,00,000 out of which we are going to pay Rs. 15,00,000 for Ward improvement works."

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that all high officials of the Government were contributing to war funds and that was why no cut had been imposed on the salaries of Government officials.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury added that Hindu Mahasabha and Congress members had always complained that the Corporation's was a top-heavy administration, that the salaries of their officers were too high, and it was strange that they now opposed a salary cut.

Mr. W. A. Burns, opposing, said that the amendment did not make for the proper treatment of the Corporation staff. He maintained that no suggestion to reduce the pay of their officers should be made without the most mature deliberation. He did not think that the pay of the Corporation officers in general was too high. At a time like the present, salary cuts were not fair to the staff.

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal said that he was opposed to such a motion on the ground that proper considerations had not been made in the present case.

Mr. Syed Badrudduza in opposing the motion said that the Government of Bengal in spite of a deficit budget did not introduce a pay cut. He remarked that if the pay cut was introduced it would shake the morale of the administrative staff.

The cut motion was adopted as amended by Mr. Satis Chandra Bose by a majority of votes.

FOR LONDON AIR-RAID VICTIMS

A Lakh For The Mayor's Fund

A tribute to the courage and fortitude with which the people of London are facing air-raids was paid by the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last when he presented to the House a token demand of Re. 1 for a supplementary grant.

He said that the demand of one rupee was made for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Legislature to the payment of a contribution of one lakh of rupees to the Mayor of Calcutta's Fund for the relief of London air-raid victims.

The Premier pointed out that considerable savings were expected under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the current year to which the proposed expenditure was debitable. Although, therefore, no additional appropriation was required, the Government appreciated that the charge was of a novel nature and they thought it proper that the Legislature should be given an opportunity of discussing the proposal.

The Premier added that in sanctioning this payment, Bengal would pay her tribute to the "courage and fortitude with which the people of London are facing their terrible ordeal and would thereby range herself on the side of those nations which oppose aggression and violence as an instrument of policy".

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Government Refuse Contribution To The Corporation

The Government of Bengal have turned down the representation made by the Calcutta Corporation to make a contribution to the Corporation by way of helping it to further improve and expand primary education in the city.

The Government, it is pointed out by the Secretary of the Education Department, have been collecting data for amending the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919 with a view to ensure the provision of adequate facilities for primary education in the municipal areas of the province and that pending final decision in the matter they regret that they are unable to reopen the question of making any further contribution to the Corporation for primary education in Calcutta.

The Corporation maintains that Government are not backing up the promises they made when the Corporation decided to introduce primary education in Calcutta. The last correspondence that the Corporation had with the Government on the subject was in March, 1939

CITY'S OFFICIAL PREMISES

Protective Measure

Government of Bengal have taken in hand protection of a number of essential official premises in the city against air raids as a part of protection to meet an emergency.

Already the protective operations have commenced so far as the Lalbazar Headquarters of the Calcutta Police are concerned. One method of giving partial protection to persons inside a premises is to build a wall either of brick or sand bags in front of openings of the building as a guard against flying splinters. This method is being adopted at Lalbazar and the walls that are in process of construction there will be of about eight feet. This will enable the essential staffs to carry out their duties during an air raid with a feeling of comparative security.

It is officially understood that other city police stations, the Fire Brigade Headquarters, certain hospitals and a number of other Government Buildings are included in this protective scheme and will be treated in the same way as the Lalbazar Headquarters are being treated.

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Scientific And Technical Advisory Board

The Mayor Welcomes The Members Of The Co-ordinating Committee

MEMBERS of the Co-ordinating Committee of Scientific and Technical Advisory Board appointed by the Calcutta Corporation, met for the first time on Monday afternoon in the Mayor's room at the invitation of Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta.

It was decided that the Co-ordinating Committee would meet the members of the various Sub-Committees on April 4, when Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, would explain to them the steps taken in the matter of public health and sanitation in the Phillipines, China and other countries, where he had been working on the problem of public health for years past.



ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI
Mayor Of Calcutta

It was also decided that Sub-Committees should begin work in their own spheres almost at once and make a general survey of the task before them. When these Sub-Committees have prepared the outlines of their work, the Co-ordinating Committee will study them and decide upon the advice to be given to the Corporation.

The Mayor's Welcome

Mr. Siddiqi, in welcoming the members, stated that he had been congratulated by all and sundry for taking the initiative in establishing the Board and the members would be happy to learn that before going to jail and after his return from it, Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose was very anxious that the Board should be established. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha group in the Corporation, had also assured the Mayor of his wholehearted support and the European group were equally sympathetic.

That there were difficulties ahead could not be overlooked; these difficulties might be financial and on occasions even political but Mr. Siddiqi assured the Committee that the Corporation, as a whole, wished the Board every success and the ratepayers and citizens were very anxious that the Board should take matters in hand and make the city a better place to live in.

The Co-ordinating Committee is composed as follows :—

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, (Chairman).
Dr. K. C. Chaudhuri, (Secretary).
Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, (Joint Secretary).
Dr. R. Ahmed
Dr. J. C. Ray.
Dr. Iyenger.
Mr. B. Ghosh.
Dr. B. C. Guha.
Dr. M. N. Saha.
Chairman, Mosquito Control Committee.
Chairman, Water Supply Advisory Board.
Dr. Bashir Ahmad.
Mr. S. C. Mitter.
The Chief Executive Officer.
The Health Officer.
The Chief Engineer.
The Education Officer, and
The Health Publicity Officer.

THE SCHEME IN DETAIL

The scheme, which was prepared by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, (Mayor), is based somewhat on the lines of the Advisory Board which guides the activities of the London County Council.

The Board will work through Committees dealing with various aspects of the civic life of Calcutta. For the present nine Committees consisting of experts have been constituted.

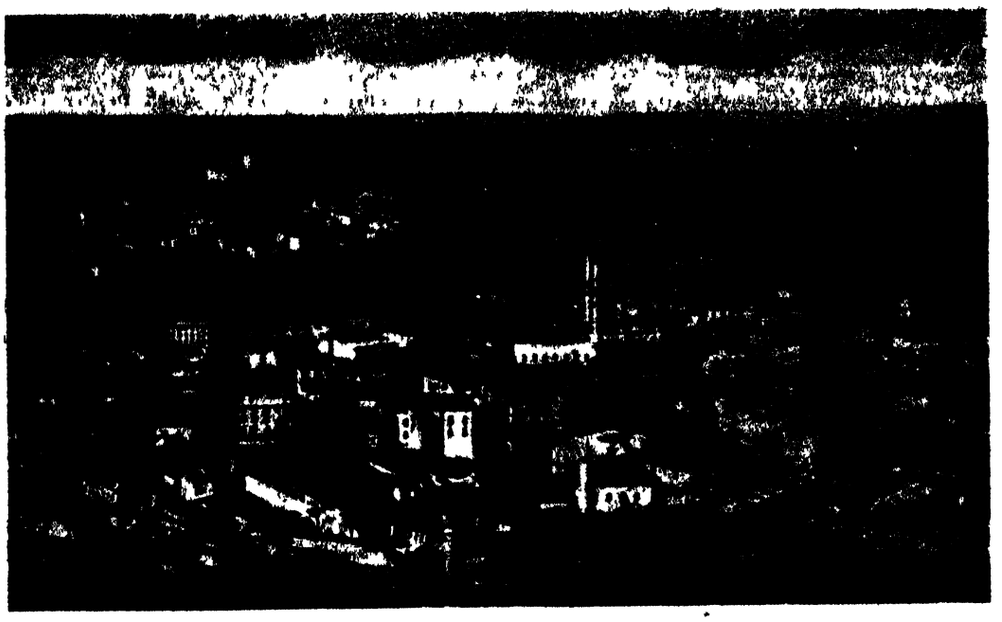
Of these, the Committee for the Care of the Sick will go into the questions of hospital accommodation in Calcutta; isolation in infectious diseases; outdoor treatment; and provision of diagnostic laboratory service for medical treatment.

The Food and Nutrition Committee will consider matters relating to the supply, preservation, transport and distribution of pure foodstuffs in the city and the effective prevention of adulteration of any kind. This Committee, it is proposed should also consider the possibility of running community kitchens and community restaurants in accordance with modern nutrition principles both for school children and for the public.

The Education Sub-Committee will engage itself with the question of providing educational facilities to poorer children; and suggest means of improving the standard of education and providing technical and vocational education particularly through evening classes.

The Prevention Sub-Committee, it is suggested, should consider the whole system of preventive inoculation in the City, and suggest measures for its improvement and expansion.

(Continued on page 630).



ISTANBUL

THE City Of The Turks

By

VANGUARD

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE

ONCE again Istanbul has become the cockpit of power-politics. Once again, it has drawn the attention of the whole world upon it. For, at its very gates have come the invader, this time not from the East, but from the West.

This city that Asia has placed on the tip of Europe has a history more romantic than that of any other in the world. Once a rival of Rome as the capital of a great Empire, Constantinople nurtured the Eastern Church, and became the centre of Christianity in the East. But a few centuries later, she changed her masters and became the outpost of Islam in Europe. The mighty Ottoman Empire, that cosmopolitan state, which, for many centuries covered the greater part of South-Eastern Euorpe, Western Asia and North Africa, was ruled by *firmans* issued from the Sultan's palace at Constantinople.

With the decline of that Empire, the importance of Constantinople did not wane. Only the nature of its importance changed. Though its power declined, its magnificence remained and with it remained the anxiety of the European Powers to control the diplomacy of the Sublime Porte. Turkey, never ceased to worry the diplomats of Europe since they were anxious to share the legacy of the "Sick man of Europe". Thus Turkey became involved in the cross-currents of imperialist rivalries, the Russian and the British, German, French and Italian. The last Great War brought her the chance to free herself from the wire-pullings of foreign powers and the man to do the job was Kemal Ataturk.

A Turning-Point

But the rise of New Turkey meant a change of fortunes for Constantinople. Istanbul, as she was re-named, no longer became the political centre of Free Turkey. As the champion of the oppressed peasantry of Anatolia, Kemal shattered the rotten fabric of the Ottoman Empire. During the War of Independence, he declared: "Henceforth Stambul does not control Anatolia, but Anatolia Stambul." The change of capital from Constantinople to Ankara was not a matter of convenience. It was something more. It involved the recognition of the principle that New Turkey would reflect the will of the people, and, as such, must be situated in the heart of the country. The rugged landscape of Ankara might not be so picturesque as the enchanting vista from Istanbul, but it portrays more faithfully the life of the Turkish Nation.

Change Of Capital

Considerations of a very practical character prompted the Kemalists to transfer the capital from Istanbul. Instead of being at the centre of the vast Ottoman Empire, Istanbul to-day is placed at the extreme north-western corner of the new map of Turkey. Though situated on an important international highway, the Straits Agreement of Lausanne, 1923, demilitarised the passage and kept it open in times of peace and war to foreign merchant and naval vessels. Hence, Istanbul became vulnerable, though by the Montreux Agreement of 1936 this condition was changed in Turkey's favour.

Besides, Istanbul was separated from the natural resources of the country and New Turkey having departed from her feudal past and bent upon developing the country, could not afford to have a capital at a great distance from the seat of its activities.

Not only is Istanbul away from the mass of the population from whom the Government derived its strength and power but at critical moments, is has become a point of insecurity owing to its international character and the presence of elements foreign to the nature of the Turkish people

Modern Istanbul

But Istanbul has not been reduced to a second class city. It is still one of the most well-known cities of the world, and the most celebrated Turkish city known to the outside world. Under the influence of its mild climate, the conveniences and luxuries of a relaxing life on the Bosphorous. Istanbul attracts the more prosperous section of the population. The President of the State spends many weeks each year in Istanbul and the city is frequently visited by members of the Government. The city is a study in contrasts, and in many reflects the [illegible]

still maintains the relic of the by-gone and harmonises it in a peculiarly attractive fashion all that is modern in western life. On the surface it is a city living on its past. Here, at first sight, the traveller from the West, comes to the East. And here the pilgrim from the East comes to his journey's end. The palaces with their windows and balconies, the mosques with their domes and minarets stand side by side with Leandar's tower and the modern buildings.

The streets are narrow and roughly cobbled, the muezzins calling the faithful to prayer: the shops are small with the squatting craftsman at work. But here too is the glittering shop-window offering the latest fashions from New York and Paris, the girls in skirts and youngmen in smart European dress. It is a veritable bewilderment for the traveller. In the palace of the Sultan, he will be a sightseer inspecting the relics of a fallen empire, and when he emerges he will be confronted by modern buildings that might belong to Hamburg or Lille.

Mercantile Centre

Istanbul is the mercantile centre of New Turkey. It is not only situated on one of the most important sea-routes of the world, but from the point of view of Turkey, it remains the link between the two seas and the most important gateway to Anatolia. All the important banking and commercial houses have their headquarters in Istanbul, though such is not the case with Ankara.

That is why Istanbul is still growing. Various great new enterprises were started and some of them already completed under the new regime. Private and public building activities may here be mentioned: extensive sewage works have been undertaken, the street car and telephone network developed, numerous blocks for residential purposes erected and new squares created. Roads and bridges are being improved and extended in an up-to-date manner. The water-supply and other public utilities are being re-organised, including ice-factories, flour mills, slaughter houses, etc.

Buying Off Foreign Concern

One of the obstacles in the way of progress under the old regime was the heavy financial liabilities of the Government to foreign concerns. Turkey, like Egypt and India, was at one time, a happy hunting-ground for European financiers. They would sink millions in the different enterprises of the country and force the government to guarantee a profitable return for their investments. An international financial control was established over the Ottoman Empire in 1881. Certain sources of revenue were put under this control, and more than half the revenue of the country was absorbed in the payment of interest on the foreign loans. But the total of foreign indebtedness rose higher and higher, until the whole economic life of the country was mortgaged. H. Feis, the author of *Europe: The World's Banker*, referring to the period after 1908, says:—

"An organised large-scale enterprise was dependent upon it and owned by it. The Turkish banking system was entirely foreign and foreign banks conducted the official business as well as private business. The railroad was financed almost entirely from outside as were irrigation works, ports and bridge construction, mineral exploitation and municipal public utilities."

For the builders of New Turkey, this was a serious problem. To free the country meant not only freedom from the out-worn shackles of Ottoman imperialism, but the financial yoke of foreign capital as well. And it redounds to the credit of Kemalite Turkey that foreign investments to-day are under governmental control and are not allowed to possess extra-territorial rights.

Muniripal undertakings still in the hands of foreign companies are gradually being acquired. This is particularly true of Istanbul, which at one time was also the seat of foreign capital. In 1935, a beginning was made with the French Quay Company, whose property was bought up by the State for £T 10,000,000. In 1936, the Belgian Telephone Company Concessions were re-purchased. The Derkos Water Supply Company was transferred to the city authorities. The Gas Works belonging to an English owner, have been purchased by the State. The antiquated Golden Horn Shipping Company, which was in financial difficulties, was forced to discontinue its activities in 1935 and was later taken over by the Muni-



ST. SOPHIA.

St. Sophia is the glory of Byzantine Art. Originally a Christian Church, first built in fourth Century A. D. it was converted into a Moslim mosque when the Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453 a minaret being erected at each of the four exterior angles of the building.

cipality which ran it at a profit, thereby indicating the productive possibilities of the undertaking when under national management.

Reconstructing Istanbul

Side by side with the building of New Ankara, out of the malarial valleys of old, Istanbul was also renovated. After an open competition, three architects were chosen, two French and one German, Agache, Lambert and Hermann Enlgotz. The work was however entrusted to the French Architect Proust, whose project is now being carried out. This combines the most modern improvements in technical, sanitary and traffic problems with due regard for the natural and historical beauties of the town.

Improvements

Interesting projects for the building of a Conservatoire, a modern theatre and a second iron bridge across the Goldern Horn were discussed for a number of years. Hans Poelzig, a German Architect, has designed the Conservatoire, while the theatre too has not been neglected.

But the most important of the three is the bridge across the Golden Horn. It is designed by a French engineer, Pijaud. It is being built at a cost of £T. 1,600,000 and ornamented with sculptors. This is the famous Ataturk Bridge. The old outer harbour has been enlarged on both sides and the scheme for a new harbour is also under discussion.

The drainage work of Istanbul was entrusted nine years ago to a German firm, but it was discontinued after some time. But the sanitation of the more densely populated areas has not been neglected.

Public Buildings

The State undertakes to protect the museums and places of historical interest. They are all kept in splendid condition. The old palace of the former Ministry of Justice, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, is being rebuilt. The buildings are augmented every year from the inaccessible treasures of the old Treasury House. Thousands of visitors are attracted every year from all parts of the world, and this is helping a rapidly growing tourist traffic. A programme for systematic improvements and repairs for buildings of historical and cultural improvements has been drawn up by the municipal authorities in conjunction with the Government. The buildings of the Sublime Porte have already come under attention.

St. Sofia

We shall end our article on Istanbul with a reference to the famous mosque of St. Sofia for no description of Istanbul is complete without it.

Saint Sofia, as the oldest and most splendid monument of early Byzantine Art and a former Christian Church, has always attracted the interest of the civilised world. The building tells us the story of Istanbul's past in a nutshell. Beginning as the centre of Christian worship in the Byzantine period, it was turned into a mosque by the Islamic conquerors. But now it has been converted into a public museum by the radical policy of secularisation under Kemalist Turkey. A few years ago, while under repairs, the walls of the building revealed magnificent mosaics which had been formerly covered with paint. A specialist in the line, Professor M. Whitemore of the Boston Byzantine Institute, was appointed for the task of uncovering the mosaic. His work has brought to light the most surprising and wonderful specimens of ancient Byzantine mosaic art, glowing with brilliant colours.

This remarkable blending of two historic cultures for which St. Sofia stands really embodies the spirit of Modern Turkey and adds to the grandeur that is Istanbul.

—Scientific Advisory Board

(*Continued from page* 629)

The question of maternity and child-welfare of the City in all aspects is expected to be dealt with by another Committee.

The Sanitation Committee will deal with and suggest measures of improvement concerning the question of keeping streets clean, the system of collection, transport and disposal of refuse; the problem of drainage and river pollution and the question of *bustees* and suggest all measures concerning these.

The Physical Fitness and Recreation Committee will deal with the question of improving and using the public parks and the *maidan* for purposes of mass drills, gymnastics, etc., and suggest measures for the promotion of the health and joy of the children and school and college-going population.

It is proposed that the sugestions put forward and recommendations made by these Committees will be co-ordinated by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Board which will frame final proposals for consideration by the Corporation.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEES

(a) *Committee for the care of the sick* :—

Dr. R. Ahmed, (*Convener*); Dr. B. P. Neogi; Dr. J. C. Banerjea; Dr. J. C. Ray; Dr. K. C. Chaudhuri; Dr. T. Ahmed; Dr. M. Ahmed; and Dr. A. K. Bose.

(b) *Prevention Sub-Committee* :—

Dr. J. C. Ray, (*Convener*); Dr. A. K. Guha Thakurta; and Dr. B. N. Ghosh.

(c) *Maternity and Child-Welfare Committee*

Dr. K. C. Chaudhuri (*Convener*); Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyi Bose; Dr. (Mrs.) D. K. Sen Dr. Jean Bigger and Dr. M. Biswas.

(d) *Sanitation Committee* :—

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi; Dr. R. Senior-White Dr. A. H. Pandya; Dr. M. N. Saha; Dr Iyenger, Dr. J. B. Grant and others including engineers and medical men.

(e) *Physical Fitness and Recreation Committee*

Mr. B. Ghosh, (Ghosh's College of Physical Culture), (*Convener*) and Dr. B. C. Guha Science College.

(f) *Food and Nutrition Committee* :—

Dr. B. C. Guha, (*Convener*); Dr. E Ahmad; Dr. G. Sankaran; and Dr. N. B. Das.

(g) *Education Sub-Committee* :—

Dr. M. N. [illegible], (*Convener*); Mr. S. C Mitter; Dr. B. C. Guha; Mr. A. M. [illegible] Khan Bahadur T. [illegible]

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Sewerage—From Antiquity To Modern Times - II

(Concluded from the issue of 15th March, 1941)

LABORATORY TESTS FOR THE SEWAGE PLANT OPERATOR

[By Richard Pomeroy, *Chemist and Bacteriologist, Harbor City, California*]

Some operators have taken very seriously the matter of keeping records of their plants, and have obtained Imhoff cones, pH sets, thermometers, etc. A better understanding of the variety of the tests and what their results means is needed. Not fewer tests, but more intelligent tests should be made.

Records of plant performance should indicate when additional capacity is needed. Imhoff cones should tell the operator what removal is occuring in a primary sedimentation or Imhoff tank.

If representative samples of raw sewage can be obtained, tests once a week or even once a month for the average plant are sufficient. In most cases, it is almost impossible to get a true average sample of sludge pumped from a plain sedimentation tank. To assist in this case, the sludge should first be removed into a collecting tank after which the concentration and volume removed can be determined. Grease and sulfide tests are sometimes desired.

Gas meter readings should be made daily. Gas production per pound of volatile solids added is often used to rate the performance of digesters. Volatile acids in sludge liquor is a good test of digestion, but of no value in small, one-stage digesters. If the pH is below 7.0, the tank is too sour. When above 7.0, the test can be omitted as a routine. Nitrogen content is better to use than volatile content, where sludge is used for a fertilizer.

Sludge concentration tests may be occasional where the operating conditions are efficient, but an irregular discharge of industrial waste may require daily tests, if not more often. Tests for suspended solids in aeration tanks need be made only occasionally for control purposes. Dissolved oxygen content of 1 to 2 ppm. is sufficient, and when above 4 ppm. the air supply may be reduced in activated sludge plants. B.O.D. removal and suspended solids in the effluent are valuable tests.

THE COVINA SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

[By Adlof H. Koebig, Jr.]

The Covina Sewage Treatment Plant uses biological and chemical processes for treatment of the sewage from a city of 8,200. The plant is located in a tenacre orange grove with full grown trees. The plant provides wells for underground disposal of the effluent from the plant.

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The plant designed for 5,000 people required (1) odor control, (2) treatment to a high degree of stability to allow percolation in underground wells without contamination, (3) flexibility for primary, secondary, and complete treatment, and (4) good sludge digestion. Chemical flocculation, rapid sand filtration, sterilized effluent, odor control and a two-stage sludge digestion were factors in the plant.

Ferrous Chloride application is planned for odor control. Digested sludge is dried on open sludge beds. All electrical fixtures were made explosion-proof on request of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Due to the laundry waste discharged into the sewers, the continuous operation of the complete plant has been required, as the turbidity of the laundry waste has been difficult to remove without final flocculation and filtration. The percolation wells average 65 feet in depth, and the rate of percolation has averaged 60 gallons per square foot per day. The water level has not exceeded 20 ft. in depth.

R. F. Goudey of Los Angeles considers, that the effluent from this plant to be the most clear and stable effluent of any permanent plant he has ever seen and that the Covina plant has met all expectations of the designer.

THE SEWAGE SITUATION OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[By Franklin Thomas, *Prof. of Civil Engineering, California Institute of Technology*]

Los Angeles is confronted with a condition that has become increasingly acute during recent years. The plan of relief proposed would be by progressive steps as the sequence of work is determined and funds are provided. The paper gives the population tributary to the North Outfall Sewer of Los Angeles as it traverses its way from its upper end in the San Fernando Valley to its outlet into the ocean at Hyperion, also the density of population in the several areas benefited thereby, and the amount of flow thus contributed. Reference is likewise given to the future population which will be tributary to the Hyperion plant from the city and outside areas.

To protect the beach frontage at Hyperion, the paper suggests that treatment plants in three widely separated sections may be installed—one along the Los Angeles river below Van Nuys, another near the river and adjacent to the industrial district southeast of and below the City of Los Angeles, and a third adjacent to the Baldwin Hills, the effluent from which might be discharged into Ballona Creek.

Prof. Chas. Gilman Hyde of the University of California recommends that lands for the three treatment plants should be immediately acquired by the city. A provision for the next three or four decades with a minimum of immediate expenditure is considered to be one that has the greatest merit. It is apparent that there is no single or simple solution of the problem of sewage treatment and disposal for this great metropolitan area.

POPULATION CONTROL WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DIV. OF FISH AND GAME

[By Paul A. Shaw]

As no interstate contracts exist, the California State Division of Fish and Game is limited to the following control methods: (1) Enforcement of Federal Laws, (2) Enforcement of State Laws, and (3) Injunctions or Private Damage Suits.

Under the Federal Law, where navigable water may be affected, action can be taken to prohibit the discharge of oil from vessels or refuse from vessels or shore plants exclusive of that flowing from streets and sewers in a liquid form.

The Public Health Act of the State and Section 481 of the Fish and Game Code provide means of pollution control. The Public Health Act is, however, weak in enforcement features, so that raw sewage from many cities is discharged into navigable waters without restriction. On the other hand, the Fish and Game Act restricts pollution Control of fish, plant life and bird life. In 1939, due to low stream flows, many fish in the Mokelumne River were killed after the winery season opened. The wastes from such industries and also those from celery packing plants have been subjected to control. Disposal of waste from the fruit and vegetable canneries in the Valley and Bay areas directly into State waters or through sewers thereinto is now subject to some control. Agreements between the State and the operators have been made to have such wastes disposed on land, thereby eliminating pollution of State waters.

In the fishing industries, the "stick water" is the principal pollution load after removal of the fish oil and meal in the reduction process. Recent studies show that the pollution from this source can be reduced 70 per cent. through a coagulation process using sulfuric acid. In the Bay district, the pollution from this source is equivalent to raw sewage from a population of five million during peak fishing days.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN SEWAGE PUMPING AND TREATMENT PLANTS

[By Frank A. Short, *State Industrial Accident Commission*]

The National Electrical Code contains requirements as to electrical wiring and equipment in hazardous locations. The cause of these hazards are (1) Flammable liquid gas and vapors. (2) Combustible dusts. (3) Easily ignitable fibers. The Electrical Safety orders of the State Commission apply to sewage pumping and treatment plants. Explosions in various sewers and sewage plants in California are cited in the paper, also in other parts of the United States. As a result of damages and casualties from such a source, ordinances and regulations prohibiting the disposal of flammable liquids into sewers have been adopted by many cities, and their number is constantly increasing.

A survey of four years ago to determine the amount of flammable solvents discharged into

sewers in a California country by the cleaning and dyeing industry showed 860 gallons of free naphtha were so disposed in one day.

The Conference concluded its first day's session and re-assembled at a banquet in the Mirror Room of the St. Catherine Hotel. Following the banquet, the Conference had much pleasure in listening to its guest speaker, Dean W. Ballentine Henley of the University of Southern California.

THE MAINTENANCE OF SANITARY SEWERS SAN DIEGO

[By Byrl D. Phelps]

San Diego has 525 miles of sewers serving a population of 180,000. The Sewer Division has the work of maintenance of these sewers, also the matter of connections thereto. Maintenance problems at the outfall anchorage are caused by disintegration of the iron rails used for this purpose, which permitted sand to enter the sewer.

Settling tanks along the ocean become overloaded with sludge and its removal can only be done with the use of pumps or a hose to break up the solids. Odors at vent pipes have been a problem, partly overcome by the use of ferric chloride at the pumping plant. A vent disguised as a flag pole is an asset.

Carl M. Hoskinson of Sacramento brought out his experience in charge of the Sacramento sewers where the combined system is used. The disposal of sewage into the Sacramento River requires pumping into the current to avoid sludge deposits on sand bars. Coal tar enamels are used to prevent corrosion of metals in pumping plants. Fine screens to protect the pumps should not be carried to the point where the resultant screenings become excessive.

Following these papers on Maintenance, brief talks by several plant operators were given. These operators related their experience at the treatment plants both with and without the use of gadgets.

A. E. Fiscus of the Terminal Island plant of the City of Los Angeles considered that any plant is only an assembly of gadgets placed in proper sequence. At his plant, he has those gadgets which provide for sweep-timing, odor control, pump priming or degasing, level indicators for the decanters, gas control, and anti-electrolysis equipment.

The sweep-timing gadget caused a pump to operate only as sweeps in the 80-foot Dorr Sifeed approached the pocket, and then be inoperative until the next sweep approached. Odors from the clarifier were overcome by decking it over and installing burners furnished with gas from the plant.

C. F. Tennant of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District stated that sludge beds afforded the cheapest and possibly the best method of de-watering digested sludge in this locality. The standard underdrained sand bed with no covering is the most common in use. Troubles are sand removed with the sludge, flies and odors.

R. D. Woodward of Laguna Beach stated that he has problems caused by the great fluctuation in flow due to the large influx of population during the summer and over week ends.

Verner C. Johnson of Covina has found out that, as was also found by A. E. Fiscus, a much thicker sludge could be removed from the clarifier by pumping only when the plow or sweep approached the hopper.

At Palo Alto, Harold L. May has had trouble with the excessive scum formed in the digester, due to cannery wastes. This situation was bettered by the installation of a screen at the cannery, but this screen with ½-inch square openings is ineffective in retaining tomato skins.

ANDREWS MEMORIAL FUND

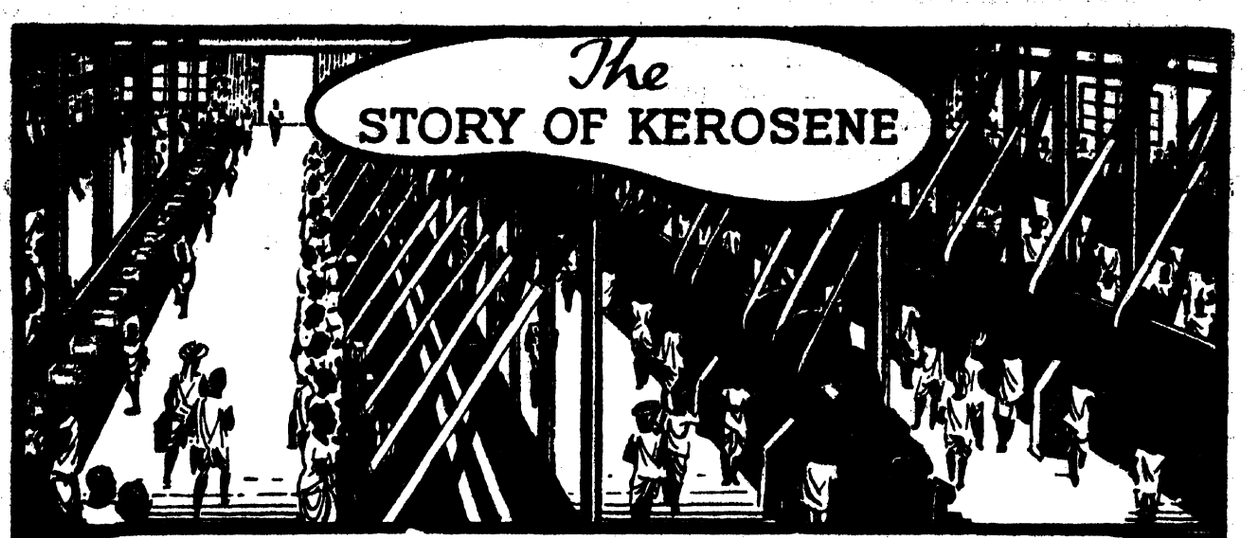
Gandhiji's Appeal

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following appeal to the Press :—

"The handsome public response to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, though late yet not too late, prompts this appeal. Even as I had made that collection my special duty because of the promise made by me to Kamala when she went to Europe, as it turned out to meet death, so is incumbent on me the duty of collection for the Andrews Memorial. I might have failed in collecting for the Kamala Memorial but for the tireless labours of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, I have no counterpart to Dr. Jivraj Mehta for the Andrews Memorial collection.

The first anniversary of Deenabandhu's death will be soon upon us. I am too weak and too occupied to travel about for collections. What is, however, tantalising is the fact that the collection have not been coming promptly and spontaneously. Charlie Andrews was everybody's friend in need. He made no distinction between the high and the poor or Christians and non-Christians or Englishmen and others. He ungrudgingly assisted all who were in need of his help. He slaved night and day for humanity. He found his home and self expression in Santiniketan. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was his *Guru* and friend. Living he was the chief collector of funds for Santiniketan. No more fitting memorial could, therefore, be conceived than that his home should never be in want and that it should have additional funds for expansion. Indeed, the *Gurudev* himself should command all the monetary help he needs. He has brought lustre to India. Many men have derived signal assistance from him and his institution. Their children are receiving instruction in Santiniketan. His art decorates many an Indian home. His poetry, his novels, plays and his art enrich the minds of thousands of boys and girls, men and women.

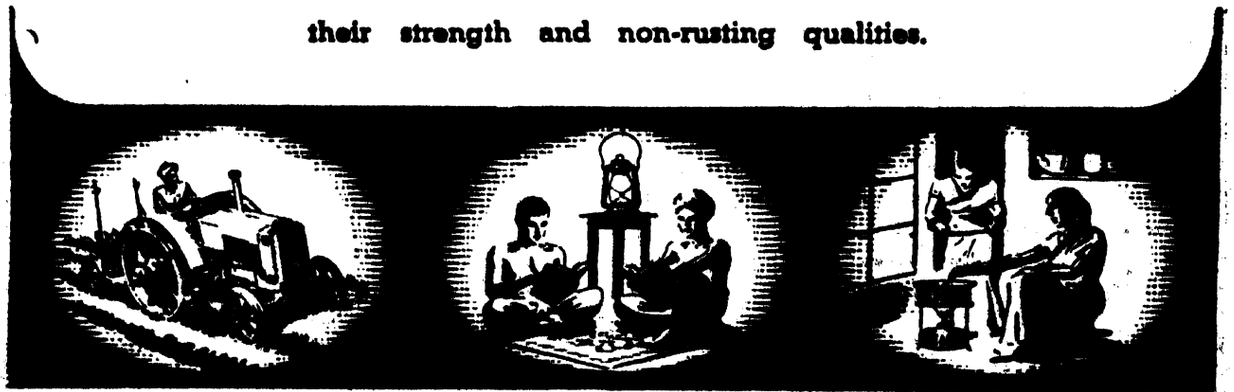
It is a problem why these two precious names have not brought forth spontaneous response. Why should there be special appeals made on behalf of a memorial which is its own compelling recommendation. A spontaneous response will delight Deenabandhu's spirit and put new life into Rabindranath Tagore. What answer have students and teachers, friends of labour and lovers of art to make? Among them they can produce the paltry five lakhs in a day. Will they produce the amount before the 5th April, the day on which Deenabandhu, that true friend of the poor, took sleep from which he never awoke?"



No. 2 TIN MAKING

The Kerosene tin plays many important roles in India. After serving as the principal receptacle for Kerosene, it is used again and again for a multitude of purposes.

Burmah-Shell manufacture their own Kerosene tins. A daily output of 80,000 four gallon tins and 7,500 one gallon tins is average and thousands of tons of Indian made tin-plate are used annually. The tins made by Burmah-Shell are well-known throughout India for their strength and non-rusting qualities.



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NEW A. R. P. COMMISSIONER

Mr. A. S. Hands, I.C.S., Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, Government of Bengal, has been appointed A. R. P. Commissioner, Bengal Circle *vice* Mr. N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S., on leave.

CALCUTTA'S NEW CORONER

Mr. Azizul Haque, Barrister-at-law has, it is understood, been appointed Coroner of Calcutta in succession to Mr. A. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-law (son of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt), who is shortly retiring.

CHARCOAL-DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES

About a dozen public vehicles of which two are motor buses and the rest lorries, are running in Calcutta with charcoal as fuel. The *United Press* understands that orders have been placed for a few more engines to make the experiment on a comprehensive scale.

SAND BAG ORDERS

The Government of India have placed a further order for 27 million sand bags with the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta, to be supplied in 8 monthly instalments.

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Costello, KT . a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, at present on leave, having retired from service with effect from 15th March, 1941, the Governor-General has appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice Akram who was acting in the leave vacancy to continue to act as a judge of the said court, until further orders, in the vacancy thus caused, states a Press *Communique*.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY IN CALCUTTA

The College of Pharmacy Committee, appointed by the Government of Bengal, has submitted its report to the Government.

The Committee which was appointed in January, 1939, with Sir R. N. Chopra, as Chairman, strongly recommends the establishment of a College of Pharmacy in Calcutta.

Members of the Committee include Dr. B. C. Roy, Sir U. N. Brahmachari, Professor B. N. Ghosh, Mr. P. Das and Dr. B. Mookerjee (Secretary).

"MAHAJATI SADAN"

At a meeting of the Mahajati Sadan Committee held at No. 1, Woodburn Park, on the 17th March it was decided to take steps to have the order, for attachment and appointment of Receiver made on the 12th March, by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of the leasehold premises No. 166, Chittaranjan Avenue (Mahajati Sadan), vacated and to have the attachment removed and a resolution to the effect was passed unanimously.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Secretary of the Committee, was requested to do the needful in the matter.

OBSTETRIC CONGRESS

Dr. N. A. Purandre of Bombay will preside over the All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress, which will begin in Calcutta on April 10. The Governor of Bengal is the patron of the Congress.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Dr B. B. Mukherjee as Chairman, and Dr. J. Chakraverti and Dr. P. C. Das, as Secretaries.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister of Public Health, Bengal, will open the Medical Exhibition to be organized in this connexion.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition, organized by the Calcutta Corporation, will be held simultaneously with the session of the Congress. Sir Mangaldas Mehta of Bombay will open this exhibition on April 11.

BENGALEE MOSLEMS AND THE CORPORATION

A deputation of Moslems waited on Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Local Self-Government on Monday last and placed before him certain grievances of Bengalee Moslems, whom the deputationists claimed to represent, in regard to matters relating to the Calcutta Corporation.

The deputationists stated that they were suffering a good deal for want of proper representation of Bengalee Moslems on the Corporation and requested the Minister to fill the two nominated seats now vacant, by Bengalee Moslems.

The Minister, it is stated, gave the deputationists a patient hearing and promised to consider the matter.

The deputation consisted of the following :—Mr. Syed Habibur Rahman, Maulvi Musahibuddin Ahmed, Maulvi Nurul Huda, Maulvi Mohammad Osman Ali and Maulvi Latfar Rahman

PAGEANTS FOR DEFENCE LOANS

Floating pageants are to be organized by the Calcutta War Committee to popularize defence loans. These will be staged on the city's public tanks.

The pageants will take the form of huge decorated and illuminated swans or replicas of the Taj Mahal and other historic buildings in India, bearing the slogan "Buy India Defence Loans" in bold characters in English and in different vernaculars.

The authorities propose to start with the College Square and Cornwallis Square tanks, and have already applied to the Calcutta Corporation for necessary permission to use them.

Other tanks on which pageants will be staged are the Dalhousie Square tank, the tank on the Maidan opposite Lindsay Street and the tank by the side of St. Paul's Cathedral.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Fourth Session of the Bengal Provincial Students' Conference was held at the University Institute Hall on Saturday last under the presidency of Dr. H. C. Mukherjee, M.A.

About 500 delegates from different parts of the province, besides a large number of ladies participated in the deliberations.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said :—"I hope, in organising themselves, the students will not overlook the paramount and overriding importance of unity. Unless they can present a solid and united front, all their idealism, all their fervour, all their ardent desire to serve their country and people will go in vain. They must resist internecine strife; I do not expect that there will be no differences of opinion over programmes and policies in an organization democratically organised. In fact, free expression of dissent is of the very essence of democracy. But in order to secure effectiveness of action, free choice must not be allowed to degenerate into disunity. Dr. H. C. Mukherjee said that differences of opinion between teachers and students were due "as much to the unwisdom of the authorities as to the unwisdom of the students."

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS AND TRADE DISCOUNTS

The way in which trade discounts are deducted by the Calcutta Customs authorities in assessing goods to duty on wholesale market price and the losses that the mercantile community particularly the importers in the City have incurred because of the current practice, had been brought to the notice of the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, in a communication addressed to him by the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

The Committee refer to the practice prevailing in Bombay, where the percentage of trade discount deducted by the Customs authorities when assessing goods to duty depends on the articles in question such as grey cloth printed cloth, or bleached cloth and point out that the Calcutta Customs authorities deduct trade discounts while assessing goods irrespective of the class at a flat rate, which, the Committee feel, is manifestly insufficient and unjust

The Committee request the authorities to make an inquiry into the matter and issue necessary instructions to increase the rate of discount so that the Calcutta piece goods market may not find any difficulty in competing with that of Bombay, and thereby check further diversion of a large portion of Calcutta's trade to Bombay, where importers and merchants enjoy better facilities so far as Customs affairs are concerned

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM

The urgent need for undertaking legislation to deal with the beggar problem in Calcutta was stressed by Dr. A. C. Ukil, speaking at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on Tuesday last.

Dr. Ukil said that the Calcutta Rotary Club took up the question of beggar nuisance in the city in 1934 and studied the problem in all its aspects. They estimated that of a probable population of 4,000 beggars in Calcutta, 25 per cent. were lepers; 10 per cent. blinds; 5 per cent. paralytic; 5 per cent. suffered from miscellaneous diseases; and 5 per cent insane, deaf and dumb. Half the beggar population were found to be able-bodied. Only one-third of the total number belonged to Bengal, the rest coming from other provinces. The number of females was half of that of males.

After describing the steps taken by the Rotary Club to deal with the problem, Dr. Ukil said that a Vagrancy Bill was drafted at the instance of the Club. The Corporation of Calcutta approved the scheme outlined in the draft Bill as amended by its Beggar Problem Sub-Committee and was prepared to undertake proportionate financial liability with the Government. The general consensus of opinion at all the Conferences and Committees which considered the subject was that the Bill should be introduced as a Government measure.

In the course of the discussion that followed the Mayor (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi) referred to the various aspects of the beggar problem in Calcutta and said that if the Municipal Corporation, the Rotary Club and other organizations interested in this matter, approached it with courage and determination, there was no reason why it should not be solved at an early date.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca after stressing the difficult nature of the problem assured the Club that he would take early steps in the matter.

LIFE AND RELIGION

"Is religion a spent force?" was the subject of an address by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, on Saturday last.

Sir Radhakrishnan said that it was because religion was employed either as a method of escape from the jarring problems of the world as a weapon of defence of established interests, that it made little appeal to the adult minds of to-day.

The popular interpretations of such fundamental concepts as *maya* and *karma* and other worldly bias obstructed all efforts to wrestle with the problems of life with faith or confidence So the intellectuals were coming to believe that religion as practised to day was either an oppressive dream or an enervating drug And yet it was not possible for them to live without religion The spirit of man abhorred a spiritual vacuum If it lost the inspiration of true religion it accepted whatever it could lay its hands on—Communism Fascism, Hitlerism, humanism or the crudely pagan philosophy of mere sense of life

The need of the age was a living religion which did not require them to give up their intellectual conscience and at the same time, helped them to challenge the vested interests and rebuild the world on more equitable foundations

SOCIAL REFORM AND JOURNALISM

Eloquent tributes to the services of Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, *Indian Social Reformer* (Bombay) in the cause of social reform in India were paid by several speakers on the occasion of his seventy-third birthday, at Calcutta on Sunday last. The meeting was organized under the auspices of the Bangiya Samaj Vijnan Parishat (Bengali Institute of Sociology) and was held at the Calcutta Dental College Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas presided and there was a large and distinguished gathering.

Madame Sophia Wadia of Bombay, Editor, *Aryan Path* and *Indian P. E. N.* was the principal speaker.

The main characteristic of Mr. Natarajan's services, she said, was his assiduous and disinterested devotion to the cause he had taken up Social work in this country was one of the most difficult tasks and required not only an intimate knowledge but also a sympathetic heart. It was a task to reform and reshape, in which all the aspects of human understanding must play their part. Mr. Natarajan had all the

human touch which grew out of his love for the motherland. He took upon himself the task not only of a writer but also of an educationist and a teacher.

Madame Wadia also referred to the various difficulties of journalism in India where the masses of the people were illiterate. Any form of social work, she said, must reflect the aspirations of the masses and bridge the gulf existing between the illiterate villagers and the literate people of the towns and cities and try to bring them nearer to each other. They must also try to understand the past and yet not be dominated by it but apply the knowledge to the understanding of the present conditions. All this was also to be seen in the light of the conditions of the world at large, so as to bring about a new world where exchange of ideas and sentiments would give great inspiration to the service of social reform. This was the spirit in which Mr. Natarajan had been carrying on his work of reform and thus rendering a great service to the cause as well as the country.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Lieut. Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Professor Humayun Kabir, and the President (Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas) also spoke on the various aspects of the social reform and associated themselves with the tributes paid to Mr. Nataranjan.

Principal Dr. R. Ahmed of the Calcutta Dental College was "at home" to the guests.

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PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

during the week ending March 15, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

The Party Leaders' Conference convened by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal for effecting improvement in the communal situation in the province met for the third time on Tuesday last at Government House after a week's interval. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee attended the Conference for the first time.

It is understood Dr. Mookerjee apprised the Governor of the communal situation as he came to understand it from his tours in the province.

The Conference met again on Wednesday.

Among the subjects discussed were the communal riots that have recently taken place in Khulna and Dacca districts. Although full details are not yet known, the Conference was unanimous in its desire to express its regret that such occurrences should have taken place and its sympathy with the relatives of persons who have been killed and with persons who have been injured.

The Conference was assured by the Government that the local officers in the districts concerned were doing their utmost to restore normal conditions and appeals to leaders of all communities to co-operate whole-heartedly in the restoration of peace and harmony.

DEGREE EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY

A degree examination in geography will be held for the first time in the history of the University of Calcutta this year at which about 50 students including four women are going to appear. The course was started in the University two years ago, and it is now proposed to introduce the subject in the post-graduate department also.

The syllabus for the study of the subject in the post-graduate department has been drawn up by a Committee consisting of Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Dr. C. S. Fox, Mr. K. Zacharia, Dr. H. Thomas, Dr. B. N. Mukherjee, Dr. S. P. Chatterjee, and Mr. D. R. Mitter. The Committee has tried to combine regional treatment with treatment through sections of the subject. Besides the four compulsory papers on geomorphology and climatology, principles of plant, economic and human geography, regional geography of India and adjoining countries with a fuller treatment of one small region to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Higher Studies in Geography, a special subject, mentioned in the syllabus, will have to be read by the candidate.

The syllabus has earned the approval of many a well-reputed authority of geography among whom may be mentioned Prof. H. J. Fleure, F.R.S., of the University of Manchester, Prof. C. B. Fawcett of the University of London, and Mr. K. H. Kivig of Birmingham University.

While the Trignometrical Survey of India and the Meteorological and Agricultural Departments have expressed their desire to co-operate in the new move, the Geological Survey has already informed the University that it may employ some of the successful students in geography in its own Departments.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending March, 15, 1941 :—

Wards.	Small-pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	7	4
II	6	5
III	26	16
IV	16	9
V	28	21
VI	34	24
VII	5	2
VIII	21	13
IX	65	51
X	9	2
XI	21	7
XII	1	—
XIII	15	4
XIV	24	14
XV	5	2
XVI	1	—
XVIII	7	7
XIX	28	7
XX	23	7
XXI	3	2
XXII	12	3
XXIII	2	2
XXIV	7	—
XXV	5	1
XXVII	18	6
XXVIII	15	11
XXIX	16	11
XXX — ...	1	1
XXXI	3	—
XXXII	6	4
Campbell Hospital ...	37	2
Grand Total	484	264

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

INCREASE IN NAGPUR'S POPULATION

According to the provisional cencus figures, the total population of Nagpur District is 1,060,000, representing an increase during the last decade of 18 per cent. In the city of Nagpur an increase of 40 per cent. is shown, the population totalling, 303,483 as against 215,165 in 1981.

ASSAM MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL

The Select Committee on the Assam Maternity Benefit Bill has submitted its report. The Committee held two sittings under the presidency of Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, Labour Minister, Assam, and all the members were present.

A principal amendment made to the Bill by the Committee whereby it has been laid down that the question whether a plantation comes under the Act should depend upon the number of women and not the total population. In the conditions of Assam, the Committee considers the minimum number provided, ten, will approximate to the criterion in the Factories Act.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Presenting the budget estimates at a meeting of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission the president, Mr. H. H. Carleston, referred to the municipality's war effort. During the past year they had given Rs. 8,000, including Rs. 1,000 for relief of air raid victims. The Municipal Commission had also invested Rs. 1,69,000 in defence loans.

Receipts from purely municipal funds in the revised estimates for 1940-41 were Rs. 11,08,782 and the expenditure Rs. 10,72,821, leaving a surplus of Rs. 86,461. In the estimates for 1941-42 the expenditure provided for from purely municipal funds was Rs. 11,01,258 against receipts of Rs. 11,10,710.

MADRAS CORPORATION BUDGET

The budget estimate of the Corporation of Madras for the year 1941-42 which was presented to the City Council show the total revenue estimates to be Rs. 79,894,770 as against an expenditure of Rs. 7,895,470. Of the closing balance Rs. 15,000 would be carried over to the statutory balance as required by the Act and the surplus of Rs. 4,000 would be utilised for any unforeseen expenditure during the year.

TRUST SCHEME FOR MADRAS CITY

The Madras Government will shortly appoint an officer of the Indian Civil Service as Special Officer to formulate proposals for constituting an Improvement Trust for the City of Madras similar to the one in Calcutta.

The officer will proceed to Calcutta and one or two other centres to study the constitution and working of the Improvement Trust there. Necessary legislation in this connexion will be enacted on the report of the Special Officer.

FOR COMBATING MALARIA

In pursuance of their policy to help the different municipalities in the Province in successfully combating malaria in their respective areas, the Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, sanctioned the payment of Rs. 11,070 to ten municipalities in different districts. The sum will be distributed as follows :—

Chandrakona Rs. 600; Comilla Rs. 1,500; Kushtia Rs. 1,000; Arambagh Rs. 2,000; Burdwan Civil Station Rs. 1,000; Gobardanga Rs. 700; Natore Rs. 1,120; Bhatpara Rs. 1,000; Santipur Rs. 1,000; and Serampore Rs. 1,150.

UPROARIOUS MEETING

Uproarious scenes marked the proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Coimbatore Municipality to inquire into the breakdown of water-supply of the city some time last month.

It is reported that there were heated arguments between the members of the Sub-Committee which led to confusion in which, it is alleged, some members were assaulted.

The police were called but by the time they arrived the commotion had subsided.

ROADS CLOSED

The Uttarpara Municipality, Hooghly, has adopted a resolution, closing no less than 88 roads to the extra-heavy lorry traffic on account of the fact, as the resolution states, that the motor tax grants of Rs. 800 and odds given to them by the Government proved inadequate to keep these roads in motorable condition. The new order, which has not, however, affected the portion of the Grand Trunk Road, running through the municipality, will continue until April 30 next.

BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

AMENDMENT BILL (1941) UNDER CONSIDERATION

In the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy on behalf of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, moved that the Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1941, be taken into consideration. Mr. Humayun Kabir moved for circulation and after some discussion the House agreed to take the Bill into consideration.

The bill seeks to provide for a special machinery for the decisions of disputes relating to elections held under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, and at the same time oust the jurisdiction of civil courts in respect of such disputes as had been done in the Act relating to the administration of the Local Self-Government Act in the province.

It is further proposed that the principles of the bill when enacted into law should apply to election which have already been held and in respect of which disputes were still pending in civil courts so that the new boards to which the elections have been made may come into existence and function without avoidable delay.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Abominable Practice At The Burning Ghat

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—Whenever clothings and beddings of dead persons are thrown in the streets of Calcutta by householders and when those things are carried with the dead bodies to the Burning Ghats, the undertakers at once carry them away. These abominable things are then reported to be sold to the poor at cheap prices after washing. The Corporation should enquire about the truth of this rumour.

It is an insult to Calcutta that such disgusting transactions are allowed without sufficient check. Detectives should be employed from time to time to report the actual state of things to the Health Officer or his representatives.

The relatives and friends of the dead persons should see that all the belongings of the dead persons taken with them are burned to ashes in their presence.—Yours etc.,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

The 10th March, 1941.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

CALCUTTA 1940 : *By John Barry with a Foreword by Amal Home, Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette", The Central Press, 1, Dacres Lane, Esplanade East, Calcutta, pp.* 300. *Price Rs.* 3-8-0.

A satisfactory guide-book is a rare thing. For the writers of guide-books may themselves be misguided as much by their own tastes as by their sources. Historical and topographical accuracy is not so difficult to attain. But it is not always possible to check the temptation of educating taste and exciting curiosity. To be useful a guide-book has ever to remain a guide-book only—a familiariser of unfamiliar things. A poet or for that matter a man of taste is not the writer of the best guide-book. He may wax eloquent over a statue which you can never like; he may be so ecstatic about a temple or a mosque that he will forget to tell you where it is situated Mr. John Barry in his *Calcutta* 1940 steers clear of unnecessary enthusiasm as well as of confusing inaccuracy. It would be a very useful possession for the citizens of Calcutta no less than for its visitors. For it is a mistake to suppose that a guide-book is meant only for strangers, and that it has no use for the inhabitants of the city it talks about. A sojourner usually knows more about a city than its permanent residents. For the movements of a permanent resident are ever restricted by practical considerations. He seldom comes out of his house but on some necessity. So he is concerned only with the present and immediate value of things. A temple is important for him only as the abode of his god—he has no desire to know anything about its architecture and antiquity. To him the presentness of an object exhausts its whole interest; he takes no delight in localising it in time. To him things lose all their engaging distinctions in a night of utility and contemporariness. A foreign tourist on the other hand enters a city with some feeling with which one opens a book of romance. He travels in time and thought as well as in space. Whatever he looks at is full of reminiscences of far-off things; even a new building is invested with a constellatory importance. The date of an old monument sends him into a momentary ecstasy, he pores over the indistinct inscriptions of a tombstone to revive an old grief; everywhere he feels the unimaginable touch of time. An ideal guide-book helps imagination by acquainting us with the history of things. A great English writer of our day who is also a great traveller says that the best guide-book is one that is copiously illustrated. Mr. Barry's book contains quite a large number of pictures which are excellently reproduced. A perusal of this book would change this familiar city of ours into a world of unknown region and unexplored regions. And the blind shall receive the sight. For the city of Calcutta contains a rich and inexhaustible fund of historic places connected with the fate of expanding empires and crumbling principalities with the great institutions growing out of various representative ideologies, with personalities, who dreamed and perished in its bosom

—*RABI*

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

"KIRANSASHEE SEBAYATAN"

The Hony. Secretary writes :—

The public will be interested to know that through the benefaction of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Nawn of Messrs. B. C. Nawn and Bros., Ltd., the *Kiransashee Sebayatan*, an X'Ray Clinic named after the wife of the donor, has been accommodated at the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar's own building at 105/1, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta. The clinic will offer great facilities for diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the lungs. The *Kiransashee Sebayatan* is going to be opened shortly but the task of maintaining and developing it rests on the generous public who should come forward with generous contributions towards its upkeep. There is ample room for expansion of the undertaking. Any contribution, however small, in this direction will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the registered office of the Bhandar at 12/5, Nilmony Mitter Street, Calcutta.

CORPORATION SCAVENGERS AND LABOUR UNION

A meeting was held on the 2nd March under the presidentship of Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee in Wellington Street (Square) to consider the grievances of the

FEW PRICKS CAN SAVE YOU FROM SMALL-POX
GET THEM IN TIME

employees. The following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

"This meeting requests the Corporation to come to a early decision regarding the Dearness Allowance to the staff as the prices of everything are going up daily.

"On the notice of the Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta about 4,000 labourers who were engaged after the strike placed their cases before the Committee but nothing has been done yet for them. The number 4,000 is made up as follows :—

Road Watering cooly	...	...	1,500
Workshop employees	...	...	250
Carters ...	...	...	600
Methars and Dhangars	...	...	1,650

"This meeting congratulates the Chief Executive Officer on the extension of his service for 2 years."

SIR GURUDAS GIRLS' SCHOOL

Prize Distribution Ceremony

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Sir Guroodas Corporation Free Primary School, Narkeldanga, was celebrated recently at the school premises under the presidency of Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, *ex*-Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. A varied and interesting programme consisting of music, recitations, action songs and dance was gone through, and the guests, who included many distinguished ladies and gentlemen, were particularly impressed with the very successful rendering by the girls of Rabindranath's "Lakshmir Pariksha".

A large number of prizes including no less than eleven silver and one gold medal donated by the generous members of the public were awarded for general proficiency as well as for good conduct, sewing, cooking, music, etc.

The President in a neat little speech congratulated the staff and the students for their academic success and expressed the hope that not only in studies but also in the excellence of their character, the girls of the school would distinguish themselves and would become worthy members of the households where their future activities would lie. The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Haran Chandra Banerjee.

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STANDARD BLACK
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Rs. 17-8 per 56 lb. Keg.
„ 4-0 „ 10 „ Tin.
„ 2-4 „ 5 „ „
„ 1-2 „ 2 „ „
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CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

GRANTS TO AIDED SCHOOLS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Nisuika Siksha Prochar Samiti under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyaya the following resolution was passed unanimously :—

"This meeting of Teachers of Aided Schools requests the members of the Primary Education Committee not to reduce the grants of poor schools on grounds of economy. If necessary, the grants of Schools with large incomes, say above Rs. 5,000 or schools with other important sources of income, may be reduced to secure the necessary economy."

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 15th March, 1941.

City Of Calcutta (Town & Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 866 against 933 and 1030 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 241. The general death-rate of the week was 39.5 per mille against 34.9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—25 *and* 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th March, 1941, was 727 against 802 and 884 in the two preceding weeks. There were 29 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 55 in the two preceding weeks. There were 237 deaths from small-pox during the week against 256 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 24 and 55 respectively against 36 and 63 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 37.9 per mille per annum.

There were 38 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 35.8.

There were 123 deaths from respiratory diseases against 101 in the previous week.

There were 54 deaths from tuberculosis against 66 in the previous week.

There were 142 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 139 against 13 and 146 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 6 were from cholera, 27 from small-pox, 2 from influenza. 5 from fevers 15 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 50.8 pe mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, th death-rate was 48.2.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 i the previous week.

There were 24 deaths of infants under one year.

SMALL-POX: YOU NEED NOT GET IT AT ALL
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine. Rs.	As.
Akshoy Kumar Ghosh ...	44, Watgunge Street...	Refused to sell sample ...	25-10-40	10	0
Narahari Kanango ...	8, Hide Road ...	Exposure ...	25-10-40	2	0
Abdul Hai ...	72-9, Garden Reach Road ...	Do. ...	25-10-40	2	0
Gobinda Ramchouthmul (p.) Govindaram & Balu (s.)	P. 532, Panditia Road	Ghee ...	25 10-40	25	0
Kanai Lal Das (p.) & Durga Pada Mondal (s.)	6, Dharamatola Street	Milk ...	26-10-40	15	0
Sk. Leakat Ali ...	5, Jannagor Road ...	Mustard oil ...	26-10-40	25	0
Joynarayin Lala ...	46-1, Gorachand Road	Do. ...	26-10-40	25	0
Birendra Nath Bhoumick ...	5, Dilkhusa Street ...	Mustard oil ...	26-10-40	20	0
Kshetra ...	101-1, Karaya Road	Fish ...	26-10-40	10	0
Abdul Gafoor (p) & Md. Khalil (s.)	117, Collin Street ...	Butter ...	26-10-40	15	0
Nagarmull (p.) & Benarsilal (s.)	32, Theatre Road ...	Mustard oil ...	26-10-40	20	0
Shibu Shaoo & others ...	37, Wellington Street...	Exposure ...	18-10-40	5	0
Sk. Uzir Ali & others ...	41-1, Robert Street ...	Do. ...	18-10-40	3	0
Ranajit Mondal ...	1, Chandney Chawk St.	Butter ...	18-10-40	15	0
Ramprotap Marwari & others	8-B, Madan Street ...	Mustard oil ...	18-10-40	15	0
Kalipada Ghosh & others ...	40, Bowbazar Street ...	Butter ...	18-10-40	20	0
B. C. Coondo ...	4-B, Madan Street ...	Under Sec. 406 ...	18-10-40	50	0
Bhagaban Shaw & others ...	3-3, Bankshall Street...	Mustard oil ...	18-10-40	15	0
Panchu Khatua ...	29, Gopi Bose Lane ...	Exposure ...	18-10-40	1	0
Sk. Idu & others ...	2, Nalpukur Lane ...	Do. ...	18-10-40	4	0
Nabi Bux & others ...	25, Prinsep Street ...	Do. ...	18-10-40	2	0
Biswanath Singh & others ...	171-C, Dhuramatola St.	Ghee ...	18-10-40	10	0
Jagannath Chowdhury & others	15. Hare Street ...	Jilapi ...	25-10-40	10	0
Banku Behari Modak ...	91, Prem Chand Boral Street.	Milk ...	25-10-40	20	0
Fakir Chandra Ghosh ...	.....	Do. ...	25-10-40	11	0
Ghasiram Prabhudayal ...	94, Machuabazar Street	Mustard oil ...	25-10-40	10	0
Durgapada Ghosh ...	113, College Street ...	Milk ...	25-10-40	8	0
Gandi Goala ...	Sealdah Station ...	Do. ...	25-10-40	10	0
Manualal & Bhagaban Das...	88, Prem Ch. Boral St.	Ghee ...	25-10-40	20	0
R. P. Dutta & L. M. Damani	35, Ezra Street ...	Do. ..	26-10-40	20	0
Rani Dassi ...	Jagubazar ...	Short weight ...	29-11-40	4	0
Shambhu Patra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	29-11-40	10	0
Jagannath Marwari ...	9-1, Mohini Mohan Rd.	Mustard oil ...	22-11-40	100	0
Lal Mohan Dhar ...	Jagubazar ...	Butter ...	22-11-40	20	0
Sitaram Sing ...	1-1-A, Ganga Prosad Mukerjee Road	Milk ...	29-11-40	12	0
Jatindra Chandra Routh ...	Landsdowne Market ...	Butter ...	15-11-40	20	0
Sham Lal Kundu ...	Do. do. ...	Mustard oil ...	15-11-40	25	0
Shib Singh ...	36, Sadananda Road ...	Sago ..	22-11-40	10	0
Nakul Ghose & Bolai Ghose of Sikarbari	Bakul Bagan Road ...	Milk ...	22-11-40	15	0
Mahadeo Sha ...	21, Kali Temple Road	Exposure ...	15-11-40	4	0
Noor Muhammad ...	30-A, Judges Court Rd.	Do. ...	15-11-40	4	0
Mahadab Sadhukhan ...	19, Alipore Road ...	Ghee ...	22 11-40	10	0
Upendra Nath Jana ...	29-6-A, Chetla Central Road.	Unwholesome food	29-11-40	5	0
Suresh Ch. Chatterjee ...	64-1, Mansatala Lane...	Ghee ...	22-11-40	25	0
Khagendra Nath Daw ...	106, Diamond Harbour Road.	Butter ...	22-11-40	15	0
Choonilal Ghosh ...	Orphangunge Market...	Do. ...	29-11-40	12	0



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Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 21st January, 1941.



HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

Tender Notice

Separate sealed tenders superscribed (1) Annual Tender for Printing Meeting Papers, (2) Annual Tender for Printing Forms and Registers, etc., and addressed to the Chairman, are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th April, 1941, for executing printing works for this Municipality for the year 1941-42.

Each tender must be accompanied by a Cashier's certificate to the effect that Rs. 100 in cash or its equivalent in Government paper have been deposited as earnest money on or before Monday, the 7th April, 1941 at 2 p.m., which shall be forfeited, if the accepted tenderer withdraws his tender or when his tender has been accepted neglects or refuses to sign a contract at his own cost for the above works within a fortnight from the date of acceptance of his tender, and to deposit 10 per cent. of the tendered amount as security.

Samples of various forms, registers, etc., required to be printed may be seen and all other particulars including approximate annual requirements may be had at the office of the Store-Keeper between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. on working days.

Tender forms and schedules can be had at the Stores Department of the Municipality on payment of Re. 1/- (Rupee One) per copy.

Tender in any other form will not be considered. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason thereof. The Commissioners may also accept a tender in full or in part.

Tenderers will please state whether they have Linotype Machine.

J. C. DAS GUPTA,
Secretary.

Municipal Office, Howrah,
The 15th March, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of one electrically operated Headstock suitable for 42 in. dia. sluice valve and two 24 in. double flanged sluice valves for use at Tallah Pumping Station.

2. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

3. Supply of Mother Binders during 1941-42.

4. Supply of Unani Medicines during 1941-42.

5. Supply of Disinfectants during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 27th March, for 3 and 4 on 8th April, and for 5 on 18th April, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th March, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Thursday, the 27th March, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

119. Making carriageway at 104/1/G, Lansdowne Road Extension, Ward 27—Rs. 45, dated 12th December, 1940, (15 days).

120. Monshatala Hospital—Improvement of, Ward 25—Rs. 36, dated 27th February, 1941, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN.
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 17th March, 1941.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of a portion of Sanatan Sil Lane from west side of premises No. 3, Sanatan Sil Lane to meet the 12 ft. sanctioned alignment of the Corporation joining Biswa Nath Moti Lal Lane with Chaitan Sen Lane in Ward 11 to a width of 12 ft. under section 302 of the Act as shown on the plan.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 9th April, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th March, 1941.

Naming of Road.

NOTICE

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a lane in Ward No. 23 :—

That the portion of Iswar Ganguli Lane between Russa Road and Sadananda Road, to be called "Iswar Ganguli Street."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th March, 1941.

Road Land Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public, that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 21st August, 1940, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 (c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923), the portion of the road land in front of premises No. 56, McLeod Street, measuring about 3 chittacks 34 sq. ft. more or less, in Ward 15, delineated in the map or plan, prepared in this behalf and thereon hatched in red lines has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution already referred to.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th March, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Hari Dasya, for the registration of the name of her daughter Sm. Pratibha Bala Dasi represented by her husband Mr. Sudhir Kumar De as occupier of Stall No. 14 in Block A in S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Actg. Superintendent,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 17th March, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdur Rahim Molla as guardian of Nesser Ahmed, one of the recorded occupiers of Stalls Nos. 29-30 in Block C (New), S. S. Hogg Market, for the registration of the name of Nesser Ahmed (represented by his natural gurdian Mr. Abdur Rahim Molla) as the sole occupier of the said stalls to the exclusion of the other recorded occupier, who is dead.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Actg. Superintendent,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th March, 1941.

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Mr. Tahilram B. Aswani praying for permission to transfer his rights and interests in respect of Stall Nos. F9 and FG5 in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to his partner Mr. Khemchand Asumal Bhagchandani. Objections, if any, to this application should be sumitted to the undersigned within 10 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 11th March, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that Mr. S. Md. Yusuf has applied for the registration of his name as occupier in respect of Stalls Nos. 14 and 15 in Block C (new) S. S. Hogg Market in place of Mr. Abdul Rahaman Mondal, the recorded occupier of the stalls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 11th March, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Entally Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that Mr. G. N. Shaw the recorded occupier of Miscellaneous monthly Stall No. 1 (oil mill) has submitted an application for our permission to transfer the rights and interests in the above stall to one Babu Ishan Chandra Chatterjee.

Objections, if any, to the proposed mutation of names are invited in writing and will be received by the undersigned on or before the 25th March, 1941, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Superintendent.

Entally Market,
The 7th March, 1941.

Cancellation of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe a street alignment along Asgar Mistry Lane to a width of 20 ft. in Ward 18 after cancelling the bustee alignment of the same width, which was originally sanctioned by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B. C. of 1899.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it, in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, the 8th April, 1941.

A copy of the plan, showing the proposed alignment, may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th March, 1941.

Naming of Roads.

The following names have been sanctioned by the Corporation for nine roads, in Ward No. 27, Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. XXXIII :—

(1) Road No. 1—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Janak Road upto Southern Avenue, to be called "Janak Road."

(2) Road No. 2—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Parasar Road, upto Road No. 10 *i.e.*, extension of Raja Basanta Roy Road to be called "Parasar Road."

(3) Road No. 10—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Raja Basanta Roy Road, upto the Scheme limit, to be called "Raja Basanta Roy Road."

(4) Road No. 3.—A 40 ft. wide road (portion above 30 ft.) running southward from Lake Road on the west of P'102, C. I. T. Scheme XV-B, upto Southern Avenue, to be called "Lake Place."

(5) Road No. 4—A 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 8, (Sirdar Sankar Road Extension and on the west of the Electric Office, Southern District) up to Southern Avenue, to be called "Bompas Road."

(6) Road No. 6—A 40 ft. wide road, being extension of Sirdar Sankar Road, upto Road No. 9, to be called "Sirdar Sankar Road."

(7) Road No. 9—A 40 ft. wide road, running east to west, on the north of the Electric Office, from Road No. 4 upto the Scheme limit, to be called "Dr. Sarat Banerjee Road."

(8) Road No. 7—A new 50 ft. wide road, being division of Lake Road to Lansdowne Road and a new 60 ft. wide road in prolongation therefrom to the scheme limit to be called "Lake Road."

(9) Road No. 5—A 40 ft. wide road, running southwards from Jatin Das Road up to Raja Basanta Roy Road Extension, to be called "Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th March, 1941.

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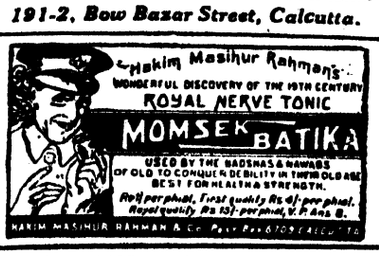
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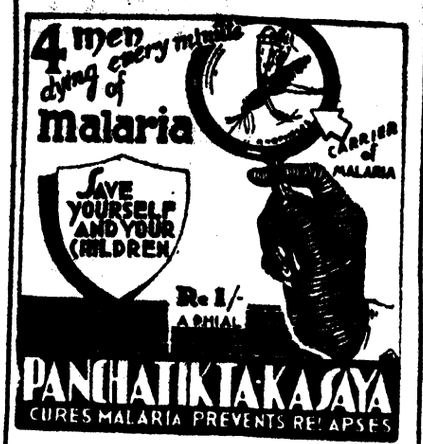
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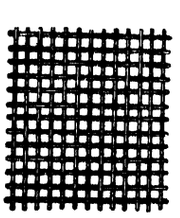
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1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Acting Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... .. £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

Head Offices: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta { 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent
Offices :— { 1, Fairlie Place,—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital — . £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... . £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund — £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta Manager.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund . Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office : DINAJPORE

Branches : CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA

5 & 6, Hare Street

Phone:Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Branch :—Naraingunge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE

AVAILABLE

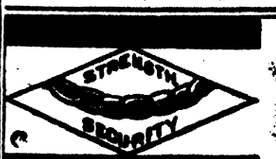
SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2260 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business :—
Rate of Interest on Deposits,
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „
No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches —HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE



BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AND BRANCHES

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD. 1926. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone: Cal. 2078.
2, *CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.*
Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta.
Managing Director:—
L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.)
A. C. I. S (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1928.
Head Office:—CHITTAGONG.
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.
3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta
PHONE: B. B. 6419

THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
Head Office—SYLHET
Branches :—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

ESTD. 1926 Phone: Cal. 360.
NEW ORIENT BANK LTD.
Head Office:—COMILLA.
Calcutta Branch:—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1906
Head Office:—PURI
Calcutta Office:—2, Dalhousie Square
Phone: Cal. 3718
Branches :—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

SPACE
RESERVED

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office:—8, Clive Street, Calcutta
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2651
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch :—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are special *facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phones Cal. 3426
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Suet (Kidney)		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,,	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS				
Brisket, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz.	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (s)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,,	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,,	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer				
Hind-quarter ,,				
Saddle				
Leg per lb.	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb.	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Leg ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Saddle per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,,	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,,	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,,	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 11 0	0 12 0		

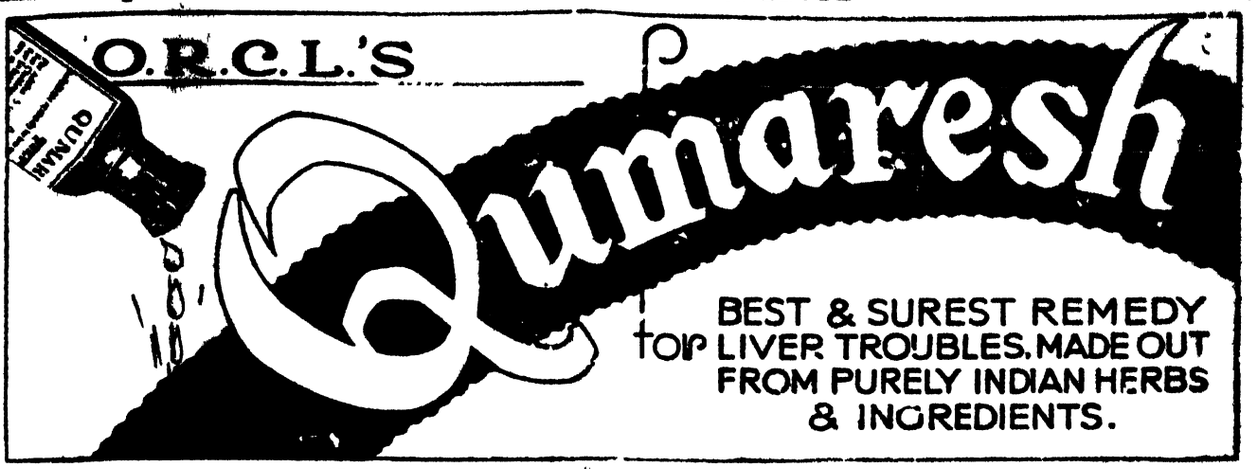

USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta.
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Sindaloo per lb.	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Head per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,,	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,,	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papaduma per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

HIGH CLASS
LEATHER GOODS,
SUITCASES, SHOES &
REAL HOG BRISTLES
ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMY
CURING &
MOUNTING
DERMIS
73, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. per seer, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nainital 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Basl Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large) ...		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Monsfir pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Loket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mask melon „ (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...	0 8 0	0 5 0
Nagpur Mussomi 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sikkur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 20—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 20—30...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 3 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
„ Kandahar	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „		
Do. Farukhabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
36	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
33A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suiee ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ..		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Golab Soru Rice ...		
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, ..	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, ...		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 12 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Sow & Gate Milk Food		2 12 0
Sow & Gate Rusks		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do.	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50	1 0	
Selmor per pkt.	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15% price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb.	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Orange do. do.	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do.	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pat.	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs.	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,,	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb.	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,,	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lbs.	0 7 0 1 6 0	0 12 0
Mustard ½ ,,		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,,	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment	0 13 6	
Kruschen Salt	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. I	0 12 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, [illegible]

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MUTTON.		
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 0 6	0 2 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghosa "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Safeda per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	3 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Assam	1 0 0	
Peaches 16 to 20 "		
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Masafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee "	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md.		
Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java " "	0 4 3	
Cocoanut Oil	0 4 6	
Mustard Oil	0 5 0	
Salt per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Flour "	0 1 3	
Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 2 6	0 2 9
Sujee "	6 0 0	6 8 0
Atta fresh per maund	6 0 0	
Til Oil "	5 4 0	5 8 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0	32 0 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	0 4 6
Arhar	0 3 0	
Kalai	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khesari "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mosoor (split) "		0 2 9
Do. (khari) "		
Mator "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. "	0 2 6	
Biuli "	0 1 9	0 2 9
	0 2 6	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 8 0
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		3 10 0
Elephant Brand "		3 12 0
" " Bulk		3 1 0
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.			**BREAD.**			**MEAT.**		
Salam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0			
Ganktpolsi (Manja) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mutton ...		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0		Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Goat ...		0 12 0
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0	**BUTTER.**			**EGGS.**		
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0			
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0		Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0	Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0		,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 2 0	5 4 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0				
Dudkalma ...			Milk ...		0 4 0	**CONFECTIONERY.**		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0	Cows' Head ...	0 5 0				
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0	Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0	Lipton's Tea—		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0		Milk Maid ...	0 11 0		Yellow per tin ...	—	1 8 6
Do. (Atap) ...			**OIL.**			Cocoa Hornby ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 12 0	Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Coffee Poison's lb....	0 8 6	1 1 0
DAL.			Cocoanut Do. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Condensed Milk ...		
			FRUITS.			**BISCUITS.**		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0		Mangoes 20 to 32 ...					
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6	Apples 16 ...	1 0 0				
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0		H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6	Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Household per tin ...		
Khesari Dal ...	0 2 0		Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Dates Arab ...	0 4 0	0 5 0			
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	**CIGARETTES, ETC.**		
Mattor Dal ...		0 2 0	Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0			
						State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
GHEE.			**VEGETABLES.**			Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
			New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cawa per seer ...	1 12 0		New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Ranchi			Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3	Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Darbhanga ...			Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6	Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Sree (Mark) ...		1 10 0	Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	Pascal's Legenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Khurja ...		1 6 0	Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		0 5 6
Bhaduwa ...		1 11 0	Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0	Jelly	0 8 0	
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
"Dobla Dabee" per seer		1 8 0	Onion	0 1 0	0 1 6	Quickwhite (White) ...	0 14 0	
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0			
			FISH.					
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6	Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	**KEROSENE OIL.**		
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6	Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Do. (Bata) ...			Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6	Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. B	0 2 6		Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0	Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Gur	0 2 6		Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Rising Sun ...	...	
			Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khesari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
,, Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Patna	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Sajji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
,, Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khashi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 12 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made clothes, clothes.

(Continued on page 663)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer — ...	0 8 0	
Mutton ,, ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —		0 2 9
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	5 12 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	4 8 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 1 9	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		7 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 3	
Kalai —	0 2 3	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 3	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Betel 5 & 6	0 2 0 ea.	Betel.	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)
			Meat 8	0 5 0 ,,	Meat.

R. K. GHOSH, Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,
,, ½164-½166	,, 0-12 ,,	,,
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,	
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-13 ,,	Dry fruits
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	} Mudikhana
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,	
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	} Godown
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,	
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month	
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,	
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,	
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,	
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,	
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day	} Business to be approved by authority.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,	
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,	
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	} Business to be approved by authority
,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes
,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 37, 38	,, 1-3 ,,	
,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P	Business
			N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.	Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.	N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„	„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.	„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter	„ 29-1		Do.
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 56	3 0 0	Hat or Cloth	„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.	W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„	„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„	H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„	„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„	„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.	„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„	„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„	Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.	„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.	„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.	„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores	M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each		„ 25—26		
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„	„ 35—36	0 4 0 „	Do
			„ 47—48		
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.	„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„	„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte	Fish Stalls 37 to 38,		
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.	77 to 84,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.	110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„	17 & 18	0 4 6 „	Do.
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.	N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„	„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.	„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„	„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.	Poultry— Hen Coops „ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.	„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
Beef 30	1 8 0	Beef.	„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 35	0 8 0	Skirts.	„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
			„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
			„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
			„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, Reserve Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Jhicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Shangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Shetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Orab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 3 0
dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per score		
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 16 to 20		
Phali 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 3	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6
Sugar	0 4 3	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ohana ,,	0 2 0	
Khari Mascor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary		
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	,, 0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—88	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

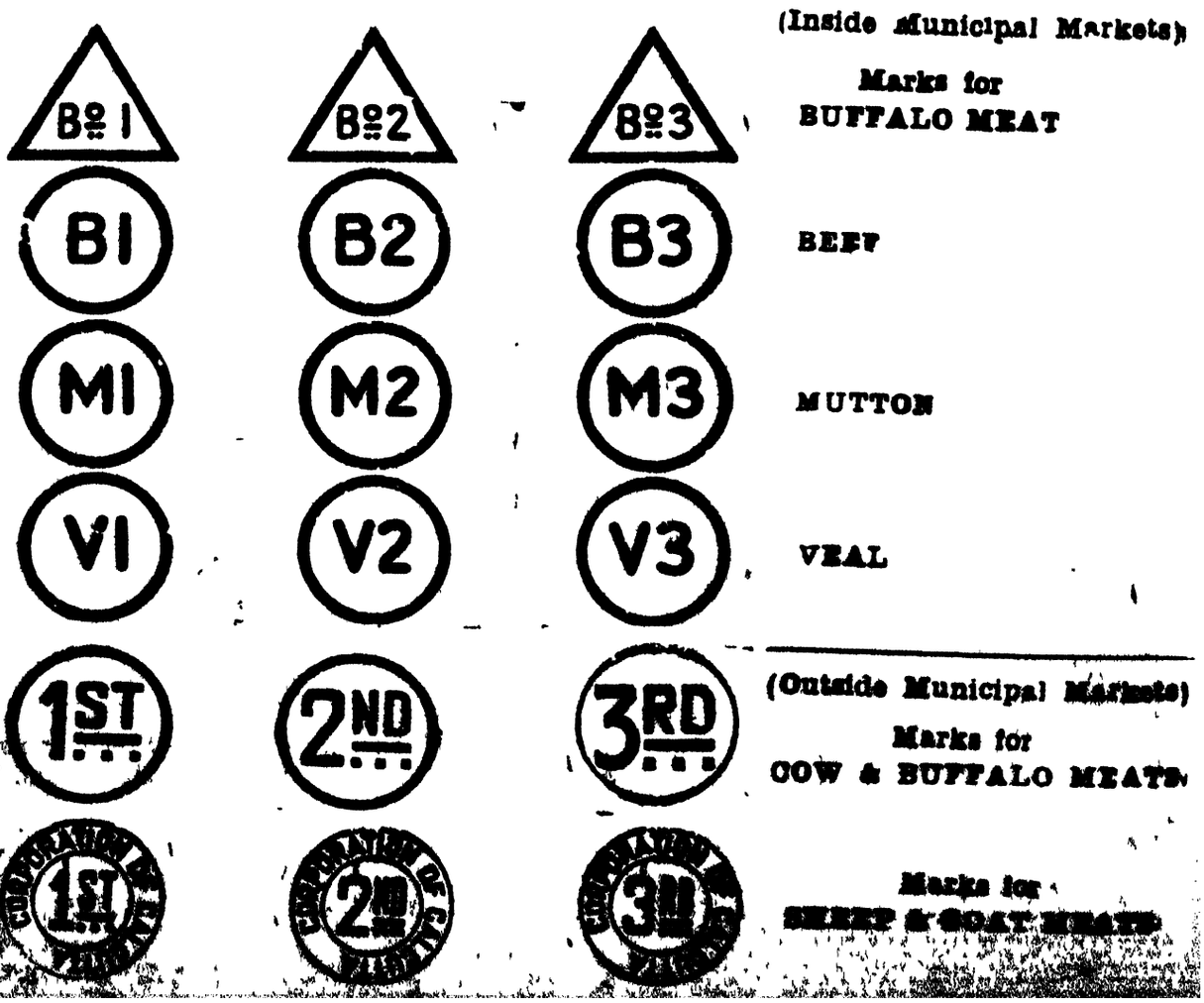
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilsong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta ...	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		8 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...		0 1 4½
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish —	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

Planning the Future Britain

The recent creation of a new Ministry of Works and Buildings in Britain under the charge of Lord Reith has, we find, called forth a good deal of popular interest in the post war rebuilding of English cities. This has manifested itself in letters to the papers, in leading articles, and in the speeches of Ministers. Lord Reith has been asked to report to the Cabinet on the methods and machinery required for the construction of town and county. The attitude of the British public towards thinking and planning ahead is, we are told by F. J. Osborn writing in the *Quarterly Review of the Gardon Cities and Town and Town Planning Association*, altogether more favourable than it was at a similar phase of the last war. In 1915 any discussion of the problems of social rehabilitation, let alone social progress, in the unforeseeable future, would have been regarded in England as a diversion from the war effort. Not until the third or fourth year of the war was such discussion generally considered tolerable. Not until victory seemed in sight were the first official steps taken towards a policy of national reconstruction. The explanation of this change of national mood in Britain to-day is accounted for by the visible fact that many buildings are being destroyed and will have to be replaced, and the obvious thought that preparations must be made for linking up this replacement with the renewal of slum-clearance and housing campaign interrupted by the war. Added to this is a passionate desire to get some good of a great disaster. "People find that they can sustain their dangerous and arduous duties in the present all the more resolutely if they feel that thought is being given to the creation of a better world in the future."

The discussion of the question in the British Press, we note, has widened out to the whole subject of the distribution of industry and population within Great Britain. Cities, it is pointed out, have grown to or beyond the limits of convenience and it is felt that it is not necessary, in any scheme of post-war reconstruction, to extend them or allow other cities to reach their size. All towns and cities should, it is held, be progressively planned or re-planned "so that their industries can be carried

SMALL-POX: YOU NEED NOT GET IT AT ALL
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

on efficiently, and so that they produce, not chaotic mobs of unrelated individuals, but genuine social comumnities." The war has exposed the weaknesses of a monster London covering 448,455 acres and containing a population of 8,655,000 persons. Any plan of reconstruction, it is urged, must provide for a more balanced dispersion of industry and population, and for a great development of the agricultural life of England.

Public opinion in Britain now, it is evident, realizes the need of planning on a comprehensive scale and is ready to support a bold and imaginative policy under new auspices, undoubtedly the two chief experiences of the present war have brought the subject to a head—these being the evacuation of children from the east end and "the terrible evidences of neglect and poverty that they took with them into the clearly and wholesome atmosphere of the country cottage," and the other the destruction by bombing of those vast aggregations of small dwellings in the east end. In the latter case there has been a half-expressed sigh of relief that the Germans are doing for the English the clearance that they dared not tackle themselves! A great replanning of those sordid areas of physical and spiritual depression is, therefore, demanded, with "a far wider clearance of the slums than the devilish bombers are able to accomplish": and it is hoped that "no temporary inconveniences and no vested interests are allowed to stand in the way of its execution when the time comes."

PARTIAL TEST BLACK-OUT

Screening Street Lights

A partial test black-out was held in Calcutta on Friday last. The area affected by this test was that portion of Circular Road which lies between Beadon Street and Shambazar Street, running to a mile. The test also affected the houses and shops on either side of the road. The street lights, numbering about a hundred, were screened during the 45-minute "black-out" from 8 to 8-45 p m. as also the house and shop lights

Mr. A. S. Hands, A.R.P Controller, Bengal, interviewed by the *Associated Press* said *inter alia* :—

"The lighting restriction test which was carried out in the stretch of Upper Circular Road between Beadon Street and Shambazar to-night was with the object of investigating the possibility of obscuring the lighting on the streets in such a manner as not to interfere with normal activities and at the same time to prevent Calcutta being seen by approaching aircraft if the occasion arises."

TUBE-WELLS FOR CALCUTTA

Financial Help from Central Government

An assurance of financial help is understood to have been received by the Government of Bengal from the Central Government in working out the former's scheme for sinking tube-wells in the city of Calcutta for ensuring requisite supply of drinking water to the citizens if the present sources are disturbed in case of an emergency.

The scheme, as it now stands, provides for 2,000 deep and 500 shallow tube-wells for sewered and unsewered areas, respectively.

With the idea of starting the work very soon—the estimated cost being about Rs. 25,00,000—the Bengal Government are now collecting the materials necessary for the purpose.

London School Children.

London's compulsory education system has practically broken down under the *Blitzkrieg*. Though the London County Council had sent school attendance officers after parents and children alike, the average daily school attendance had been in recent months only 26,000. Half of London's grade schools, we are told, have been "battered into rubble" or commandeered for other uses. Those still open carry on with fewer hours of schooling, in crowded class-rooms, their lessons punctuated by air-raid warnings.

Many parents keep their children away, some for safety's sake. The most common parental excuse for non-attendance is the need to secure shelter space. By 9 every morning, swarms of "ferret-eyed, wax-skinned youngsters" line up with piles of bedding outside the tube shelters, waiting to go underground to hold the family 'pitch' till night fall. Inside they play on the long platforms of the underground station, keep an eye open for the chance to "steal" a better sleeping space. Said one boy chided for keeping away from school: 'School?' I've got to get the seats, ain't I? Ma goes home to do her work and sends me back to keep her place. Sometimes the women try to rush you. But they can't put it across me. I've em beat.'

The efforts of the Government and the Press have failed to speed the evacuation of London's remaining children. The mass transplantation reached a peak in October last, when 10,000 women and children registered in a single day, but then it dwindled. In a final attempt, London's big dailies wrote long, persuasive feature stories. The Ministry of Health issued thousands of publicity leaflets explaining "Why You Should Let Your School Children Go." Its advertisements asked: "Mothers are your children still in the danger areas?" Six hundred door-to-door canvassers drank thousands of cups of tea in thousands of kitchens, patiently explaining the reasons for evacuation. All told, about 40,000 more children were sent away, but the rest would not go. The President of the Board of Education, Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, who had formerly served in India, threw up "compulsory evacuation of school children is politicaly and socially impossible."

Lahore City Corporation

Lahore can now boast of a full-fledged city Corporation. Three weeks ago the Punjab Legislative Assembly passed the Lahore Corporation Bill. There were certain contentious clauses in the Bill which evoked a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion. It was hoped that a compromise will be arrived at between the Government and the Opposition. But this failed. The contentious clauses were passed without substantial changes: No amendment was accepted by the opposition.

The contentious clauses related to provisions for the nomination of 15 Councillors out of a total of 68, the practical irremovability and the powers of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation who will be appointed by the Government, and an obligation imposed on the Corporation to levy a house-tax. The last is a totally novel constitutional device; for whereas it is usual for constitution-making authorities to burden the governmental institutions, they

create with certain duties, which involve obligatory expenditure, their own discretion about the manner in which revenue is to be raised is left unfettered.

The Act is silent about the system of elections which will be adopted. Constituencies will be framed by the Government, and the people will have to watch and see that they do not turn out to be "rotten boroughs." A wholly indefensible provision in the Act is the power the Government has secured to declare the election of any member void without proving any charges against him before a regularly constituted tribunal. And one of the Sections seeks to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts from a judicial review of the acts of the Executive Officer and of the Corporation is so manifestly opposed to all canons of good government that it has only to be stated to be condemned.

JADABPUR T. B. HOSPITAL

New Ward Opened

The Lady Mary Herbert opened the Khagendranath and Pramila Sundari Mitra Ward at the Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital on Wednesday in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The new Ward has been constructed out of the contributions of Mrs. S. N. Mallick, wife of the late Mr. S. N. Mallick, C.I.E., who was the first non-official Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, for some time a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. According to the wishes of the donor, the Ward has been named the Khagendranath and Promila Sundafi Mitra Ward to perpetuate the memory of her deceased parents.

In asking the Lady Mary Herbert to open the Ward Dr. B C. Roy said in the course of his speech :-

"We are also glad to announce that the institution has received a gift of about 40 bighas of land at Fuleswar, on the river Hooghly, from Seth Jamunalal Bajaj of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress The object of this gift is to enable the Society to form a nucleus for establishment of an aftercare colony for the patients who may be discharged as convalescents from this institution as well as from our Sanatorium at Kurseong. A scheme has been prepared and it is likely to involve an initial expenditure of about rupees two lakhs. We appeal to all to contribute their mite to bring the scheme into fruition

We take this opportunity of offering our deep sense of gratitude to the donor for her munificent gift for which she will earn the eternal blessings of those who will find shelter and treatment in the beds provided by her. We fervently hope that her noble example will be emulated by others."

The Lady Mary Herbert then performed the opening of the Ward and declared it open.

Progressive Cawnpore

We referred to the progressive character of the Cawnpore Municipal Board in a recent issue.

In the sphere of educational activities, the Board have not lagged behind any other municipality in the province and much progress have been made in this direction during the last decade. They were the first in the province to enforce compulsory and free primary education among the boys and girls of the city and they have now decided to enforce it among boys throughout the city. The city has 7 Arts and Science Colleges and one each for Commerce, Technology and Agriculture, besides about a dozen High Schools. The Board's expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,16,000 in the last financial year.

In respect of Medical Aid, the Cawnpore Municipal Board maintain 12 dispensaries of various denominations as well as those for Maternity and Child Welfare work. The Board also give grant-in-aid to about 40 other dispensaries of the city. They have also decided to build and maintain a sanatorium for patients suffering from tuberculosis and they hope to take up the work as soon as the land selected for it is acquired. They have already opened a clinic for patients suffering from tuberculosis.

The Board also provided a good system of lighting, roads, drainage and water supply. They are engaged at present in carrying out an extension scheme of the water works which when completed will ensure a continuous supply of water for 24 hours and to the highest building in the city. The scheme is likely to be completed within about six months.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL TREASURES

Underground Vault to be Utilised to Ensure Safety

The underground vault in the Victoria Memorial Hall will be utilized to ensure the safety of the valuable documents and relics stored in the Hall against a possible air raid

The vault which is approximately 1600 sq. yds. in area will, according to experts, provide space barely sufficient to accommodate the valuable treasures displayed in the Hall. But one formidable difficulty with which the authorities concerned seem to be confronted is that the underground vault does not appear to be damp proof enough to justify its utilisation immediately. Necessary steps are, however, in contemplation to make it suitable for this purpose in consultation with a well-known firm of Engineers and contractors of this city

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Leaves Calcutta University

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, King George V Professor of Mental and Moral Science of the University of Calcutta has resigned his post from July 1, 1941, when he would join the Benares Hindu University as the Sir Sayaji Rao, Professor of Indian Culture and Civilisation.

Sir Sarvapalli has resigned his professorship of the University of Calcutta in order to be able to devote more time and attention to the Benares Hindu University of which he is at present the Vice-Chancellor acting in accordance with the wishes of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Baroda Durbar This new appointment will not in any way, it is reported, interfere with his engagements at Oxford University and his duties as the Honorary Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

The Syndicate of Calcutta University which considered Sir Sarvapalli's resignation, on Friday and accepted it with regrets, expressed its appreciation of the scholarly contributions made by him to the University of Calcutta and has, it is understood, decided that he be appointed Professor Emeritus in Philosophy of the University.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1941

[The reports of the meetings of the Corporation appearing below are, in most cases, a summary of the proceedings.—Ed., "C. M. G."]

THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA, HELD ON THE 28TH MARCH, 1941

Grants to Hospitals

The meeting sanctioned the recurring grants for the year 1940-41 to the different hospitals, dispensaries, almshouses and charitable institutions in the city and the suburbs. The grants would be calculated on the basis of the amount of grant to each of the institutions sanctioned last year (1939-40).

The majority House voted nearly Rs. 6,00,000 as such grants, thus restoring the 25 per cent. cut imposed last October. The Public Health Committee had recommended Rs. 4,56,039.

The Mayor (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi) warned the House that its decision would have the effect of torpedoing the budget.

Discussion centred round the Committee's resolution that in modification of all previous resolutions of the Corporation on the matter recurring grants aggregating Rs. 4,56,039 (calculated on the basis of the amount of grant to each of the institutions sanctioned for last year, less 25 per cent. in each case), be sanctioned for 1940-41 subject to certain conditions.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved as an amendment that in modification of all previous resolutions of the Corporation on the matter, recurring grants sanctioned for last year be sanctioned for 1940-41.

Mr. W. A. Burns invited the attention of the House to a little problem in arithmetic. If they were giving Rs. 300 to an institution and cut it by 25 per cent. the institution would receive Rs. 225. But if they increased the grant to Rs. 400 and imposed a cut of 25 per cent. they would be giving Rs. 300. All those increases, he remarked, were an indirect way of getting round the cut decided on in October last.

Deputy Mayor, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma pointed out that only the other day they with very great difficulty passed the Budget for the year 1941-42 with a borrowing capacity of only 87½ lakhs of rupees. If they now increased the grants they could not balance the Budget and their borrowing capacity would also be reduced. He would, therefore implore the House not to make any fresh pledges which they could not fulfil.

The Mayor said that if the House wanted to give the full amount without the cut, it might do so but it would unbalance the budget. Also, if the House wished to go back on its decision of October 2, 1940, it could do so.

Mr. Chatterjee's amendment was carried on a poll by 46 votes to 22, one remaining neutral.

The Mayor said that he could not congratulate the House on its going back upon their previous decision for imposing a cut in the grants.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee pointed out that they had got one lakh more this year by realisation of municipal rates than they had expected.

The Mayor: If you have more money our borrowing capacity will increase. But we cannot torpedo our Budget in this way.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Leader of the Muslim League Group, said that their borrowing capacity would be reduced by 20 lakhs by the decision they had taken.

The question of grants to the following institutions for the year 1940-41 would come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Corporation:—Maharaja Cossimbazar Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Charmichael Medical College Hospital, Marwari Sanatorium, Tuberculosis and Cancer General Charitable Outdoor Hospital.

The following resolutions were adopted by the House in this connection:—

(1) That in view of the financial stringency of the Corporation as expressed in the resolution of the Corporation dated the 2nd October, 1940, no increase of the amounts of grants to those Institutions, which have been receiving grants hitherto, be sanctioned this year.

(2) That no capital grant be sanctioned to any Institution this year.

(3) That the Committee in making their recommendations abide by the resolution of the Corporation dated the 2nd October, 1940, directing a reduction of 25 per cent. in the amounts of grants as sanctioned last year; and leave the final decision on the point in the hands of the Corporation.

(4) That in view of the fact that no savings could be effected this year, through reduction in the amount of grant to any of the Institutions already receiving Corporation grant, apart from the reduction by 25 per cent. no new application for grant be entertained this year.

(5) That in modification of all previous resolutions of the Corporation bearing on the matter, the same recurring grant to each of the Institutions mentioned in the statement (with the exception of (a) to (d) the question of whose grant is still under the consideration of the Health Committee be sanctioned for the year

1940-41, subject to the conditions mentioned in column 9 of the List of Applications for grants for 1940-41, and also subject to further conditions mentioned in column 6 of the statement of grants.

(6) That the amount necessary to cover the excess over the budget provision for grants to Hospitals, Dispensaries etc., be appropriated from the Closing Balance under Section 95 of the Act.

Grants to Almshouses

The House next sanctioned Rs. 1,24,160 as grants to almshouses and charitable institutions with and without educational branches, for 1940-41.

In the case of grants also the Corporation decided not to impose a cut. No capital grant in respect to these institutions was sanctioned this year, nor any new application entertained.

Appropriation from the Closing Balance

Pursuant to a recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee, the meeting sanctioned (under Section 95 of the Act) the appropriation of Rs. 1,41,870 from the Closing Balance to different Budget items in order to meet the last year's unpaid grants to institutions (hospitals, almhouses, schools and libraries, etc.?

New Appointment

The recommendation of the Services Standing Committee appointing Dr. Abdul Mohid, Slaughter House Inspector, District II, as Sanitary Officer District II on Rs. 200 per month in the grade of Rs. 200—10—350 was confirmed.

Swinhoe Street

The administrative sanction accorded by the Works Standing Committee to the Engineer's revised estimate amounting to Rs. 54,000 for sewering Swinhoe Street was confirmed.

Councillor Cross Resigns

The House accepted with regret the resignation tendered by Mr. F. C. Cross of his seat as a Councillor of the Corporation on grounds of continued ill health.

The Late Mr. K. N. Sen

Earlier in the proceedings the Corporation adopted a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Khagendra Nath Sen, a well-known citizen of Calcutta.

Acharya Ray Jayanti

Exhibition At Corporation Commercial Museum

THE Chemical and Pharmaceutical Exhibition organised by the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation in celebration of the Jayanti (80th Birthday Celebration) of Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray was opened on Friday by Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar in the presence of a large and distiguished gathering at the premises of the Corporation Commercial Museum

Sir N. N. Sircar drew on this occasion the attention of the people to the appeal for funds issued some time back over the signatures of many prominent men for creating an endowment for scientific research—an object dearest to the heart of Acharya P. C. Ray.

The site of the exhibition covers an area of 8,000 square feet and stretches of rows have been erected where exhibits are kept in separate stalls. A large number of charts showing the comparative study of the different organic and inorganic chemicals and pharmaceuticals with datas of exports and imports from and into India have been placed round the Exhibition pandal. Besides a large number of chemical and pharmaceutical factories and laboratories both local and from outside, who have got their stalls, the participants in the Exhibition include the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, U. P. Government Arts and Crafts Emporium, Government of Bengal Cinchona Cultivation, Mungpoo; Punjab Government Laboratory; Marketing Officer, North West Frontier Provinces; Madras Presidency College; Mysore Serum Institute; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, Calcutta University College of Science—Applied Chemistry and Botany Departments; Benares Hindu University; Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Pharmacological Department, Geological Survey of India, Government Test House, Alipore, Indian Museum—Industrial and Botany Departments and Botanical Garden, Sibpore.

Messages of good wishes which were read at the meeting were sent by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Adeshir Dalal and Rao Bahadur Viswanath.

MR. J. C. MUKERJEA

In inviting Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar to open the function, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation said that this function had been organised to do honour to their grand old man of science who was entering into the 80th year of his life. When they talked of him their hearts naturally bowed down to him in reverence and affection. What had he not done for India in the realm of science? He had attempted to establish a position for India and Indians as scientific people. He had organised a band of scientists who had become well-known throughout the world.

Sir N. N. Sircar

In declaring the exhibition open Sir N. N. Sircar said that he considered it an honour to open the exhibition. When he came to think of having first come into contact with Acharya P. C. Ray, he remembered the days over half a century back when in the Presidency College he had the benefit of attending Acharya P. C. Ray's classes and lectures.

Sir Nripendra said he did not want to waste time by personal reminiscences, but he would like to recall a small incident to show the simplicity of Sir P. C. Ray. It was, he believed, in the 1896 when after having passed out of the University he was working for some months in helping Sir P. C. Ray in some of his experiments. On one occasion while in work of experiment flames burnt out a hole in the coat of Sir P. C. Ray which was hanging nearby. It did not matter to him very much, because the coat had already three holes and the addition of four did not really make very much difference instead of possibly increasing a little unnecessary ventilation.

When they talked or thought of Sir P. C. Ray they should remember the point that Sir P. C. Ray had realised the extreme urgency, necessity and importance of organising science and industry in the country long before others had done. He realised that unless they developed them, their country could not prosper in modern times. They could have no place in the comity of nations if they had still to depend on agriculture. They must have seen from the census returns how the population had increased, which was something about 400 millions. The pressure on the land was increasing in geometrical progression. It was obvious, therefore, that if they had to live and live fairly well and to hold their own with other nations there was no way out except to re-organise and develop science and industry in this country. If to-day they were absolutely sure of it, it must not be forgotten that none had contributed more to this appreciation than Sir P. C. Ray. His contributions did not consist in merely making speeches or offering advice but in practice hard work by devoting his life to a cause of which he was passionately fond.

In this connection Sir Nripendra referred to the appeal which was issued by many eminent persons from all parts of India as well as Indian States. It was an appeal for funds to create a fairly large endowment for scientific research. He thought the signatories were right in taking this to be an object which was dearest to the heart of Sir P. C. Ray.

Mr. G. L. Mehta proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, said that he would like to associate all Indian commercial bodies in putting their humble tribute to Sir P. C. Ray on this occasion. He said that even by a brief contact with Sir P. C. Ray they would derive inspiration from him.

Among those present were Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Dr. Meghnad Saha, Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Dr. A. C. Ukil, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Dr. Panchanan Neogy, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen, Dr. J. C. Chatterjee and Dr. H. N. Ray.

The Exhibition will remain open from 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. Admission is free. At 7-30 p.m. an educative Industrial film will be shown.

RABINDRANATH'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

Calcutta University to Celebrate

The University of Calcutta has it is learnt, decided to celebrate the 80th birthday of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore early next month.

This is believed to be the first occasion when the 'University' will be celebrating the birthday of a savant under its auspices.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S SUMMER EXODUS

The usual summer exodus of the Government of Bengal to Darjeeling will be considerably curtailed this year and the Departments concerned with Law and Order will remain in Calcutta in order that any possible development arising out of the international situation may be dealt with promptly and effectively.

Announcing this decision of the Government, a Press *communique*, states: "It is of the first importance that the Government should maintain the closest contact with business interests, the railways, public utility companies, the Calcutta Corporation and other authorities.

"The usual camp offices of the remaining Departments will, however, open in Darjeeling, as in other years, after the Easter Holidays."

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending March, 22nd 1941:—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	3	...
2	5	3
3	4	1
4	6	1
5	24	8
6	6	2
7	5	...
8	8	1
9	6	4
10	3	...
11	6	...
13	2	...
14	2	...
15	2	...
18	3	1
19	10	1
20	3	...
21	5	1
22	15	3
23	6	1
24	8	5
25	8	1
27	8	4
Campbell Hospital	21	2
28	5	1
29	2	...
30	3	3
31	4	4
Chittaranjan Hospital	2	2
Carmichael Medical College Hospital	1	1
N. S. Hospital	1	1
Grand Total	187	51

General Articles

Local Bodies And Public Utility Services

[By Jayraman]

(Concluded from the issue of 8th March, 1941)

III

NOW as to the Transport Services. During the first quarter of the present century, serious efforts were made by several District Boards in the Madras Presidency to construct railways as an advantageous alternative to roads. The Madras Government favoured the idea: they thought that it would go far "to solve the problem of how the advantages of the great railway systems of India are to be brought within reach of people who are now isolated therefrom", and that, in the near future, there would be "a net-work of local lines connecting at least every *taluk* with the great centres of trade and population." In the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act 1900, the Boards were empowered to levy a special railway cess of three pies in the rupee for the construction of railways and tramways.

At present the only tramway service in the Presidency is provided in the Madras City by the Madras Electric Tramways Ltd., with an invested capital of £30,000 and a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 31 yards in 1938-39. The tramways are used by large number of people, but are quite inadequate to meet the needs of a city which has spread far beyond the range of the present tramway system. The tendency of the rapid development of "Greater Madras" in recent years on the southern side of the city is accelerated by the new provision of cheap and speedy transport afforded by the electrification of the South Indian Railway for a distance of 18 miles outside Madras City. The bus-services help to serve the needs of cheap passenger transport within the city which the tramways could not meet, but the services are privately owned and, combined lack of capital and keen competition result in a marked lack of efficient organization.

Several Boards had eagerly taken advantage of this provision and had accumulated large funds for railway development. 275 miles of railway were opened at a cost of 110 lakhs of rupees and by the year 1920, there were schemes for the further construction of more than 900 miles, the accumulated cess amounting to about Rs. 150 lakhs.

But owing to a conflict of interests between the District Boards and the main line Companies which had to operate the lines on behalf of the former, and to differences of opinion between the Provincial Government and the Government of India in the selection of lines, progress grew slow and stopped. By 1912, only two Boards—Kistna and Tanjore—possessed open railways though as many as eleven District Boards levied the cess. With the commencement of the Great War of 1914-18, all new railway schemes were suspended and members of the Legislature proposed that the cess amount collected by the Boards might be pooled and more urgent and remunerative lines completed. After the War, the Government of India announced a new policy and the local railways raised objection to new lines and claimed compensation for loss due to the "short circuiting" of their lines. These experiences of twenty years together with many administrative difficulties resulted in a reaction against the development of railways by the local Boards and showed that motor transport is cheaper and more lucrative than railways for short-distance traffic: and the clause relating to the railway cess was removed in the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920. The accumulated funds have now almost disappeared and have been utilised in building roads and bridges, though even now a few Boards own and maintain some lines.

> The District Boards of Guntur, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly in the Madras Presidency at present possess open railway lines. In 1938-39, the railway line possessed by the Guntur Board (21 miles) earned a net profit of Rs. 0·86 lakh or 5·3 per cent. on the capital outlay. The line owned by the Coimbatore Board (25 miles) yielded a net return of Rs. 0·56 lakh (or 4·41 per cent. on the capital outlay) and the line belonging to the Tinnevelly Board fetched a net return of Rs. 1·37 lakhs (or 5·04 per cent.).

Recently a move has been initiated by many District Boards in the Madras Presidency that they should have the right to run passenger services on the District Roads. There has been a universal complaint that private bus services render irreparable damage to roads, that they are carried on irregularly and unsystematically, resulting in public inconvenience and discomfort, that profits derived from the use of roads should not be appropriated by private individuals and that the only remedy is the starting of motor services by the local bodies themselves. In the Coimbatore District, the Government recently allowed the District Board the monopoly (which has now been withdrawn) to run bus services between Coimbatore and Pollachi. The Railway running between these two places is owned by the District Board. The District Board expected to make a net profit of Rs. 20,000 on this route of 24 miles. The yield is certainly encouraging. But there are one or two disquieting factors.

The Coimbatore District Board recognised that if it owned its own fleet of buses it would not be possible to run the service at a profit. It therefore hired a fleet of cars complete with drivers at four annas a mile. The arrangement recognizes the virtues of a commercial company. The District Board recognised that departmental management would be uneconomic. In each district, it should be noted, there are profitable and unprofitable lines and it would be rash to come to conclusions from a single profitable line. The Coimbatore District

Board claims that if it is given the monopoly on all the routes in the District, it will make a net profit of Rs. 1 lakh by letting out the service on contract. But there are obvious flaws in such a proposition.

In the first place, the profit earned would be at the expense of the contractor who would in turn pass on the loss to the travelling public in the shape of the enhanced fares; secondly, the contractor may not employ sanitary and comfortable buses, and thirdly, he may pay starvation wages to his staff. In assessing the financial results of such a scheme, it would be necessary to work out, first of all, the profits and losses on the different routes to arrive at the gross profit; then to fix economic fares in consultation with railways where the services are running parallel, finally to prescribe minimum comforts and conveniences and wages for the employees. It should not be forgotten that the underlying idea of public ownership of public utility concerns is not profit but efficiency of the services, more comforts, and ultimately less charges.

The scheme which looks ideal from several points of view is the constitution of a Provincial Board of Transport on the lines of the London Transport Board. In 1933, the London Passenger Transport Board was constituted to take over the various transport undertakings and interests other than main railway lines in a defined area. The duty of the Board was 'to secure the provision of an adequately and properly co-ordinated system of passenger transport, while avoiding the provision of unnecessary and wasteful competitive services.' The Government of India, through the Railway Board, may well venture on such a scheme; even a partial emulation of the methods of the London Passenger Transport will provide the Province, not only with an efficient and well-organised transport service but also give adequate financial relief to the local authorities, especially District Boards, which are hard pressed for funds for the maintenance of roads since the abolition in 1931, of their fruitful and increasing revenue from tolls. The Transport Board may be constituted with capital subscribed by Government, the Railways and the Local Bodies, and a return of 4 to 5 per cent. may be guaranteed. The net earnings after the payment of this dividend should be distributed on the basis of the mileage in each District. Such a venture, if wisely administered, would give Rs. 50 lakhs to the districts in a few years time. Government finances may also be relieved of the present road subsidies.

IV

IN fact, the solution, from an economic and administrative point of view, lies on the formation of a series of Public Corporations or Boards, on a Provincial basis, to direct and manage Public Utility Services as in England, South Africa and many other countries. The method of managing Public Utilities by a Central Board, being ultimately responsible to the people but freed from interference in the day to day administration of business, has now become a widely accepted principle of modern Public Administration. After 1920 there has been a definite tendency in Western countries, especially in England, to adopt the principle of Public Utility management by Public Corporations in many spheres, in Electricity, Broadcasting, Transport, etc. In London, for example, the County Council suffers from all the disabilities attached to local bodies in the management of Public Utility Concerns. But, though the Public Utility Services are not owned by the London County Council, separate authorities (on which the County Council is represented) control these services. The Metropolitan Water Board, the London Passenger Transport Board, the Port of London Authority, etc., are the *ad hoc* bodies with which London is familiar. The experience of England and other Western countries strengthens the case for Corporation or Boards on similar lines here also, as conditions in our Country demand such an organization and as we are also in a limited way familiar with such bodies, *e.g.*, the Railway Board, Port Trusts, etc.

The most serious drawback of such an *ad hoc* body, according to Dr. Robson, is that 'there is no method of co-ordinating its work with related activities carried out by other bodies.' 'The services of a great modern city,' reminds the author, 'are becoming more inter-related every day and even their efficiency is determined to no small extent by the degree of co-ordination that is attained.' Strong as the objection is, the fact that Parliament in England has in recent years reverted to *ad hoc* bodies is a testimony to their proved efficiency, and in so far as these bodies must be confined only to the Public Utilities and must work only within the powers allotted to them, their constitution and powers might always be changed and controlled so as to serve best the interests of co-ordination. Moreover, larger regions would be more economic than smaller, and hence it is that we feel that the Public Corporations to manage Public Utilities should be constituted in our country on a provincial scale, equipped with appropriate power to promote the regional outlook upon other services which would be provided more efficiently and cheaply by large scale provisioning and arrangements different in type from those which now exist. This will avoid over-lapping and make co-ordination possible.

The foreign experts who came to assist the Indian Central Banking Committee, however, took a different view and were of the opinion that only an All-India Corporation must be considered. But, for the following reasons, Provincial Institutions are more suitable: (1) Medium-sized industries and Public Utilities suffer from inadequate finance more than the bigger organised industries, and a central institution is hardly fitted to undertake the financing of such types. (2) Local Utility Concerns may be able to draw capital more easily from local areas if there be an institution in a Province for rendering financial help to industry. (3) Under the present constitution, industry is a 'Provincial Subject' (as opposed to the Federal Sphere) and any financial assistance to public industrial institutions depends on the Provincial Governments. These important practical considerations leave almost no choice in the matter. But if Provincial Banks are to be started, the dangers of their being allowed to finance all kinds of industry, instead of confining only to Public Utilities, are very great.

Hence the only way out is the establishment of Provincial Industrial Corporations. However, instead of an All-India Industrial Corporation, there is a case for a Central Association, in which the various Provincial Corporations may combine to discuss matters of common policy, inter-provincial co-ordination, co-operation of power schemes, road-rail co-ordination, etc.

But the primary condition of success is the character of the administration and the chief executive staff. The Board or Corporation should consist of competent men whose only title to appointment should be their business ability and experience. Government must possess the power of appointing one or two directors to ensure that nothing is done that will lead the Corporation into disaster. But it is not necessary to grant the Government directors any veto; it is unlikely that the other directors will refuse to follow the advice given by the official directors if it is sound. Government may, however, have the support of the Board by taking up a certain portion of its share capital. A further measure of State assistance by guaranteeing the debentures of the Board for a period of five or ten years will also be justified. As the financing of public utility services is the most important task of the Board, deposits, if received from the public, should be for long periods, say, two years or longer. A State-aided institution along these lines is the one and only solution for the problems confronting Public Utilities. Local authority management or even Government departmental management, not to speak of private ownership, is neither an economic nor a desirable position.

While this prespective remains fundamental, it should, however, be applied with sufficient flexibility to meet the practical financial conditions of local authorities. Throughout the country there have been extraordinary financial needs due to the depression and, lately, due to the war, and they will continue indefinitely for the future. The lack of funds has been the main problem of local bodies, while the demands on their various services have been increasing. Consequently, the prospect of profits from public utility concerns like Electricity and Transport Services (*e.g.* Bus Services) is alluring; and since even when the constitution of a Provincial Public Corporation materialises, subordinate authorities would be required to manage the utility concerns in the districts, although they may be under the supervision and control of the Board, well-managed local authorities might well initiate public ownership on the basis of immediate profits subsequently developing a long range programme of gradual rate reductions and stimulation of consumption. They could thus preserve substantial net earnings for general municipal purposes, and at the same time, enable the community to realise the economic and social advancements which were dependent on low rates. For example, local authorities, which have been depending extensively on profits from their electrical undertakings, cannot make an immediate shift to sharp rate reductions. They should adopt a somewhat long-range programme of gradual rate reduction and positive stimulation of consumption. During a period of five years, they can bring rates down and push consumption to much higher level without sacrifice of net earnings. This course applies only to those local bodies which are already owning and managing electric and other utility concerns. Even in the case of larger municipalities, the right to purchase the concerns at the end of a stipulated period may be reserved to themselves whenever they enter into contract with private interests for the supply of utility services. But it should be remembered that while the Public Utility Service should contribute to the general municipal support along with other business, it should not be used as special medium of tax collection. Its public justification depends fundamentally upon its promotion of community advancement, rather than as a means of taxation. This applies to private as well as public systems. Every contract in respect of utilities to be entered into by local bodies should, therefore, be subject to the approval of the Government.

V

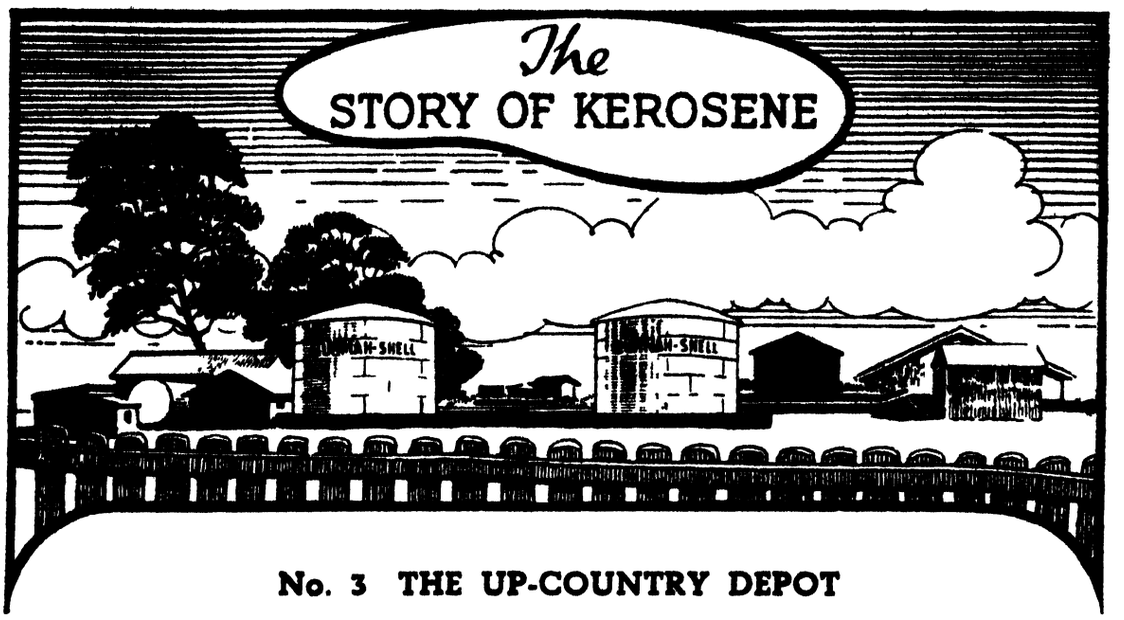
A DISTINCTION has to be drawn between public Utilities properly so-called, such as Electricity and Transport Services, and the so-called Remunerative Enterprises, such as markets, land-development, cart and bus stands, etc. The services of the former category have pronounced national aspects and should therefore be administered on a national (Provincial) scale by public institutions competent to manage them. The enterprises of the latter category are purely local in character; each of them has specific local benefits, and costs are very much affected by local needs and local conditions. Moreover the administration of such services does not involve much of technical skill or of great financial out-lay, as in the matter of the Public Utility Services proper. Thus the municipalization of such enterprises as cart and bus-stands, land-development, tree-planting, is not merely desirable but necessary, because if left to private enterprise, they are likely to harm citizens.

It should be remembered that these are perhaps the most satisfactory sources of local revenue. The payments are not taxes but definite payments for value received. A man who wants a stall in a market has no objection whatever to pay a reasonable price for it: he would much sooner do so than not have the facilities for selling his goods. These payments, therefore, avoid the most objectionable feature of all taxation, *viz.*, the unwillingness to pay. A real effort to develop these resources by local authorities will not only be in their financial interests but also provide increased amenities to the public.

But such activities have not received as yet the attention they deserve.

> In 1938-39, the total net revenue from remunerative enterprises for all the 82 Municipalities in the Madras Presidency amounted only to Rs. 18·46 lakhs and for District Boards only Rs. 14·95 lakhs.

(Continued on page 676)



No. 3 THE UP-COUNTRY DEPOT

The problem of ensuring a regular supply of Kerosene throughout India is very considerable. Of major importance in the smooth-running organization is the up-country Depot. Each of these Depots stores sufficient quantities of Kerosene to meet any possible demand from the area it serves.

It is due to the large number of Depots situated at selected points that Burmah-Shell is able to supply Kerosene to the people of India with machine-like regularity.

Burmah-Shell has sunk vast capital in this important link in the chain of distribution which starts at the Company's Seaport Installations and ends in 600,000 villages.



BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.
AGENTS (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI NEW DELHI

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

Viruses Affect Men And Animals Alike

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

THE term "virus" is an old Latin word meaning poison. Poisons were known to the ancients, who described the poison that is found in the pustules of Small-pox and who related that the virus of a snake was responsible for the death of Cleopatra.

For centuries it has been known that some diseases were caused by viruses, which were different from bacteria. Small-pox, for instance, existed in China as early as 1700 B.C., and was responsible for great epidemics after 1,000 A.D. The virus disease called yellow fever has been known since early in the seventeenth century. Now it is generally believed that influenza, which has existed for many centuries, is also caused by a virus.

Incidentally, viruses not only affect men but animals and birds, as in the case of foot and mouth disease, parrot fever and different conditions called pox. Plants, too, may be affected by viruses; in fact, the loss to the potato industry from virus disease is said to be as much as ten million dollars. Viruses also affect sugar, beats, sugar cane and cotton.

With the development of new types of mechanical apparatus it has become possible to measure viruses by means of X-ray photographs and to detect their presense by magnetic lenses. Thus we have found that some viruses are destroyed by alchohol, while others are resistant. There is one plant virus that can be kept in alcohol for six months and still retain the power to infect. Some viruses die when they are dried but the virus of tobacco mosaic will remain infective for years on dried leaf tissue. Irradiation with ultra-violet light will destroy bacteria and some viruses, but the viruses can stand far greater exposure to ultra-violet rays than can the bacteria.

The scientists have also studied the viruses from the chemical point of view. When the viruses are taken out of body away from their host, they appear to be protein substances. They have, however, the power to grow and reproduce themselves.

The philosophers argue much as to whether or not the viruses live or are non-living. Indeed modern experts are inclined to the view that they fall in the transition stage between the living and non-living, possessing characteristics of both types of material.

LATEST IN MEDICINE

PEOPLE who make museums of their stomachs are no longer extraordinary in medical science. Enough cases have now occured so that it has come to be merely a question of determining how many unusual items the swallower of strange materials can collect before he has to have an operation for their removal.

In a case just reported by Dr. P. H. Wheeler of Vermont, a 43-years old railroad telegrapher, who had been committed to an institution for mentally defective persons, was found to have swallowed 1900 different foreign bodies, which collected in his stomach and which weighed more than 2¼ pounds when they were removed.

The material included 440 pieces of glass and 277 metallic bodies, comprised of wires, pins, needles, open safety pins, nails, a bottle cap, some pieces of barbed wire fence and a few razor blades Altogether he had to have three different operations on his stomach because of his collection.

On a previous occasion there had been removed 69 narrow staples, 24 wide staples, 21 pieces of glass, one pencil lead and a collection of 72 open safety pins, hairpins, needles, pins, tacks, pieces of safety razor blade, a piece of a hacksaw blade and screw. Sometimes normal people get the habit of

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA:
HAVE YOU TAKEN THE "SAFETY" MARK?

swallowing unusual items, most frequently swallowing pieces of hair with the eventual development of a hair ball in the stomach. This is called a bezoar.

* * * *

EVERY year 5,000 people in the United States die from the effects of severe burns. Most authorities are now agreed that many of these deaths could be avoided by adequate replacement of the fluid material of the blood which is lost when there are extensive burns of the surface of the body. A recent review suggests that rapid action is necessary if life is to be saved.

The fluid material from the blood which is lost must be replaced by a transfusion of bolod plasma. This helps to maintain the circulation and to relieve the concentration of the blood. It is also desirable to give such people a high protein diet. In some instances it becomes desirable to inject amino acids, which are the essential protein substances, directly into the blood. Skin gratifying is frequently required to replace the tissue that has been destroyed.

* * * *

THE old argument as to whether or not the skin and hair grow after death is answered by the American Medical Association. The death of the body as an organism occurs when the heart, lungs and brain quit working. However, individual cells may apparently live for some time afterward. As a matter of fact, skin and bone from the bodies of people who have recently died have been successfully transplanted to living persons.

It is a popular superstition that the hair and nails continue to grow after death. Medicolegal authorities differ in the acceptance of this evidence. One man reported in 1862, that he was present at the exhumation of a body which had been buried for four years. He said that hair protruded through the openings in the casket and that the deceased, who had repeatedly been shaved before burial, had hair on the head measuring 18 inches, beard 8 inches and hair on the breast from 4 to 6 inches long. Modern scientific authorities are doubtful of the veracity of this story.

Modern opinion is convinced that the growth of hair and nails in a dead human body does not occur to any measurable degree after death of the body as a whole. Apparently the skin and soft tissues may shrink so as to lead to slight extrusion of hair above the surface of the skin, giving the appearance of growth after death. The shrinking of the skin and soft tissues may cause the fingernails to appear longer and cause the face to seem to have hair, even though it was shaved immediately after death.

* * * *

ANALYZING the incidence of Appendicitis and death from this condition, Dr. L. Rumbold of Rochester, New York, says that the campaign to prevent people with a sudden pain in the lower right side of the abdomen from taking cathartics has hardly been successful because the incidence of a history of this kind in cases which have been operated on in the last few years is just as great as the incidence in cases seen between 1925 and 1930.

The chief factors in saving the lives of patients have been better post-operative care, and, he believes, improved surgery, including immediate closing of the wound except when there is an abscess. Thus any improvement in the mortality rate from appendicitis is due to general improvement in surgical care rather than to any new knowledge which has recently been developed concerning this subject.

—Local Bodies And Public Utility Services

(*Continued from page* 673)

Conservation of municipal lands, public roads and road margins so as to make them yield income has also not received the attention they deserve. Tree planting affords another source. But, notwithstanding periodical circulars from Government, arboriculture has remained a negligible service. Even village *panchayats* may do much to preserve in tact all "Communal" areas against appropriation by rich and influential persons. Bigger municipalities would serve public health, if they organized well-run dairy farms on the out-skirts of the city to supply bottled milk under hygienic conditions.

The question of municipal trading should be examined by experts with a view to its extension. A sound capital programme is a conditional precedent for the success of such schemes. But we observe invariably the total absence of this business ability in local authorities. Hence the need for separate public bodies like Public Corporations.

To conclude: while I feel that local authority management of important Public Utility Services such as Electricity and Transport Services is not desirable, and could be conveniently entrusted to separate semi-autonomous Public Corporations backed by the State, we feel equally strongly that local authorities should augment their income by embarking upon the smaller remunerative enterprises such as markets, land development, etc. The *ad hoc* Public Corporations should be confined to Public Utilities proper; there is a danger in the undue multiplication of such bodies and the existing services attended by the local bodies like education, health, sanitation, etc., should neither be provincialised nor entrusted to separate *ad hoc* authorities, as it would mean cutting at the very root of Local Self-Government. What is required is a wiser control and guidance from the Government. Local bodies should try and be vested with full powers, to prevent over-lapping, and various other extravagances and to reduce local scarcity. The basic idea should be to administer the services with a primary regard for the interest and welfare of the nation as a whole, thereby displacing the narrower and idiosyncratic outlook of many separate local administrations.—

New Review (Calcutta.)

VACCINATION NEVER KILLED A MAN
SMALL-POX HAS KILLED MILLIONS

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Air-Raid Shelters

LONG before the war began much thought was given by engineers to the type of protection from air raids in the shape of shelters best suited to the possible actual needs in war. Out of this, considerable controversy arose, and it cannot be said that the issue is satisfactorily settled yet. Let us realise at once that what engineers may evolve and be capable of providing, there is always policy to be considered apart from mere technique of construction, and policy in such matters is the prerogative of Government. Engineers may give the authorities the best possible advice, but the last word rests with those who have to take various other factors into consideration, including the question of costs, since there are few willing to spend their own money on shelters without compulsion. Most people have no reserves to allow of any such undertaking out of their own resources. This does not apply to industrial establishments, on which the obligation falls to provide adequate protection for the personnel engaged in them. But there is always the duty of Government to protect the civil population, and in carrying out this onerous task the authorities do not always see eye to eye with their technical advisers. It is not our purpose to go into the reasons why this should be so: rather are we concerned in this article with the lessons to be learned from aerial warfare up till now. In this country we have so far escaped actual warfare of any kind, but it would be foolish in the extreme to refuse to take precautions on this account. In fact our authorities do not let the matter rest unheeded.

The experience of the *blitzkrieg* over Great Britain has given us new data for the consideration of the best type of shelter consistent with maximum safety. In so far as industrial undertakings are concerned, the underground shelter accommodating about 40 to 50 workers still holds the stage. It is clear, however, that the same considerations cannot apply to congested areas of civil population. It would often be an impossible task to provide safe underground accommodation for very large numbers, even if we were to ignore the cost. In a place like Calcutta, for instance, taking into consideration the nature of the ground, such a thing would be technically impossible. This is not to say it cannot be done elsewhere. If we take London as an example, the existence of tube railways and other tunnels makes it possible technically and financially to provide bomb-proof underground shelters for considerable numbers. The same holds good for many other places, but it is quite obvious that no uniform policy in this respect can be laid down, but that individual circumstances and features must guide action. It is undoubtedly true that most technical difficulties can be overcome by engineers, but at what cost? And impossible costs are a burden sufficient to counter balance any number of other advantages.

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Deep underground shelters are not the final remedy, however. If daylight raiding only was to be provided for, the effect of a powerful fighter force taking the air to prevent it would be sufficient to make deep underground shelters quite unnecessary. Complications arise from the introduction of night bombing. In congested areas of population the latter forces drive people to shelter for the whole night, which raises the question of sleeping facilities and other amenities. Only in underground or big surface shelters can the problem be tackled with any degree of success. This is abundantly proved by the action the London authorities have taken in constructing new galleries from the existing tubes in some cases and in supplementing these surface shelters to accommodate 500 to a thousand men, women and children. It should be made clear, however, that at best only a portion of the population be dealt with in this way. A vital necessity in such an emergency is to achieve the maximum degree of dispersal of population by removing women and children and such men as are not actually engaged on useful work to the wide spaces of the countryside. When only the essential population is left, the whole problem becomes easier of solution.

In the countries mainly involved, such as England, the official policy had been from the very outset to rely on the dispersal of the population by removal, in the now famous Anderson Shelter in the case of England, in street shelters small enough to hold no more than fifty, in specially strengthened basements, etc. None of these provide absolute safety, although the Anderson Shelter, so easily erected in the garden or backyard of any house provided a degree of safety quite unexpected by many. Still, none of these are of any use against a direct hit. Against blast and splinter only, nothing more was really required. Even with night bombing it is noteworthy how small the casualties are by comparison with what might have been expected during prolonged bombing. But the necessity to stay in the shelters whole night considerably complicated the question, since sleeping bunks and other urgent conveniences necessary for health are almost impossible in small shelters. In addition, it is natural that people should be seeking absolute safety, and this rules out everything except deep underground shelters and those on the surface fully bomb-proof. With the increasing size and power of bombs used by aircraft, it is doubtful whether absolutely bomb-proof surface shelters are technically possible, although there is powerful opinion to suggest that it is possible. An independent Committee in England, consisting of engineers, architects, doctors and scientists, has made a special study of actual conditions arising out of the aerial *blitzkrieg* over London and other big cities and controversy now rages round the demands of this Committee. It is worth stating what its recommendations are.

It should be noted at first that the object of this unofficial body was at the very outset to force as far as possible the provision of absolutely safe shelters for the greater part of the population. As was stated earlier in this article, it is one thing for experts to recommend certain action and quite another for the authorities to carry that out. There is often a vast gulf between the two. The recommendations, desires and demands of this Committee must be viewed, therefore, in this light, always allowing for the many things Government has to take into consideration before doing anything. The Committee came to the conclusion that the present methods and manner of aerial warfare as practised by the Nazis demand the *construction of large and really bomb-proof shelters of the tunnel or "deep" type or built on the surface.* In the case of the latter, sufficient concrete and steel to make them absolutely safe. As indicated, the British Government has already gone some way in the provision of underground shelters through the medium of the tubes in London and elsewhere, but does not favour the general construction of large bomb-proof shelters. We cannot attempt to analyse all the factors influencing Government policy in this respect, but it should be noted that if for the time being there is no official acceptance of all the Committee desires steps have been taken in the direction of underground shelters. From this the authorities here ought to draw their own conclusions as to the nature of the precautions we have to take here. The problem is not the same here; and it is for engineers to make a study of the possibilities in so far as the big cities in India are concerned. Until victory is won we must realise that the threat is there and we must neglect nothing to provide maximum security for the population in advance. From what is taking place elsewhere we must learn.—*Indian Engineering.*

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

IF CALCUTTA IS AIR ATTACKED

In pursuance of the recent notification of the Government of Bengal a pair of slit trenches, the first of its kind in Calcutta, has been dug just on the northern front of the Octerlony Monument for the safety of the passers-by caught out in the open during an air attack.

The Government of Bengal are taking all steps for the preservation of old and valuable official records in case of an actual air raid.

This information is revealed by a letter addressed by the Government to the University of Calcutta, enquiring as to what steps the latter is going to take for the safety of its records in case of an air attack.

The letter states that though the Government are not building any bomb-proof shelters for the accommodation of their records during the period of a possible air raid in the city, they are adopting some other measures to meet any possible emergency.

A. R. P. WARNINGS

The Government of Bengal are undertaking intensive A. R. P. propaganda with a view to educating the public in precautionary measures which they should adopt in the event of an emergency.

A series of leaflets and posters are to be issued and some pamphlets are also being printed and will be distributed shortly. These give detailed information which will be useful to the public.

The first warning leaflet just issued draws the attention of the public to the possibility of incendiary bombs being dropped on Calcutta and tells them what to do in such an eventuality.

The leaflet runs as follows:—

Fire Warning.—Prepare now for what may happen in an air raid. Thousands of incendiary bombs may be dropped on Calcutta. One may fall in your house. Do not be afraid of them. They will not explode or hurt you if you do not throw water on them. They just burn away. In the first minute they throw out a lot of sparks which will set fire to things in the room.

Do all you can to put these fires out before they spread.

Do not be afraid of the bomb; it is harmless after the first minute except for its heat. Do not use a chemical fire extinguisher on the bomb itself; it may generate poison gas.

Have some buckets of water always ready so as to put out any small fires that are caused and some buckets of sand or earth and a shovel with which you can smother the bomb as soon as it stops spluttering.

Clear the roofs, top rooms and lofts of as much inflammable material as you can, certainly of curtains, mat, carpets or anything that is not essential.

Shut all doors and windows if you can; this will do much to prevent a fire spreading.

This is a Government warning: do not disregard it.

EMERGENCY TUBE-WELLS

An assurance of financial help is understood to have been received by the Government of Bengal from the Central Government in working out the former's scheme for sinking tube-wells in the City of Calcutta for ensuring requisite supply of drinking water to the citizens if the present sources are disturbed in case of an emergency.

The scheme, as it now stands, makes a provision for 2,000 deep and 500 shallow tube-wells for sewered and unsewered areas, respectively.

With the idea of starting the work very soon the estimated cost being about Rs. 25,00,000—the Government are now collecting the necessary materials for the purpose.

SCREENING STREET LIGHTS

The decision to screen the city's 6,571 electric and 19,249 gas lights as an air raid precautionary measure was taken at a recent Conference between the Government of Bengal and the authorities of the Calcutta Corporation.

As an experiment, it is proposed to screen the lights on Upper Circular Road between Shambazar and Beadon Street. When these lights, numbering one hundred are screened, an order will be issued requiring all house holders on either side of this stretch of road to black-out" their houses for about half-an-hour on one evening so that certain tests of traffic control can be carried out. To assist both pedestrians and traffic during this period it is proposed to put white paint on the kerb on the either side of the road and also on all islands, lamp posts, water hydrants and the like.

While the experiment will cost about Rs. 400, the screening of all the lights in the city will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 1,08,280 on the Corporation.

FOOD SUPPLY IN EMERGENCY

The only thing that can be done in Calcutta to ensure a supply of foodstuffs in case of an emergency, or actual air raid, would be to stock absolutely necessary articles such as rice, *dal*, salt, *atta*, *ghee*, potatoes, mustard oil, kerosene oil, in sufficiently large quantities in the Hogg Market, the College Street Market and the Entally Market where safe rooms may be available and can be utilized for the purpose, free of rent.

This suggestion is put forward by the Calcutta Corporation in a letter to the Government of Bengal on the subject. The letter says that giving effect to their scheme would require a very large amount of money and adds: "The Corporation of course is not in a position to provide this money, nor has it the power to spend money in such a way under the Act." The money will probably have to be found by the Government.

Arrangements will also have to be made for the supply of coal. Regarding the supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, etc., the Corporation says that these articles generally come from neighbouring villages and special arrangements will have to be made for securing them from those places. Adequate supply of lorries and police guards, would also be needed.

"MAHAJATI SADAN"

Prayer To Vacate Attachment Order

Before Khan Bahadur Wali-Ul-Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division Police Courts, last week-end, a joint petition on behalf of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Secretary, "Mahajati Sadan" and Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitter, Secretary, "Subhas Congress Fund" was moved by Mr. P. C. Bose, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. Chunilal Dutt, Advocate, praying *inter alia* that the order for attachment and appointment of the Receiver in respect of the premises 166, Chittaranjan Avenue should be vacated and the claim of the petitioners be allowed.

The Magistrate passed the following order :—

"Fix 29th March, 1941, for hearing. Show it to the Public Prosecutor in case he wanted to oppose the petition on behalf of the crown".

The application stated *inter alia* that in July, 1938, Mr Subhas Chandra Bose applied to the Corporation of Calcutta for the lease of a plot of land in Calcutta so that with funds raised from the public a structure might be erected where a lecture hall, library etc., would be founded for the benefit and use of the citizens of Calcutta In his application to Corporation Mr Subhas Chandra Bose stated that a sum of Rs 30 000 already collected for the "Subhas Congress Fund" and other sums to be collected later would be utilised for the purpose The resolution passed by the Corporation in this matter as also the terms of the lease, the application stated, would show the purpose for which lease of the said plot had been granted

The structure was thereafter started the application stated, with the funds contributed by the public to the "Subhas Congress Fund" under the management of a Committee of which Mr Sarat Chandra Bose was the Secretary.

It was also stated that Mr Subhas Chandra Bose did not contribute any thing to the Fund himself and all money so far spent, came from the said "Subhas Congress Fund" Mr Subhas Chandra Bose had no beneficial interest in the property and he was a mere trustee and was acting not on his own behalf but on behalf of the public

DAY OF PRAYER

In accordance with the wish of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Calcutta, in common with the rest of the British Empire, observed on Sunday last as a National Day of Prayer. Thanksgiving and Intercession Services were held in churches of various denominations and special prayers were offered in many temples and other places of worship.

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

The Party Leaders Conference at the Government House, was held on Saturday last again. Among the members Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who had left for Dacca the previous night, did not attend.

The main subject for discussion, it is understood, was the riot situation in Dacca, where from all available reports, the situation had been brought under control. Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, who had returned from Dacca yesterday (Saturday afternoon) attended the Conference and apprised the Governor and other members of the Conference of latest situation there.

Other prominent persons present included Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Mr. M. B. Mullick, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. K. Sahabuddin, Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar.

The Conference met again on Tuesday.

BENGALI LITERATURE AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Mr. Profulla Kumar Sarker, Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, delivered an interesting lecture on "Contribution of Bengali Literature to Nationalist Movement" at the Women's College on Tuesday last. Girl students of different colleges in the city were present.

Mr. Sarker said that side by side with the constitutional movement of the Congress and even before that, Bengal possessed an under-current of freedom movement. Bengal's poets, literateures and missionaries had kept this current flowing They had prepared the field for half a century and keeping this field in the background, Sri Aurobindo, Bipin Chandra Pal and other leaders preached the ideal of complete independence in later years. These two currents of the nationalist movement had mingled and formed the great stream of the Swadeshi movement, which had flooded the country. Bankim Chandra was the keystone of the arch formed by the Poet Rangalal on one side and Sri Aurobindo on the other. Bankim Chandra's ideal found its expression and form in Vivekananda. The great Swami was a volcano of patriotism. In every line of his writings the ideal of selfless work and service to humanity found clear expression and countless selfless youths of Bengal jumped into the field of activity being inspired by that ideal. The speaker further said that the contribution of Bengali literature to the nationalist movement was extraordinary. For this the whole of India was indebted to Bengali literature. In the opinion of the speaker this literature was one of the best in the world.

CASE AGAINST PREMIER

Mr. S. M. Murshed, Counsel for Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, showed cause before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday last (March 22) as to why a process on a charge of defamation should not be issued against Mr. Huq on the complaint of Mr. Phanindra Nath Mookerjee, Advocate practising in the Calcutta Police Courts, in connextion with a statement of Mr. Huq, published in newspapers on March 2, making certain allegations against Hindu lawyers, professors, etc., with regard to census operations in Bengal.

Counsel prayed for the issue of a process against Mr. Huq.

Orders were passed on Wednesday last (March 26) dismissing the complaint by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

The Magistrate, referring to the question as to whether a complaint like the present one could, in law, be entertained said that he had had the advantage of hearing very interesting and helpful arguments from Mr. Murshed, counsel for the opposite party (Mr A K Fazlul Huq) and Mr S N. Banerjee, counsel for the complainant (Mr. P N. Mookerjee).

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate said that "a number of cases bearing on the question before me were cited and discussed. From a reading of these cases, it appears to me that the principles laid down by the courts in England and in India are uniform and clear.

"As I have been able to understand them, these principles in effect lay down that when the whole of a very large class of persons has been defamed, no individual can file a complaint for defamation Nor can such action lie if an unspecified and indefinite number of persons out of a large class have been defamed unless the individual who wants to file the complaint can show that the defamatory words were really intended to apply to him."

587

PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

during the week ending March 22, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

STUDENTS CONDEMN DACCA RIOTS

Condemnation of the Dacca riots was voiced and an appeal for restoration of inter-communal harmony and amity was made at a meeting of Hindu and Moslem students held at Sraddhananda Park, Calcutta on Monday evening. Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, General Secretary All-India Moslem Students' Federation, presided.

The meeting suggested the formation of joint peace squads by Hindu and Moslem students who would go round the affected areas and other places and preach the message of goodwill and harmony between the communities.

It was decided to open a fund for the relief of both Hindu and Moslem victims of the riots, and the meeting appealed to the public for funds.

THE LOUD-SPEAKER NUISANCE

Is a loud-speaker or any such electrically operated means of producing loud noise in the city of Calcutta or in other municipal towns of the province a 'menace'?

Government of Bengal, it appears wants to be satisfied if it is actually a 'menace' and in that case whether the existing powers enjoyed by municipal bodies are adequate enough to control the operations of loud-speakers.

So far the city of Calcutta is concerned the Bengal Government has drawn the attention of the Corporation authorities to Section 585 of the Calcutta Municipal Act which provides for a remedy in case the operation of the loud-speaker and other electrically operated means of producing loud noise in Calcutta actually amounts to a 'menace' within the meaning of Section 3(47) of the Act.

The Government of Bengal has further requested the Corporation to favour it as early as possible with the views of the Corporation as to whether the specific provision in the Calcutta Municipal Act are adequate for purpose of control of loud speakers etc., or whether it would be desirable to undertake legislation to provide for greater powers of control over these means of producing loud noise.

The Chief Law Officer of the Corporation in this connection has intimated the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation that the existing provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act are not adequate for the purpose of these instruments. But whether they should at all be controlled or not is a concern for the Corporation and is to be decided after consulting the views of the citizens

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending March, 22, 1941 :—

Wards.	Small-pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	20	13
II	32	29
III	51	39
IV	28	20
V	37	30
VI	54	45
VII	10	8
VIII	40	38
IX	92	83
X	13	11
XI	36	30
XIII	6	4
XIV	36	36
XV	10	6
XVI	—	1
XVIII	17	13
XIX	48	38
XX	35	33
XXI	8	4
XXII	7	4
XXIII	1	—
XXIV	7	7
XXV	14	1
XXVII	17	13
XXVIII	38	34
XXIX	49	46
XXX	7	6
XXXI	8	8
Campbell Hospital	87	14
Grand Total	735	597

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

SATYANANDA ROY MEMORIAL

Calcutta Corporation Inter-School Sports

The Satyananda Roy Memorial Committee under the auspices of the Calcutta Corporation Inter-School Sports Association held its First Annual Sports at the Mohanbagan Ground on Tuesday morning (25th March) It was a complete success More than two hundred boys and girls of the Primary Schools participated in the finals of the different events with keen competition right through A large number of school children were present to encourage the competitors Among others present were the Deputy Mayor Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, the Chief Executive Officer Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, the First Deputy Executive Officer Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee and the Education Officer Dr. A. Barua and Councillor Krishna Chandra Ghose and others graced the occasion with their presence. Messrs. Nirmal Sinha, D. N. Guin, B D. Chatterjee, Abu Yusuf, Dr. Saumotha Dutt and Miss Sarala Chakrabarti acted as judges. The girls of Jatiya Juva Sangha played the band Owing to the generosity of Councillor Kabiraj Satyabrata Sen, the competitors could be treated to light refreshments after the sports The following gentlemen of the Education Department of the Corporation, Messrs. Probhat Chatterjee, Sailendra Kumar Bose, Naresh Das and Baidyanath Mandal were all attention to the guests. The success of the function was mainly due to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Jibanchandra Chakravarty, the Hony Secretary of Satyananda Memorial Sports Committee

The School Champions were Mirzapur Street School (boys section) and Cornfield School (girls' section) Individual championship among the girls was won by Rashemara Khatoon of the Jainuddy Mistry Lane School Mr S. N Banerjee, Bar at Law presided

The trophies and prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. J. C. Mukerjea. The vote of thanks were given by Mr. J C. Mukerjea, the Chief Executive Officer who kindly declared Wednesday and Thursday (26th and 27th March) as holidays for the successful termination of the sports

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CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD

New Loan Policy

The following rules adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 12, 1941, writes Mr U N. Bose, Hony. Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation Co-operative Credit Society :—

In modification of previous resolutions, the following rules shall hold in regard to the regulation of the grant of loans to members and realisation of the same from them :—

1. The amount of loan to be granted to a member shall be decided according to the following scale :-

(i) Length of permanent service below 6 months—No loan. (ii) Members having put in permanent service for three complete years—Amount of loan shall not exceed 15 times of salary. (iii) Members having put in more than 3 years' permanent service—(a) Amount of loan shall not exceed 20 times (b) in special cases of urgency loans not exceeding [illegible] of salary of a borrower may be sanctioned on the vote of a majority of 2/3rd of the Directors present at a meeting and voting for the same.

Note :—An employee of the Corporation will be considered to be in permanent service from the date on which he begins to contribute to the Corporation Provident Fund.

2. The maximum of monthly instalments of principal of a loan sanctioned shall be as follows :—

(i) For members drawing a monthly gross salary upto Rs. 250—1½ per cent of principal. (ii) For members drawing a monthly gross salary from Rs. 251 to 500—2 per cent of principal (iii) For members drawing a monthly gross salary above Rs 500—3 per cent. of principal.

3. The grant of loans will be subject to the furnishing of sureties as specified below :—

(i) Loans below Rs. 1,000 repayable within one year—One surety. (ii) In all other cases—At least 2 sureties. (iii) The above rules regarding furnishing number of sureties are ordinarily subject to the proviso (a) that the maximum liability that may be incurred by a member as a borrower and a surety shall not exceed 60 times of the gross salary, it being understood that in special circumstances, the Secretary is authorised to accept sureties above the usual maximum (on furnishing sureties of approved merit) after due consideration of the joint and several liabilities of the sureties offered in such cases, and (b) that in case of a female borrower, a male surety should be furnished by the applicant whenever a loan exceeds Rs. 1,200.

4. (i) The existing procedure of depositing of balance towards one-third of an existing loan in cash for reborrowing purposes shall be discontinued (ii) Reborrowing shall not be allowed before deduction of 6 regular instalments of an existing loan from the salary of the borrower.

5 In case of a borrower who is 50 years of age or above, the amount of loan to be granted and the amount of instalment to be deducted will be so determined that the entire amount of the loan is paid off before his normal date of retirement from the Corporation service provided, however, that in determining the amount of loan to be sanctioned and the percentage of monthly instalements repayable in such cases, the Board may take into consideration the value of the shares held by a member.

6. One-sixteenth per cent (i.e, one anna per hundred rupees) is to be deducted from each loan towards the Sinking Fund which would be non-refundable and would be maintained as a set off against any Bad and Doubtful Debts.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

APPEAL BY BANK

(Before Mr. Justice Mukherjea and Mr. Justice Biswas)

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED—APPELLANT

vs.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA—RESPONDENT

This was an appeal preferred by the National Bank of India, Limited, against the decision of the Small Causes Court Judge at Sealdah, dismissing the appeal of the bank.

It appeared that the appellant bank preferred an appeal before the Small Causes Court Judge, Sealdah, against the assessment of premises No. 17, Alipore Road, by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 127 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act which contemplated the case of a house not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let. It was contended that the proper section under which the premises should have been assessed was Section 127 (a) of the Act, which contemplated the case of a premises erected for letting purposes or ordinarily let.

The facts of the case were that the appellant bank purchased the premises from the Official Trustee of Bengal in 1920. Before the purchase the National Bank of India was a tenant in it at a monthly rental of Rs. 600 and the Manager of the bank continued to reside there even after the purchase. Before the purchase the premises were assessed under Section 127 (a). The next assessment was made in 1932-33 and the premises was assessed under Section 127 (b). (Premises not for letting purposes). No appeal was preferred against it. In the re-assessment in the year 1938-39, the appellant bank objected and contented that the assessment should be made under Section 127 (a).

The contention of the appellant bank was that the occupation of the premises by the Manager of the bank was the occupation of a tenant and not a servant and in support of it the case of 4, Theatre Road which was the house occupied by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and which had been recently decided by the High Court, had been cited.

The Small Causes Court Judge found that from the facts of the present case it appeared to him that the premises should have been assessed under Section 127 (a) and not under Section 127 (b) of the said Act. But when the bank presented itself before the Corporation both as owner and occupier of the premises it could not now say that assessment should have been made under Section 127 (a). The bank preferred no appeal against the re-assessment of 1932-33 though the assessment was made under Section 127 (b) and allowed itself to be recorded as owner and occupier of the premises and the bank could not now say that it was not the occupier but its Manager was the occupier as a tenant. The judge accordingly dismissed the appeal of the bank. Against the decision the present appeal was preferred, on the ground amongst others that court below erred in law in holding that the conduct of the bank in course of the revaluation of 1932-33, must compel it to accept the same method of valuation of the premises in suit in 1938-39.

The Court admitted the appeal.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Mukherjee appeared for the appellant bank.



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VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine.
				Rs. As.
Satish Ch. Ghosh ...	6, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Butter ...	29-11-40	5 0
Ramavatar ...	P. 15, Diamond Harbour Road.	Keeping adulterant	29-11-40	10 0
Mahadeo Sha ...	71, Do. ...	Ghee ...	29-11-40	25 0
Imadan Imam ...	34-1, Watgunge Street	Exposure ...	15-11-40	2 0
Paransukh ...	145, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Do. ...	15-11-40	2 0
Bibhuty Ch. Roy ...	47, Nazir Lane ...	Mustard oil ...	22-11-40	10 0
Akloo Sha ...	Munshigunge Road	Do. ...	22-11-40	5 0
Abdul Guffur ...	44, Hem Chandra St.	Non-compliance of notice.	29 11-40	5 0
Sk. Mahaboob ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	29-11-40	5 0
Sk. Mokbul ...	11-2, Munshigunge Rd.	Do ...	29 11-40	5 0
Abdul Jalil ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	29-11-40	5 0
Chhotan Sha ...	19-4, Do ...	Mustard oil ...	29-11-40	15 0
Mahendra Ch. Chaudhury & Anantalal Mukherji	1, Parasar Road ...	Ghee ...	29-11-40	15 0
Kristo Panda ...	37-3, Tollygung Road...	Exposure ...	29-11-40	2 0
Sridhar Senapati ...	18, Monoharpuker Road	Do. ...	29-11-40	2 0
Tippan Panda ...	113, Hazra Road ..	Do. ...	29-11-40	2 0
Biren Dalui ...	Gariahat Market ...	Short weight ...	29 11-40	5 0
Bostoom Sha ...	12, Fern Road ...	Exposure ...	29-11-40	2 0
Benoy Jana ...	Lake Market ...	Butter ...	29-11-40	10 0
Bhogirathi Sha ...	75-A, Ekdalia Road ...	Jilapi ...	29-11-40	8 0
Surabala ...	31, Russa Road ...	Short weight ...	29-11 40	4 0
Sreenaraindas Beharilal ...	17, Kashinath Mallik Lane.	Ghee ...	15-11-40	25 0
Choutmal ...	22-7, Kala Bagan Bustee New Road	Do. ...	15-11-40	15 0
Narsing Panda & Kashinath Das	7, Madan Mohan Sen Street	Mustard oil ...	15-11-40	10 0
Satish Chandra Sen ...	12, Lower Chitpur Rd. (Tiretta Bazar)	Do. ...	15-11-40	20 0
Dahu Sha ...	56, Chittaranjan Avenue	Til oil ...	15-11-40	15 0
Sadhan Chandra Ghosh ...	College Street Market	Milk ...	15-11-40	10 0
Barada Kanta Ghosh ...	3, Sambhu Chatterjee Street	Do. ...	30-11-40	9 0
Dhruba Mohan Ghosh ...	88-A, Chittaranjan Avn.	Do. ...	30-11-40	8 0
Indra Narain Kouri ..	College Street Market	Butter ...	29-11-40	10 0
Choteylal & Ramdeo ...	2, Portuguese Chuch St.	Exposure ...	29-11-40	5 0
Do. ...	Do Do. ...	Do. ...	30-11-40	7 0
Bangshi Singh ...	163, Harrison Road ...	Ghee ...	30-11-40	20 0
Surendra Ghosh & Nogendra Ghosh.	Howrah Bridge Crossing.	Milk ...	30-11-40	15 0
Basudeb Das & others ...	2, Mission Row ...	Ghee ...	15-11-40	20 0
Khirode Prosad Das ...	12-2, Old Post Office Street	Do. ..	15-11-40	10 0
Surajpal Sukul & other ...	15, Hare Street ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	15 0
Mukunda Patyanayak & ors.	84, Bowbazar Street (Bazar Stall).	Under Sec. 78-80	15-11-40	3 0
Sugia (f) ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15 11-40	4 0
Deoki ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	5 0
Jhapai (f) ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	4 0
Bifia (f & Rupchand ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	5 0
Sashi Bhusan Gure ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	4 0
Duren Roja ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	4 0
Thandu Gure ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	4 0
Manmatha Roja ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	5 0

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p m on Saturdays Price Rs. 2 per set.

1 Supply of Mother Binders during 1941 42.

2 Supply of Unani Medicines during 1941 42.

3. Supply of Disinfectants during 1941 42.

4 Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941 42

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 8th April and for 3 and 4 on 18th April, 1941 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N B—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th March, 1941

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for (1) and (2) below will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 22nd April, 1941, instead of on the 31st March, as previously advertised

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 22nd March, 1941

Notice to Contractors

EXTENSION OF TIME

The date for receiving tenders for cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during the year 1941-42, has further been extended. The tenders in this connection will be opened by the Second Deputy Executive Officer at 2 p m on the 18th April, 1941, instead of on the 27th March, as previously advertised

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th March, 1941

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P I Contractors, District III and Dhappa

Re 12 in S W. Pipe Sewer Connecting the Side Drains in Tiljala Road in Front of B D. P. S

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 2nd April, 1941 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th March, 1941.

Re : Repairing the North Bund of pucca channel just west of Chowbaga Bridge.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 29th March, 1941, at 12 noon

The work is to be completed within seven days from the date of order to take up the work in hand

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th March, 1941

S S Hogg Market.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may consern, that Mr. Doyaldas has applied for the registration of his name as the sole occupier of the Stall No 61 in Block F in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Thakurdas, the other recorded occupier of the stall

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st March, 1941

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Hari Dasya, for the registration of the name of her daughter Sm. Pratibha Bala Dasi represented by her husband Mr Sudhir Kumar De as occupier of Stall No 14 in Block A in S. S Hogg Market

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Actg. Superintendent,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 17th March, 1941.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdur Rahim Molla as guardian of Nesser Ahmed, one of the recorded occupiers of Stalls Nos. 29—30 in Block C (New), S. S Hogg Market, for the registration of the name of Nesser Ahmed (represented by his natural gurdian Mr. Abdur Rahim Molla) as the sole occupier of the said stalls to the exclusion of the other recorded occupier, who is dead.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Actg. Superintendent,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th March, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Carriage and Horse Tax Etc.

1st Half-Year, 1941-42

Owners and persons in charge of carriages, jinrickshaws, racehorses, horses, ponies or mules, are hereby informed that Section 167 (1) and (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, requires that a statement showing the number of vehicles and animals owned or kept in their charge, together with the tax payable, should be forwarded to the Municipal Office before the 1st May, 1941. Printed forms of such return may be obtained on application to the License Officer at the Central Municipal Office It is further notified that failure to forward such return entails liability to prosecution and to a fine of Rs. 20 Persons, who, for the sake of convenience, prefer to make payments of taxes on the spot, may pay such amount as may be due, to the Inspector, when he calls; he is authorised to receive money and grant license then and there Claims for remission of tax on carriages on the ground that they were not used, will not be entertained after the 30th June, 1941.

Registration of Carts.

The half-yearly registration of carts under Section 183 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the current half year begins on the 1st April, 1941. Owners of carts, including hand-carts, which are not used for the conveyance of human beings, should get them registered without delay. The fee payable for registration of every cart shall be Rs 4 An additional charge of one rupee shall also be payable in each case for the number-plate to be affixed to the cart.

Cart Drivers' Ticket

Under Section 187 of the Act, drivers of carts are required to carry (exposed to view) a ticket granted by the Corporation bearing the registration number as driver

Tax on Dogs

Under Section 173 of the Act, a tax at five rupees per annum is payable for every dog kept in Calcutta and the owner or person in charge is required to forward to the Municipal Office before the first day of May a list of dogs owned by him or in his charge and at the same time pay to the Corporation the tax payable in respect of every such dog. On payment of the fee, a license will be issued for the current year and a number ticket will be provided to be kept attached to the collar or otherwise suspended from the neck of the dog. Any dog which has no number ticket so attached or so suspended runs the risk of being seized or destroyed

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd March, 1941.

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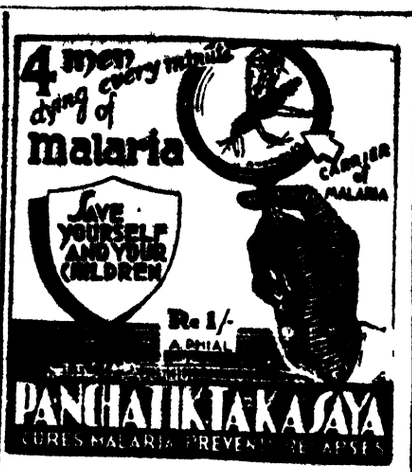
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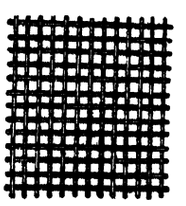
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(Established 1884)
Premier Importers of:
Malacca and Singapore Canes
And
Cane Basket Manufacturers, etc., etc.
72/1, Clive Street, Calcutta

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN THIS

MILL & TEA GARDEN STORES PAGE

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.

Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. B. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM, Manager.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 361, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur Civr, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,18,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagasvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: DINAJPORE

Branches: CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA

5 & 6, Hare Street

Phone:Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branch:—Narainganga.

Bara Bazar Branch Will Be Opened Shortly.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
34, Cossipore Chitpore Road, Calcutta
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 250
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Telephone: Park 1148 A. N. SEN, Secretary.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2262 (3 lines) 48, Bharatmata Street, Calcutta.
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:—
Rate of Interest on Deposits.
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 " "
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 "
No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches —HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE

STRENGTH SECURITY
BANK OF COMMERCE Ld.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES.

THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, MADAN STREET, CALCUTTA
Interest allowed at Rs. 3 P. C. P. A. on Savings Deposits withdrawable by cheque and at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 P. C. P. A. respectively on Current and Fixed Deposits.
Banking business of every description transacted on conservative principles.

ESTD. 1920. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone: Cal. 2078.
2, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.
Dividend declared for 1932—6 per cent. free of Income tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6½ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, BOHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1618 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD 1933.
Head Office:—CHITTAGONG.
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, *Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.*

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches:—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities:—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.
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PHONE: B. B. 6419

THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
Head Office—SYLHET
Branches:—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg. Director:—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

ESTD. 1926 Phone: Cal. 360.
NEW ORIENT BANK LTD.
Head Office:—COMILLA.
Calcutta Branch:—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1936
Head Office:—*PURI*
Calcutta Office:—8, Dalhousie Square
Phone: Cal. 2718
Branches:—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

SPACE
RESERVED

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office:—8, Clive Street, Calcutta
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2631
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch:—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phone: Cal. 2426
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Striola ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...	0 14 0			
Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. ...				

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Brain ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 11 0	0 12 0		

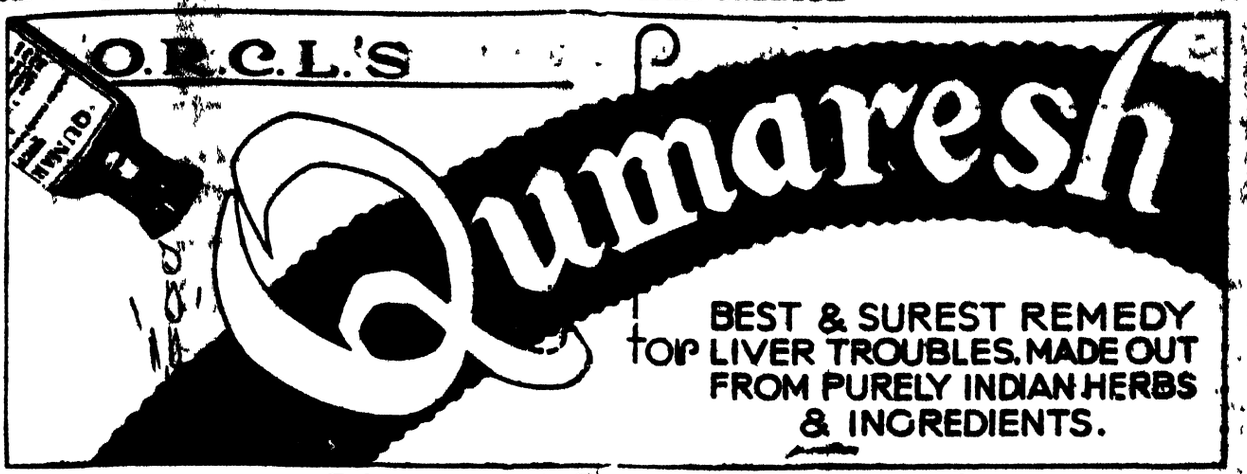
USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Sindaloe per lb ..	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ..	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen. ..	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ..	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Hilsa Fish roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

HIGH CLASS
LEATHER GOODS,
SUITCASES, SHOES &
REAL HOG BRISTLES
ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMY
CURING &
MOUNTING
DERMIS
79, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		0 6 0
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer —	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ..		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanital 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ..		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ..		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Baal Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ..	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. .	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ..		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score —		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffar pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Pocket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Medina per seer ...	0 5 5	0 6 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices may according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Musk melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0	Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Musk melon „ (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0	8 0 0	Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Py[illegible] (Bombay) „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Muscatel loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...			Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Langra ...			Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Rose Berry per score ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Sukul ...			Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Fazli ...			Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...			Do. S. African per lb. ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Kanchan ...			Do. Country per score—			S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Do. Golapkhash ...			Pomegranate Bhewanagore per seer ...			Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Himsagore ...			„ Kandahar	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Small per score		
Do. Green per score ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per 100 ...			Pumalo balbar each ...			Do. Country per score .		
Do Bombay ...			Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0		Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0		Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Water melon Country each		
Mangosteen per doz. ...			Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0		Do. Goalund „		
Mulberry per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Farukhabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Nagpur Musoomi 8—12 ...	1 0 0		Pears Cashmere ...			Do. Quetta ...		
Poona „ ...			Do. (Cooking) —			Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0		Do. Kulu per lb. English			Water fruit per seer ...		
Oranges Sikkur 8—10 ..	1 0 0		Do. California per lb. —			Walnut per lb. ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Nagpur 20—40 ..	1 0 0		Do. American per lb. ...			Do. do. (Shelled) ..	0 10 0	
Do. Bombay ...			Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...					
Do. Darjeeling 16—20...	1 0 0		Do. Australian per lb. ...			BUTTER, Etc.		
Do. Multa per doz. ...			Do. California Dry per lb.					
Pesta Arab per seer ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	Do. S. African per lb. .			Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	3 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Cashmere —			Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peaches America dry p. lb.			Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0		Do. S. African per lb. ...			Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Kandahar ..			Do. Peshwar ...			Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0	Do. English Dry per lb.			Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Quince (Quetta)					
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Pineapple Country each			Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0			
Do. Assam „			Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Do. Singapore „			Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0			
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0			
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0						
Do. Kalimpong each								

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
26	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
26A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
27	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	6 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN GUPTA, Superintendent.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb.	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,,	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 4 0
Cutla per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4	0 3 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe		
Do. without roe		
Mullet per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,,	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb.		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,,		
Do. Overland ,,		
Do. Bandel per lb.		
Do. Cheddarn ,,		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,,		0 3 0
Guava cheese per lb.	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Dessil coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Ka ul rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer		
Golab Soru Rice	0 2 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal ,,	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,,		0 3 0
Mung sona ,,	0 4 0	
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb.	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,,	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,,	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,,	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case		
Snowflake ,,		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Victoria ,, ,,		
Do. ,, Bulk		
Elephant ,, Tin	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk	3 15 6	
Do. ,, Small		
Owl ,, Tin		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	3 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk		
White Rose per tin		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 8 0	0 10 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet / Milk Chocolates slab	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	3 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	3 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	3 4 0	4 10 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glazo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 13 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Six Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—						Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.				Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Nimkt	0 13 0	1 2 0	Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0	Soups, Assorted, „ ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6	State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0	Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
School	0 10 6	1 1 9	Passing Show Cigarettes per tin — ...	0 12 0		Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9	Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9	Craven A tin of 50 —			I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9	OILMAN'S STORES.			C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin	LIPTON'S TEA—			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0	Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0	Red do. do. -	1 0 0		King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0		C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0	IMPERIAL TEA—			Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	3 8 0	
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0		Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	3 8 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0	Red do. do. ...	1 0 0		Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0	Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0		Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0	Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0				
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0	TOSH'S TEA—			SUNDRIES.		
Morton's Peppermints per lb. — ...	1 0 0		Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0		Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 6 0
			Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0		Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0		Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Seimor per pkt. ...	0 3 0		Red Ensign Coffee „	1 6 0		Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0		Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0		Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0		Robinson's Barley 1 „ ...	0 15 6		Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0		Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0	Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 „ ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
			Chutneys 1 „ ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
			Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0	Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0			
			Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0		PAINTS.		
			Mustard ¼ „ ...					
			Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0	Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
			Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0	Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0	Do. (Japanese) „	7 8 0	
			Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0			
			Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0			

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
O. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. 1	0 12 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED,

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 4 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer		
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Naintal per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Naintal (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 0 6	0 2 0
Peas Ranchi per seer		
Do. Darjeeling "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Deshi		
Beans "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Squash "	0 3 0	
Tomato "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "	0 12 0	1 0 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	0 4 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Nasik "		
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 12 0	
Do. Singapore "	1 4 0	
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Muzafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichahagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 30—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer	4 0 0	
Do. Multan	3 8 0	
Do Kabul	3 0 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	2 8 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 4 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "	0 2 6	0 3 0
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do, "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Patna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee "	3 0 0	3 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	20 0 0	20 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 2 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 0 0
Chamormoni	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.	6 0 0	6 8 0
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 8 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java " "	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 3	
Flour "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 0 0	
Atta fresh per maund	5 4 0	5 8 0
Til Oil "		23 8 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	6 0 0	
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 3 6	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari		0 2 0
Mocoor (aptis) "		
Do. (khari) "		
Mator "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana Dal "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. "	0 2 6	
Biuli "	0 1 9	0 2 0
	0 2 6	
ATTA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		2 10 0
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		
Owl & Swan per tin		2 2 0
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand "		2 10 0
" " Bulk		2 12 0
Snowflake per tin		2 1 0
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
RICE.			Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0			
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mutton ...		0 12 0
Sankteolai (Mazia) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0	Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Goat ...		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0		BUTTER.			EGGS.		
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0			
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0	Bombay pea lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	5 8 0		Patna per seer ...	1 4 0		,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
Sukhani	5 0 0	8 8 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 3 0		CONFECTIONERY.		
Dudhi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 2 0	5 4 0	Milk ...		0 4 0			
Sudhkolma ...			Cows' Head ...	0 5 0		Lipton's Tea—		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0	Condensed Milk ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0	Milk Maid ...	0 11 0		Cocoa Hornby ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0		OIL.			Coffee Polson's lb. ...	0 8 6	1 1 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Condensed Milk ...		
Rupsi	5 4 0	5 12 0	Cocoanut Do. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0			
DAL.			FRUITS.			BISCUITS.		
			Mangoes 20 to 32 ...					
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0		Apples 16 ...	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 3 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6	Ankhokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0		Household per tin ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6	Festa ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0		Dates Arab ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Mooser Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0			
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Mutter Dal ...		0 2 0	VEGETABLES.			Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
GHEE.			New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
			New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sewa per seer ...	1 12 0		Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3	Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Sanchi			Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6	Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Sarthanga ...			Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Swe (Mark) ...		1 10 0	Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		0 5 6
Khurja ...		1 6 0	Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0	Jelly	0 8 0	
Shadawa ...		1 11 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0	Onion ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Quickwhite (White) ...	0 14 0	
"Dehia Dehee" per seer		1 8 0	Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0			
SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.			KEROSENE OIL.		
			Parsey per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6	Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Elephant Brand tin ...	...	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6	Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. (Bata) ...			Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Rising Sun ...	...	
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6	Crab (each)	0 0 9	0 1 0	Do. per bottle ...	...	
Do. B	0 2 6		Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Gur	0 2 6		Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
LA	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 8 0	Milk

S. K. MUKERJEE, Secretary.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. (Medium)			0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)			0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)			0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)			0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)			0 4 0	
Jeiap Khas (Atap)				0 3 0
Sadkhani			0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled				0 2 0
Dudhkalma				0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)				0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse)				0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)				0 2 3
Do. (Atap)			0 1 6	
Rupsal				0 2 3
Katari Bhog				0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)				0 2 0
Gram (Dal)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal			0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)			0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)			0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal			0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal			0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal			0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)				
,, Khari			0 2 6	
Mattor Dal			0 2 6	
Salt			0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer				
Aligarh			1 2 0	
Pabna			1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)			1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)			1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore			1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil			0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil			0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil			0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil			0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)			0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)			0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)			0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)			0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta			0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji				0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)				0 3 0
,, Khejure				0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal)			0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)				
Do. (Gauhati)			0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)			1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal			0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal			0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas			0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each			0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each				
Ginger			0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion			0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton			0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi			0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)			0 10 0	0 12 0
Other			0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa			0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns			0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey			0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda			0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki			0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair			0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)			0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)			0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin			0 1 3	
Hair Cream small			0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box		0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm			0 7 0	
Oriental Balm		0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Do. Ready made shoes, clothes.

(Continued on page 706)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes ... ,,	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 5 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	
Kalai ...	0 2 6	
Bluli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
			Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,
,, ½164-½166	,, 0-12 ,,	
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,	
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-13 ,,	Dry fruits
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.
,, 68	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,	
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,	
D. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month	
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,	
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,	
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,	
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,	
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,	
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,	
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes
,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 37, 38	,, 1-3 ,,	
,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Out Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
308, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef . 30	1 8 0	Beef.
„ 38	0 8 0	Skirts.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Ber
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
„ 29-1		Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26		
„ 35—36	0 4 0 „	Do
„ 47—48		
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17 & 18		
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, Executive Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per dos		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 5 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per score		
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kochia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulsi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 2 0	0 4 6
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6
Sugar	0 4 3	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 3 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khesaree ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary		
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin,	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	,, 0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—88	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

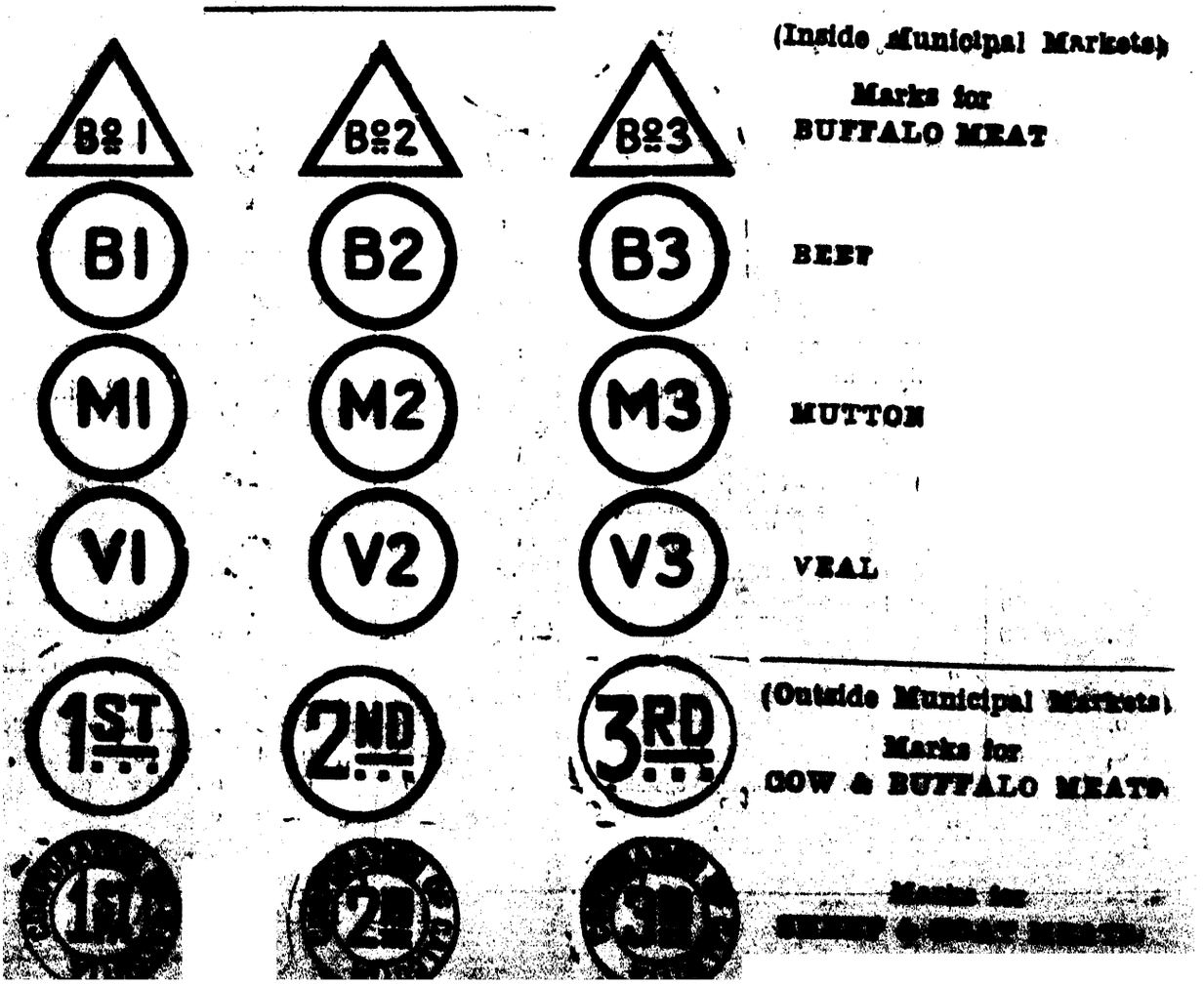
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangnar ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beans (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic " " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. " ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Mainital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Palbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta ...	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar " md.	9 8 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor " ...	0 2 3	
Bhanga " " ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree " ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt " ...		0 1 4½
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal " ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



Vol. No. XXXIII—No. 19 Total No.—769.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th April, 1941 Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

The Week In The Corporation

Last Corporation Meeting Of The Year

Four Requisitions Disposed Of

THE last meeting of the Corporation for the year 1940-41 which was held on Monday, the 31st March was a Special Meeting. This meeting was preceded by four other Special Meetings called on requisition.

Of these four Special Requisition Meetings the first requisition was withdrawn, the second requisition was referred to the Finance Standing Committee, the third was ruled out of order by the Mayor (Mr. A. R. Siddiqi), while the fourth fell through for want of requisite support.

SMALL-POX: YOU NEED NOT GET IT AT ALL
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

C. E. O.'s Appointment

The proceedings of the Special Meeting which followed four Requisition Meetings referred to above were held up by the discussion of the question relating to the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea. The discussion will be found in a Supplement to this issue. The House adopted the following resolution in this connection :—

"That in the present emergency and in the face of the legal impasse, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue to act as Chief Executive Officer subject to the powers delegated to him and by him re-delegated to his officers until a statutory meeting is called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government.

The resolution was carried by 39 to 28 votes.

Watering Of Streets

A Requisition signed by Alderman H. C. Nasker and Councillors Madan Mohan Burman, Z. Ahmed, S. C. Varma, M. K. Majumdar, G. D. Mohata, S. K. Sarkar, A. L. Poddar, J. N. Mondal, Md. Israil, A. Matin, H. Md. Yusuf, N. C. Paul, B. K. Banerjee, J. C. Ghose, B. B. Sarcar, A. S. Nasker, J. N. Kolay, A. Mukherjee, S. K. Chatterjee, Prafulla K. Dutt and K. Choudhury tabling a motion "that the Executive be directed to resume the watering of streets, roads and lanes as before twice or thrice every day immediately by expert and experienced watering men who had worked previously," was withdrawn by the signatories on the assurance of the Mayor that he would see that the object of the motion was carried out.

Cut On Officers' Salaries

The consideration of the following motion tabled by Councillors N. C. Chatterjee, B. B. Sarcar, S. K. Mitter, Hari Har Das Chowdhury, A. L. Poddar Prafulla K. Dutta, M. L. Mackar, N. N. Dalal, D. Mazumdar, J. C. Ghose, Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, B. K. Banerjee, Provanshu Kumar Sett Satyabrata Sen and Krishna Chandra Ghose was postponed until a detailed report on the matter was received from the Finance Standing Committee, which was requested to submit it within a month :—

"That the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 21st March, 1941, imposing a cut on a graded scale on the salaries of the officers and employees of the Corporation drawing a salary above Rs. 250 per month, be rescinded and the matter be reconsidered and that no action be taken until the motion is finally disposed of."

District Health Officer, District IV

The following requisition signed by Councillors Naresh Nath Mookerjee, A. L. Poddar, M. L. Mackar, Harihar Das Chowdhury, B. Ganguly, N. C. Paul, F. C. Ghose, Debjiban Banerjee, M. K. Majumdar, H. K. Ghose, J. N. Mondal, Satish C. Bose, D. N. Mukerjee, Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty, D. Mazumdar and B. B. Sarcar, tabling the motion given below was ruled out of order by the Mayor :—

"That the resolution of the Services Standing Committee No. I, dated the 12th March, 1941, appointing Dr. M. U. Ahmed, District Health Officer, District IV in the senior grade superseding the claims of the senior District Health Officer II, Dr. S. N. Das, who has been working in the senior grade for nearly 9 months in the permanent chain of Dr. S. N. Ghose appointed Health Officer, be revised and re-considered and that effect be not given till the matter is finally disposed of"

[*Note by the movers* :—

It is a case of supersession and it contravenes the Rules passed by the Corporation. Besides, the resolution passed by the Services Standing Committee on the 12th March, 1941, is illegal and *ultra vires*, as this resolution has been passed neither rescinding nor modifying the previous resolutions of the said Committee dated the 1st December, 1939 and 20th July, 1939.]

Assistant Sanitary Officer, District III

The next requisition signed by Councillors N. C. Chatterjee, D. Mazumdar, D. N. Mukherjee, Sushil C. Sen, Bepin Behari Sadkhan, Hriday K. Ghose, B. B. Sarcar, M. L. Mackar, B. B. Ganguli, K. C. Ghose, Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, P. B. Khatick, M. K. Mazumdar, S. K. Mitter, B. S. Nahar, Hari Har Das Chowdhury and Hamoodur Rahman had tabled a motion seeking to revise and rescind the appointment of an Assistant Sanitary Officer in District III, in place of Dr. Ram Bhattacharji (dismissed) made by the Services Standing Committee No. II on 24th March, 1941, and to re-consider the matter pending which no letter of appointment was to be given. The requisition fell through for want of a seconder.

HOLIDAY

On account of Easter Holidays, there will be no issue of the "Gazette" on the 12th April, 1941. The Market Prices current will, however, be issued on that day and will be available at Municipal Markets.

The next issue of the "Gazette" will appear on the 19th April, 1941.

Grants To Free Libraries

The question of grants to Free Libraries in Calcutta was considered and the following resolutions were adopted :—

(1) *That in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 2nd October, 1940, the 25 per cent. cut in grants to Libraries be not enforced this year and that the grants as sanctioned in the previous year be continued this year also.*

(2) *That in view of the present financial stringency no Library should be given any increased grant or capital grant this year.*

(3) *That the grants to Libraries (aggregating Rs. 52,330) as recommended by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee and as shown in column 15 of the list, be sanctioned for the year 1940-41.*

(4) *That under Section 95 of the Act, a sum of Rs. 12,800 be appropriated from the closing balance to meet the excess over the Budget provision for grants to Libraries.*

Grants To Certain Hospitals

A grant of Rs. 57,000 (equivalent to last year's grant) to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital was sanctioned for the year 1940-41, subject to the usual conditions.

The question of making a grant to the Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College and Hospital for the year 1940-41, was referred back.

Grants To Primary Schools, Etc.

The question of sanctioning grants-in-aid to primary schools and primary departments of post-primary and secondary schools for the year 1940 41 was considered and the following resolution was adopted *inter alia* :—

* * * *

(5) *That grants to primary schools and primary departments of post-primary and secondary schools as recommended by the Primary Education Standing Committee and as shown in the last column of the lists, be sanctioned for the year* 1940-41.

(6) *That a Councillor, preferably a Ward Councillor do represent the Corporation on the Managing Committee of the institutions which are in receipt of a grant of Rs. 400 or more.*

(7) *That the amount required to cover the excess over the budget provision under B. I. 82-B (a)—Grants to primary schools—be appropriated from the closing balance under section 95 of the Act.*

(8) *That it be a direction to the Chief Executive Officer to take into strict account the provision of Section 88-A of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1933, before the grants to the individual institution are actually disbursed.*

MR PULIN BEHARI MULLICK'S BEREAVEMENT

We deeply regret to record the death of Dipti Mullick (Dolly), daughter of Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick, M.L.A., Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta. She passed away on the 24th March last. She was born on November 17, 1935. She was a meritorious student of the Binapani Girls' High School We offer our condolences to Mr Mullick and the members of the bereaved family

If Calcutta Is Air-Attacked

Protection Of City's Essential Services

THE necessity of formulating definite schemes to meet emergencies arising out of damage to the water mains, sewers, drains, pumping stations etc., in Calcutta in the event of an actual air raid on the City is stressed by the Government of Bengal in a communication addressed to the Calcutta Corporation

The Government urge that arrangements should be made at once for the collection of necessary materials and spare parts and for the formation of repairing squads to be available wherever necessary They also urge that proper arrangements should be made for the removal of night soil after an air attack particularly from areas where there are service privies.

The Government have requested the Corporation to communicate to them without the least possible delay such action as it may decide to take in the matter.

The Government communication points out the immediate necessity of formulating definite schemes for the protection and maintenance of the Pumping Stations, mains, sewer and water-supply in the city in the event of an emergency arising out of damages to these executive services as a result of an air raid.

The Government further points out that in the event of damages to the water-mains, sewers, drains, pumping stations etc., in Calcutta it will be necessary to take immediate steps for their prompt repair. Arrangements should, therefore, be made for the collection of necessary materials and spare parts and for the formation of repairing squads to be available whenever necessary. It is also essential, adds the Government communication that proper arrangements should be made for the removal of night soil after an air attack, particularly from areas served by service privies.

The Government also discusses the question of strengthening the Calcutta Fire Brigade so as to enable it to deal effectively with fires that might be caused by air raids.

As no fire-fighting arrangements was possible without an adequate supply of water, the Government have requested the Corporation to see to it that all tanks in public squares and elsewhere, belonging to the Corporation, might be made accessible on all sides to the fire engines and the water tanks might also be placed at the disposal of the Fire Brigade for obtaining the necessary supply of water in case of a break-down of the existing pumping stations

The Government also have addressed a communication to Corporation requesting it to supply them with a complete list of technical and non-technical hands in its employ in different departments.

TRENCHES DUG

At the instance of the Government of Bengal, the Corporation has, started the work of digging out squatting trenches in different parks and public places in the city.

To begin with, one sample trench each in five principal parks, namely, Deshabandhu Park, Sradhananda Park, Tallah Park, Park Circus, and Deshapriya Park will be dug. When this is approved by the authorities, the work in the other parks and public places in the city, numbering about one hundred, will be taken up. Each park will be provided with half-a-dozen trenches.

STOCKING FOOD SUPPLY FOR EMERGENCIES

The only thing that can be done to ensure supply of foodstuffs in case of an emergency or actual air-raid would be to stock absolutely necessary articles such as rice, dal, salt, atta, ghee, potato, mustard oil, kerosene oil, etc., in sufficiently large quantities in the S. S. Hogg Market, College Street Market, and Entally Market where safe rooms may be available and can be utilised for the purpose, free of rent.

This suggestion is put forward by the Calcutta Corporation in a letter to the Government of Bengal in regard to the question of maintenance of adequate food supply in the city and suburbs in case of an actual air-raid or emergency.

Such stocking of food, however, it is pointed out, "will require a very large amount of money which will have to be found if such a stock has to be maintained," the letter points out, and adds "the Corporation of course is not in a position to provide this money, nor has it the power to spend money in such a way under the Act. The money will probably have to be found by the Government, but it will certainly provide all possible facilities for stocking the necessary foodstuffs, if money is forthcoming."

Supply Of Coal

It is further suggested in the letter that arrangements will also have to be made for the supply of coal which is as much necessary as the foodstuff.

Regarding the supply of vegetable, egg, meat, fish, etc., the Corporation expresses the opinion that these articles generally come from the neighbouring villages and special arrangements will have to be made for securing them from those places. Adequate supply of lorries, provision of police guards, etc., will have to be made to meet the special requirements in case of actual emergency.

Municipal Markets

The Corporation have pointed out to the Government the Municipal Markets supply only a very small fraction of the food consumed by the public of Calcutta. There are other big private markets over which it has very little control. These markets supply the main requirements of the citizens. In fact, all the main roads of the city have the appearence of markets and the Corporation has got no power to confine the retail business within the markets, either Municipal or private. The dealers in the Municipal Markets, who are mainly retail dealers, get their supply of foodstuffs from the *Aratdars* inside the city. It is probable that in case of an emergency of air-raid there will be a great scare amongst the public and many of these wholesale dealers would leave the city in panic. The actual foodstuffs inside Municipal Markets, if they are not replenished from outside *Aratdars*, will hardly last a couple of days.

PREMIER'S CALL TO PUBLIC

The possibility of Bengal, particularly Calcutta and neighbouring industrial areas, being subjected to air attack was the subject of a broadcast talk by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Premier, from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio.

Because so far India had not been the target of direct enemy action it did not mean that the country would never have to face aerial bombing, he emphasized. "It is not my intention to cause undue panic but I consider it my duty to utter a note of grave warning to my countrymen against any complacency", he said. "It is absolutely essential that we should, with the smallest possible delay, be prepared as far as possible for every emergency."

"We are often asked", he continued, "what the Government of Bengal are doing about active defence measures. It is not for me to enter upon a discussion of this subject: the matter is one for the Central Government. I may be permitted to say, however, that the Government of Bengal are in close touch with the authorities responsible for defence. I am sure that nothing that is practicable will be left undone.

Plan For Trenches

"At the very beginning let me make one thing perfectly clear. There is no protection whatever against a direct hit by a high explosive bomb. It is well-known that in spite of most elaborate precautionary measures extensive damage to property has been caused and toll of human life taken in the cities of Great Britain by enemy bombs registering direct hits. Calcutta and other threatened areas in Bengal are at a disadvantage, compared for instance, to London. In London the underground railway tunnels and cellars provide excellent deep shelters during air-raids. It is obvious that similar shelters cannot be provided in Calcutta.

"In conclusion let me take this opportunity of once again drawing the attention of the public to the seriousness of this problem of passive air defence

2,500 Tube-Wells For Calcutta

India Government To Bear Entire Expense

The Government of India have, it is learnt, agreed to bear the whole expenses, amounting to Rs. 16,00,000, to be incurred by the Government of Bengal in sinking tube-wells in different parts of the city for ensuring requisite supply of drinking water to the citizens in the case of the present sources being disturbed by any possible air-raid on the city.

The scheme, formulated on this connection by the Calcutta Corporation at the instance of the Government of Bengal, provides for 2,000 deep and 500 shallow tube-wells in sewered and unsewered areas in the city, respectively.

or A. R. P. and to emphasize that your protection and the protection of your family must, in large measure, depend on you taking certain necessary precautions. You can yourself do much to minimise the risk to yourself and to those dependent on you. From now on there will be a steady flow of Press Notes, leaflets and posters telling the public what to do before, during and after an air-raid and drawing their attention to literature on the subject. The instructions that will be given should be carefully studied and followed. Every detail given will be important. Your co-operation will be a definite contribution to the winning of final victory. I am confident that you will not fail."

For London Air-Raid Victims

Bengal Assembly Grants A Lakh For The Mayor's Fund

BY 113 votes to 37 the Bengal Assembly on Monday, the 31st March, passed a token demand made by the Premier (Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq), in connection with a proposal to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 to the fund inaugurated by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta (1940-41), for the relief of London air-raid victims.

In placing the "demand" before the House, the Premier explained that it was proposed to make the grant out of savings under the head "Miscellaneous" in the current year.

The "demand" evoked considerable controversy, the opposition maintaining that the grant could not be made out of the provincial revenues under Section 150 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

It was pointed out that under that section no burden "shall" be imposed on the revenues of the Federation or the Provinces except "for the purposes of India or some parts of India" and that by no stretch of imagination the grant asked for could be construed to be "for the purposes of India or some parts of India."

"GESTURE OF GRATITUDE"—Says The Mayor

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta (Coalition—Moslem Chamber of Commerce) said that the proposed contribution constituted a gesture of gratitude on the part of the people of Calcutta towards the people of London. The present Lord Mayor of London as well as his predecessors had always come to the assistance of India whenever this country had suffered from any calamity. Therefore when innocent women, children and others were being murdered, it was only an act of gratefulness on their part to make this gesture of goodwill and sympathy to them.

Despite the cries of the Congress and the League, the whole of India had gone to the assistance of Britain. Their boys were fighting magnificently in Africa. London notwithstanding the ordeal that she was going through had been sending various articles for the comfort of Indian troops. Was it too much, he asked, to send in return Rs. 1,13,000 to London for the relief of air-raid victims?

> *Let London know that there were hearts in Calcutta which beat in unison with those in London in the matter of the suffering of its civilian population among whom were included many Indian men, women and children.*

Speaking on behalf of the Government, Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq pointed out that they had consulted legal opinion and members of the Cabinet were fully satisfied that this expenditure came within the purview of Section 150 of the Government of India Act.

The Hon. Speaker (Sir M. Azizul Haque) said that the question of interpretation of the Section was not free from difficulty. Pending a decision of the courts to the contrary, he held that the motion was in order. In his opinion such a grant would be for the purposes of India "for the simple reason that they were merely reciprocating the feelings of humanity which other countries had done.



ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI
Mayor of Calcutta

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, said that the Premier had stated that he had taken legal opinion on this subject. He (Mr. Bose) wished that the Premier had vouchsafed

to the House the name of the lawyer who had given the opinion because so far as legal opinon was concerned much depended upon the person consulted.

He and his party had no quarrel about the humanitarian aspect of the proposal. He would be glad if all sections of the House and the community contributed from their own resources not Rs. 1,00,000 but lakhs and lakhs for the relief of air-raid victims. But the question before the House was a limited one, namely, whether the proposed contribution was legal. In his opinion the purpose for which the contribution was proposed to be made was entirely foreign to section 150 (1). He warned the House that on a constitutional question humanitarian considerations did not arise.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, ex-Finance Minister, maintained that it would be a dangerous precedent to create to make such a grant out of the provincial revenues.

Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, Chief Whip, Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, moved a cut motion to discuss the "principles underlying the contribution."

Following a debate lasting two hours the cut motion was negatived by the House by 121 to 41 votes and the grant asked for by the Chief Minister was sanctioned by 130 to 87 votes, as already stated

Chief Executive Officer's Powers And Functions

The Circulars

The circular of the Chief Executive Officer referred to in the discussion at the Corporation meeting on Monday relating to his appointment as also the subsequent circulars issued by him are given below

(I)

Powers and functions delegated or re-delegated by me as Chief Executive Officer to different Officers of the Corporation are hereby withdrawn.

(Sd.) J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Dated the 31st March, 1941.

(II)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA
Secretary's Department,
The 2nd April, 1941.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Executive Officer's circular dated the 31st March, 1941, by which he withdrew the powers and functions delegated or re-delegated by him as Chief Executive Officer to different officers of the Corporation is hereby *cancelled*. A note of the Chief Executive Officer in this connection will be circulated later

By order of the Chief Executive Officer,
(Sd.) B. MUKERJI,
Secretary.

(III)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA,
Secretary's Department,
Dated the 1st April, 1941.

Secretary,

The Corporation yesterday directed that I should continue as Chief Executive Officer till the matter is again considered by them in the manner laid down by rules, and I also passed an order revoking my order withdrawing delegations and re-delegations subject to the condition that the powers and functions previously delegated or re-delegated should be exercised under my supervision. The order of withdrawal of powers and functions had been passed by me for the reason that I did not wish to place the Departmental Heads or myself into difficulties. The exercise of powers involved responsibilities and during my absence Departmental Heads might get involved in trouble because of the uncertain situation.

I have been expecting Government approval to the Corporation decision of yesterday, but this has not yet been received. My idea has never been that the Corporation work should be at a standstill and in this view I directed verbally some of the Departments that approached me to-day, to carry on in the usual manner. The public should not be put into any difficulties. I wish to inform all the Departments in writing that the order has already been withdrawn by me as stated by me in the Corporation, so that any doubt that they may have may be set at rest. The work should proceed as usual and the powers and functions exercised in the normal manner in anticipation of proper sanction. No inconvenience should be caused to the public. Please circulate this amongst different departments.

(Sd.) J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT BILL

SECOND READING IN COUNCIL

The second reading of the Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, 1941, was concluded in the Bengal Council on Wednesday last.

The Bill seeks to provide for a special machinery for the decisions of disputes relating to elections held under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act and at the same time oust the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in respect of such disputes as has been done in Acts relating to the administration of Local Self-Government in the province.

The Bill further proposes that when enacted into law, its principles will apply to elections which have already been held and in respect of which disputes are pending in Civil Courts so that the new Boards to which elections have been made may come into existence and function without avoidable delay.

The House was adjourned for the third reading of the Bill.

The Beggar Problem In Calcutta

Mayor's Scheme For A Central Home For Vagrants

THE establishment of a receiving centre in the city from where vagrants, after examination by the medical officer may be distributed among the central vagrants' home proposed to be run somewhere on the outskirts of the city and the existing institutions dealing with the problem is recommended by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi and Dr. R. Ahmed, in their report on the financial implications of the draft Vagrancy Bill, now under consideration of the Calcutta Corporation.

They suggest that, to begin with the "Refuge", an institution for orphans and destitute may be utilized as the proposed receiving centre.

According to the last census, the approximate number of beggars and vagrants in the city was about 5,000. When the proposed Act comes into operation it may be expected that 25 per cent. of these will leave the city or be repatriated It may further be calculated that the able bodied among them would be absorbed in the labouring population of the city and in mills, docks, railways, the Corporation of Calcutta, Improvement Trust, and other employing agencies as also in domestic service.

This will leave, on a rough calculation, a balance of about 2,500 to be taken care of. About 2,000 of these may be distributed primarily among the five institutions namely, the Refuge, the National Medical Infirmary, the Cobra Leper Hospital, the Salvation Army and the Khadim-ul-Ensan Society and among any other agencies that may be found to be suitable. The balance of about 500 could be taken care of in the proposed Central Vagrants' Home. These 500 will it is contemplated, be those who are decrepit, old, infirm and generally incapable of doing any manual work. The problem thus resolves itself into making provision for 500 vagrants in the proposed home.

In giving an approximate estimate for a vagrants' home on the outskirts of the city for 500 beggars, they suggest the construction of five sheds and of an administrative block. These are estimated to cost Rs. 1,35,000 (land Rs. 50,000, buildings Rs. 80,000 and equipments, Rs. 5,000). Recurring expenses which will have to be incurred annually in this connexion, have been calculated to be Rs. 57,940 (salary of staff, Rs. 12,940 and medicines Rs. 45,000).

They also suggest that half the capital expenditure and half the recurring expenditure should be borne by the Government and the other half by the Calcutta Corporation.

It is pointed out that the institutions among whom vagrants will be distributed from the proposed receiving centre will have to be helped with money, which will not exceed Rs. 11,000, taking into calculation the money which will be collected through public charities and through the labours of capable vagrants. An annual grant of about Rs. 25,000 each by the Government and the Corporation, making in all a total of Rs. 50,000 should meet the requirements of the case admirably.

As regards the proposed board of guardians who will run the central home, the report suggests that the duty of the board would be to approach philanthropic and charitably inclined persons to help them in the work of relieving their city of its beggars and vagrants. Hindus and Moslems are accustomed to feed beggars on religious and other auspicious occasions. If there are no beggars to be fed, this form of charity should become a large source of income to the board.

AN OATH FOR OUR CITY FATHERS

"We believe in Our City, in the spirit of her institutions, and in the principles of freedom of thought, equality of opportunity, and sense of individual responsibility, for which she stands: and as an expression of our gratitude to those who have wrought to give us this priceless heritage, we pledge to these free institutions our allegiance and loyalty in times of peace as well as in hours of peril, and we will do all in our power to aid Our City to reach the goal visioned by our forebears."

An Advertising Opportunity

No more worthy motive could exist for publishing a weekly like "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" than that it educates the public to greater civic consciousness.

That we have been successful, to a certain extent, is shown by the steadily increasing circulation, prestige and the advertising volume of "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

The Indian Municipalities buy hundreds of products in rather startling quantities. The "Gazette" represents an advertising opportunity for participation in the immense purchases made by them.

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MATTERS EDUCATIONAL

Education After Schooling

IN our ideas of education we have to steer clear of two dangers—on the one hand, of regarding indifference to economic considerations as the hall-mark of sound education and on the other, of regarding training for a job as in itself a sound education. For, the former tends to keep the system of education out of relation to the real needs of the individual and of society, while the latter is apt to aggravate the very problem which it seeks to solve. In India the relation between education and economic security has been consistently misunderstood in the past and the fact that employment depends far more on the needs of employers for particular kinds of ability than the possession of such ability by individuals has never been adequately appreciated. The reason for the serious and large-scale misunderstanding is not far to seek. The economic security of youth in countries like Britain, it was thought, was due to the nature of the training; the fact that by far the larger part of effective education in such countries was in response to the demand for particular kinds of training was altogether overlooked. And to-day when we have found that commercial education and technical training have failed, as, indeed, they were bound, to solve the problem of unemployment, we do not proceed to correct our erroneous ideas of the relation between training and security, but turn to altogether new notions of economic life and revive old blunders in new forms. The system of vocational education, which is the essence of the Wardha Scheme, is, indeed a repetition of the fallacious idea that the individual can be sure of making a living in the work for which he was trained in school. There is no assurance, and in the present conditions there cannot be any, that there will be an effective demand for the training so provided. The system of education in countries like Great Britain or the U. S. A. grew up not not only under the care of the great educationists from the universities, but also from the pressure of demand from the industries and from big business. The educational problem in India is rendered difficult by the absence of a similar pressure from the economic life of the country. On the other hand, our economic problem has complicated the educational problem by confronting us with the skeleton of unemployment from the national cupboard. There is no walk of life or kind of training in which a state of glut is not sure to be reached within a short time. And when the stem is so withered, all branches of higher education have necessarily a sickly growth.

The solution does not, therefore, lie either in a neglect of higher education or in taking vocational training from the plane of modern industry and business to the level of arts and crafts, but in realising that the system of education cannot by itself solve the problem of employment, unless it is aided by the deliberate economic policy of the State or by favourable economic forces of a natural kind. It is certainly within the power of the State to initiate a comprehensive economic policy and enable educationists to provide the necessary technical training in appropriate quality and quantity. But in the absence of natural economic forces, it is best for educationists not to complicate their tasks by directing their attention to obviously intractable parts of their whole problem. By confining their attention to those parts of the problem, which are under their control, they will neither render the task of the future more difficult nor affect the quality of the education they provide for.

The primary difficulty in all questions relating to education is that one is tempted to be too ambitious or too narrow-minded. The ambitious overlook the fact that the years spent at school and college are but a fraction of the life of the individual, that the building of the complete individual, is done, if at all, in middle age and that nothing is gained by entertaining exaggerated ideas of juvenile learning or training. The narrow-minded, on the other hand, do not realise that a few years of scholasticism or apprenticeship can do but very little for the comfort and happiness of the pupil. Education is best, when it is frankly regarded as but a beginning in fitting the individual for life, in the acquisition of the knowledge, faculties and qualities necessary for material competence, self-content and spiritual satisfaction. Thus there

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PHOTOGRAPHS AND PLANS OF FACTORIES

Precautionary Measures Adopted

The desirability of taking all precautionary measures against the possibility of materials, such as photographs and plans of factories and installations passing into unauthorized hands, is stressed by the Government of Bengal in a circular letter to the various chambers of commerce in the city.

The letter states that for an enemy intending to carry out air attacks, much valuable information can be found in photographs, particularly, those taken from the air, blue prints of lay-out plans, large scale sketches, etc., and this material is frequently used in peace time by commercial undertakings for demonstration or advertising purposes.

It is considered that every installation of importance to the national war effort is a potential target for air attack, and effective steps should be taken to withhold from the enemy, or any potential enemy, information calculated to assist an attacking air-craft crew in finding its way to its target, in recognising it and in selecting its vulnerable parts.

are common points in the education of all, regardless of the differences in profession, calling or vocation or in the degress of attainment. At the start the budding poet and the scientific genius in the making, the factory hand and the village swain all have to be equally engrossed in the three R's. There is a minimum of lettered education which is common to all in the stages of primary and secondary education. There is, no doubt, deviation into many channels when the secondary school is neared or passed. The majority are unable any longer to neglect the call of economic life. Many fit into some hereditary calling or craft. A few pass into some technical institution or other. A large number pass into the portals of the university and disperse finally into the various professions and careers or into plain unemployment. We may leave the last mentioned out of consideration. But on the assumption that nobody suffers complete unemployment, we ought to recognise that the nature and purpose of education tend to regain the unity which they had at the start, when all alike were engrossed in the three R's. What reading and writing are to the little ones, the reading of newspapers and the listening-in to broadcasts are to the grown-ups. A strong civic sense, a capacity for amusement and enjoyment, love of drama, music, pictures, love of books according to each one's tastes and attainments, a capacity for appropriate unselfishness, for taking the long view, for the broader outlook, these again are common to all men and women who wish to invest life with some meaning.

Unless the scope of education is narrowed down to mere schooling between the ages of five and twenty, a system of national education must meet the educational needs of all individuals at all stages of life. It is because the Education Minister cares little for the mental development of the grown-ups, overlooks the educational value of leisure and of amusement or entertainment, exposes the mind of the average citizen to all the obnoxious influences of sinister demagogy or unscrupulous commercial publicity that political life is sickening and democracy well-nigh impossible. To neglect the education of grown-ups by failing to provide the average citizen the facilities and the incentives for mental development in adult life, is to open the flood-gates of interested propaganda. The library movement, the radio, television programme, popular lectures, university extension, insistence on the limitation of working hours, all these are the legitimate concern of the educational authorities.

The more advanced countries of the West have all the equipment necessary for the continuance of education through adult life and middle age. But the facilities for such education are provided as amenities on a commercial basis, and in obedience to the motive of private profit. There is no conscious or deliberate educational purpose behind them; they become, therefore, the instruments either of propaganda or of flippant amusement. And yet propaganda and amusement are only the debasement of the two main modes of education in adult life or middle age. Propaganda is the means of training people to think, though only on predetermined lines. And the aim of amusement is to develop and satisfy the capacity for enjoyment and happiness. If education could follow the methods of propaganda and of amusement and avoid the dangers of uniformity and flippancy, every citizen would become a cultured individual and the task of educating the people would become progressively lighter. For, the worst handicap in the education of juveniles is the environment of elders with little education and crude minds and harmful propensities. And the best schemes of national education in India are bound to fail in the absence of efforts to improve this environment of elders.

In the West, the importance of checking propaganda and refining amusement is now widely recognised. But here in India, we have to institute and organise these modes of adult education. That is necessary not only from the cultural point of view, but also from the economic standpoint. If education is not to founder on the rocks of unemployment and economic chaos, the productive efficiency of the people and the rationalisation of agriculture and other basic industries have to be accomplished in the shortest time possible. It is inconceivable that these tasks can be accomplished without pressing the cinema and the radio into the service of the nation. The Government of the future is bound to do it. But much more will be gained, if the educational significance and purpose of this work are frankly recognised from the start and expert educationists are asked to take a hand in it.

But the point we seek to emphasise is that the diversity of aptitude, knowledge and training required for the various vocations and professions should not be allowed to obscure the fundamental identity of equipment which all men and women require to secure individual happiness and social progress. The content of primary education, learning in the middle and secondary schools, a minimum of knowledge of physical and social sciences, in early years, and in the later, interest in public affairs, discrimination, capacity to resist interested propaganda, capacity for reflection and enjoyment, these are common to all. In other words, though individuals may branch out into varied callings and different professions, the roots of primary education, the sap that flows all through, the beauty of the foliage and the colour and fragrance of the flowers at the top, these are common to all the branches. That, we believe, expresses the fundamental unity and essential identity of the aim and purpose of education; and obsessions about economic security which rests far more on others than on the educational authorities, can only deflect and debase education. To vary the familiar saying about not seeing the wood for the trees, one might, in regard to the problem of education, fail to see tree for the branches.

C. S. P. C. A.

Premier's Tribute

A tribute to the good work being done by the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was paid by the Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Thursday, when replying on a debate on the working of the Society.

The debate was raised on a cut motion in respect of the Budget demand for Rs. 7,19,000 for the Veterinary Department.

General Article

Beggar Problem And The Vagrancy Bill

[By Dr. A. C. Ukil, M.B.]

BEGGING is one of the most ancient professions in the world. Martin Luther's "Book of Vagabonds and Beggars" (1529), gives a vivid description of the various types of beggars in Europe in the 14th Century. Lepers and persons suffering from loathsome diseases, the maimed and the blind, including healthy persons who could successfully simulate these physical defects, evoked the sympathy of charitably disposed people. The abuse continued in Europe until economic and educational progress was sufficiently advanced and the operation of the Poor Laws and organised charity could be mobilised to check the evil. A succession of Acts passed between 1601 and 1930, have practically controlled the problem in England.

In India, religious mendicants have been entitled to the generosity of wide-hearted householders from very ancient times. Big centres of population and religious fairs and festivals attracted them in large numbers. Professional beggars, who take advantage of their physical disabilities, real or faked, are attracted to the large and rich population of these centres to ply their trade. The growth of transport facilities and the slackness of the authorities (it is stated that over 3,000,000 ticketless passengers utilised the railways for travel in the year 1939-40,) have accelerated the movement of such population from one place to another and from one province to another. These shrewd beggars play on the kind sentiments of our Indian population, who have not yet sufficiently appreciated the benefits of organised charity, and thus thrive unmolested in every locality, in the absence of suitable legal and institutional measures undertaken to check the evil. What is reprehensible is that beggar *Sirdars* in towns exploit the physical disabilities of beggars and their children to carry on commercialised begging. It is believed that private charitable endowments for feeding the poor in Calcutta represent an annual expenditure of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, without hardly any arrangements for organised relief on a planned basis.

Beggars are members of our society but are seldom owned by it as such. The sight of a homeless wandering beggar, however dismal, often moves us to pity but we have become so inured to their ways of life that it seldom occurs to us to improve or enquire into their lot. When we find them obstructing the roads and foot-paths and when they molest the passers-by, we send at most a letter to the newspapers and resign ourselves to our inert condition. We do not stop to think that professional beggary involves not only problems connected with public health, such as the dissemination of infection by beggars suffering from leprosy and other contagious diseases particularly when they move about freely in thickly populated parts of the town, use public latrines and water taps and foul the foot-paths of the important thoroughfare, but also those connected with the care of the blind, the paralytic, the infirm and the insane, the deaf and the dumb. We do not look back to think that the continuance of the evil not only degrades the able-bodied beggars but it propagates the evil to the new generation, for it must not be forgotten that one-third of the total number of beggars in Calcutta have been born and brought up in this city and are thus entitled to claim as much civic privilege and attention as any of us. The appointment of the Pickford Mendicant Committee by the Government of Bengal in 1920, was the first indication of the desire of the citizens of Calcutta to remove the blot, but years rolled on and nothing was done.

The Rotary Club of Calcutta took up the question in 1934, and studied the problem in all its aspects. They estimated that, of a probable population of 4,000 beggars in Calcutta, 25 per cent. were lepers, 10 per cent. blind, 5 per cent. paralytic, 5 per cent. suffering from miscellaneous diseases and 5 per cent. included the insane, deaf and dumb. Half the beggar population were found to be able-bodied. Only one-third (or roughly 1,500) of the beggar population belonged to Bengal, the rest came from other provinces. The number of females was half of that of males.

The problem was first discussed at a Conference of the citizens of Calcutta presided over by the then Mayor of Calcutta, on the 6th February, 1935, or a little over six years from now. A number of voluntary institutions offered to undertake the care of different categories of beggars—diseased, infirm and able-bodied and males, females and children—which considerably lightened the capital and recurring expenditure involved in the scheme. It was suggested that leprous beggars might be sent to a leper colony, diseased and infirm beggars to a hospital and infirmary, child beggars (who should be segregated from adults) to a school and able-bodied beggars to an industrial centre, after being first sorted out at a Receiving Centre.

It may be pointed out that attempts to solve a portion of the problem will not help to solve it at all. The public health portion of the menace will perhaps be relieved if all the beggars suffering from contagious diseases are removed from the streets. Although this is the most urgent relief in order of precedence, the removal of the paralytic, the insane, the invalid and the deaf and dumb is no less important. Unless the children of the professional beggars are removed from their baneful environment, the perpetuation of a successive generation

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA:
HAVE YOU TAKEN THE "SAFETY" MARK?

of beggars will not be prevented. It will thus be seen that all parts of the scheme are more or less inter-linked with each other and that efforts to solve a part of the ploblem, instead of the whole, will be fraught with possibilities of failure.

The total cost of the scheme was estimated to be Rs. 100,000 for capital (construction and equipment) and Rs. 100,000 for annual recurring expenditure (food, clothing and medical charges)—a modest figure considering the magnitude and complexities of the problem. This expenditure is likely to be reduced to a lower figure when the expected charitable endowments are forthcoming. To obtain the necessary funds for adequately financing the scheme, the Calcutta Corporation at one time suggested, to which some of the Chambers of Commerce agreed, the levying of a 12½ per cent. tax on trade licenses and a small charge on application for the sanction of building plans. This proposal is worthy of consideration and may be further explored.

After working out the problems of accommodation and care of vagrants, it was found out that existing legal machinery would not be able to meet the situation and that suitable legislative changes were needed to effectively cope with the evil. With the help of eminent jurists, leaders of Assembly groups and administrators, a Vagrancy Act was, therefore, drafted. The legal proposals mainly related to investing the Police with special powers to arrest and place the beggars before a Magistrate who could compel them to be sent to an appropriate institution; the punishment of vagrants for disobeying rules; the punishment of the employers of child beggars; the repatriation of extra-territorial beggars and the arrest and deportation of persons found to live on the earnings of a beggar or beggars. It was expected that, once the laws were enforced, those making a living out of the beggar's proceeds would give up their habit and that many able-bodied beggars would seek regular employment. It was realised that the law must include the restriction of the immigration of vagrants into the local area from outside, otherwise as soon as one set of beggars was dealt with another would pour into the town, particularly in times of failure of crops or famine. It was also realised that the law should provide for the appointment of a Board of Guardians and for the institution and management of a fund, out of contributions from taxes, private donors, statutory bodies and Government, for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The draft Act has been revised twice by the Rotary Club and thrice by the Calcutta Corporation and I am glad to say that, in its present form as modified by the successive Beggar Problem Sub-Committees of the Calcutta Corporation, is a satisfactory piece of legislation admitting of application within the budgetary capacity of the Calcutta Corporation and the Government. The Calcutta Corporation, I am glad to find, is agreeable to contribute not only half the capital and recurring expenditure of the scheme but also to run a Vagrants Home for 500 beggars in the outskirts of the city, with appropriate contributions from the Government. The Government must, however, agree to run the machinery indicated in the Act and to bear the cost of repatriation of extra-territorial beggars.

The Corporation of Calcutta approves of the scheme proposed in the Vagrancy Act, as amended by its Beggar Problem Sub-Commitee and is prepared to undertake proportionate financial liability with the Government, but it rightly feels that "legislation for setting up proper machinery for dealing with this class of population and for providing stringent measures for the repatriation of at least those who do not belong to the Province must go hand in hand with provision of accommodation." The general consensus of opinion at all the conferences and committees on the subject is that *the Bill should be introduced as a Government measure*.

In order to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking up the Bill at an early date following steps were taken: (1) A deputation waited on His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the then Governor of Bengal, on the 14th January, 1936, when His Excellency complimented the members on the businesslike manner in which the proposals were drafted, wrote a Foreward to the brochure on the subject published by the Rotary Club of Calcutta and assured the deputationists that early steps would be taken in the matter. The Government of Bengal forwarded the scheme to the Corporation of Calcutta in February, 1937. Since then the Calcutta Corporation has formulated definite proposals and has intimated the Government about the necessity of introducing the Bill as a condition precedent to putting the scheme into effect. (2) copies of the above brochure were circulated to all members of the Legislative Assembly. (3) Several joint Conferences of the leaders of Assembly groups, Chambers of Commerce, representatives of the Calcutta Corporation and representatives of the charitable institutions who are prepared to co-operate with the scheme have been held. (4) A sustained Press publicity has been carried out as a result of which there is now a general desire in the community to see the evil removed, and lastly (5) several deputations of representatives of the Rotary Club, Chambers of Commerce and Assembly members have waited on the Hon'ble Ministers concerned, the last being on the 28th August, 1939, apparently without success.

The various charitable institutions such as the Refuge at Bowbazar, the National Infirmary at Manicktola, the Gobra Leper Hospital, the Salvation Army, the Khadem-ul-Ensan Society and the Vagrants' Home proposed to be started by the Calcutta Corporation, under the guidance of the Board of Guardians contemplated in the scheme have all offered to co-operate with the scheme in taking charge of the entire local beggar population in these institutions. It seems, therefore, that no further progress is possible unless the Government introduces the Bill and thereby earns the gratitude of the citizens by removing this civic blot from the premier city in India.

VACCINATION NEVER KILLED A MAN
SMALL-POX HAS KILLED MILLIONS

The All-India character of the evil was pointed out by the 2nd All-India Local Self-Government Conference held at Calcutta on the 29th December, 1939, which emphasized the need for legislation on an All-India basis. It is believed that when Bengal had shown the way, other provinces which are already alive to the necessity of checking the evil, would come forward to co-operate in bringing forward a comprehensive piece of central legislation. This, however, should not deter the Bengal Government in proceeding with the proposed Vagrancy Act, as success is bound to ensue, as has been demonstrated in the case of the Goonda Act and like measures.

We do not anticipate any adverse criticism of the Vagrancy Act from religious bodies. The Pickford Committee, which met twenty one years ago, thought that both Moslem and Hindu religious opinions were generally sympathetic towards the proposed legislation. The Rotary Club of Calcutta has recently tried to ascertain the present position in this matter. From enquiries made, it appears that the religious divines of both communities are prepared to lend their support to the proposed legislation.

Along with these measures, a good deal of *educative work* will have to be undertaken to induce the average citizen to satisfy his generous instincts to relieve the sufferings of the beggars by placing his contributions in the hands of the Committee of Management or Board of Guardians, which undertakes to deliver organised charity on his behalf. If this is done, it is anticipated that the necessary funds for the consolidation and expansion of the co-operative institutions will be forthcoming. The Rotary Club, I venture to suggest, will have to undertake this task of education in co-operation with other organisations even when the law is enacted and the various institutions are established. It may be hoped that with the law in force and a better training of the public mind, there will be a progressive diminution of vagrancy in the community.

The Honorary Secretary of the Rotary Club in his Bulletin for the last week, has described the Rotary Club's efforts, in solving the Beggar Problem in Calcutta as its baby. He thinks that the baby, in the absence of the Vagrancy Bill, is suffering from "infantile paralysis" and that it can only be resuscitated by applying the "iron lung" of legislation. I can tell him that the apparatus is in the hands of Rotarian Nawab Bahadur of Dacca (who holds the appropriate portfolio in the Ministry) and that unless the apparatus is made available the baby may die. May I, therefore, on behalf of the Rotary Club and the citizens of Calcutta, appeal to the Bengal Ministry to pilot the Bill at an early date in the interests of Calcutta's civic life and thereby earn the gratitude of its citizens?*

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL REGISTER

Dr. B. C. Roy's Proposal

The provision of an All India Medical Register was among the proposals referred to by Dr B. C Roy in his presidential address at the meeting of the Medical Council of India on March 21 He said this was one of the three proposals of the Council forwarded to the Government of India, from whom, however, no intimation had been received as to their views

The first of the three proposals was the Council's resolution to discontinue the system of indirect reciprocity, that is to say, reciprocal recognition of medical degrees of other countries through the General Medical Council.

Secondly, the Council recommended to the Government to set up a reciprocity board for the purpose of facilitating reciprocity between India and various countries comprising the British Commonwealth of Nations, as also for the purpose of removing by mutual discussion any difficulties in the way of establishing reciprocity with these countries and maintaining the same once it was established

Thirdly, the Council agreed to recommend to the Government to alter the Act in order to provide for an all-India medical register on which names of all persons who held qualifications mentioned in schedule I to the Act, and of those who were on the provincial medical registers up to a certain date, would be included: and in order to ensure a uniform standard of medical education registrable by the Indian Medical Council, the Council also recommended that the Central Government should ask the provincial Governments either to abolish medical schools for licentiates or raise them to the university standard.

Dr. Roy said that the Burma Government had intimated their decision not to enter into any scheme of reciprocity with India except through the General Medical Council. The executive committee had taken up the matter to ascertain India's constitutional position with regard to this decision.

The Council accepted the resolution of the executive committee regarding the retrospective recognition of the Andhra and Patna medical degrees.

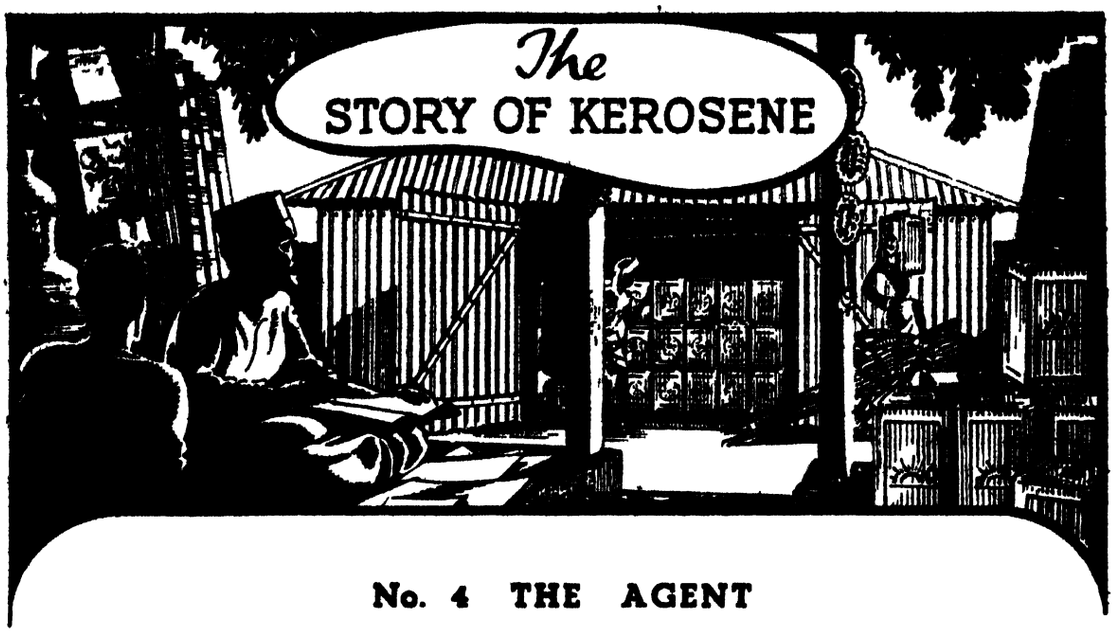
The next meeting of the Council will be held on December 28, 1941, at New Delhi.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending March 29, 1941 :—

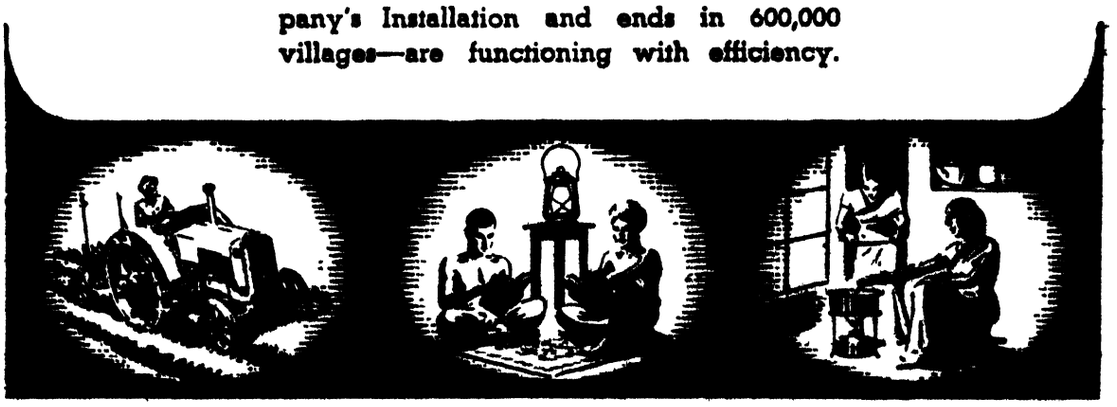
Wards.	Small-pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	11	7
II	13	13
III	20	23
IV	12	10
V	34	35
VI	35	36
VII	15	12
VIII	22	18
IX	44	44
X	3	3
XI	13	11
XII	3	1
XIII	10	6
XIV	21	17
XV	10	10
XVIII	12	11
XIX	23	23
XX	14	14
XXI	4	4
XXII	5	3
XXIII	2	1
XXIV	7	3
XXV ... —	3	3
XXVII	8	4
XXVIII	27	24
XXIX	25	23
XXXII	4	4
Campbell Hospital ...	21	9
Port	1	Nil.
Grand Total	423	368



No. 4 THE AGENT

Probably the most important link in the chain of Kerosene distribution is the Agent. He is responsible for distribution throughout the area that he covers. It is an essential part of his duties to ensure that every dealer in his district is regularly supplied and where necessary he must arrange for hawkers and bottle wallahs. Burmah-Shell Kerosene Agents are merchants of high standing and they are respected throughout India for the valuable part they play in the life of the community.

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HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Special Article

Small-Pox In The United States

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygiea": The Health Magazine

IN those States in which there are laws requiring vaccination of all children before they go to school, small-pox has practically disappeared. In contrast, there continues to be small-pox wherever the laws do not make vaccination compulsory. There are 18 States which have a population of more than 42,000,000 people in which vaccination is compulsory. In these States there are about 280 cases of small-pox every year; that means one case of small-pox for every 200,000 people.

In 14 States each town or local community can decide for itself whether or not there should be compulsory vaccination. In these 14 States there is a population of about 88,000,000 people but they have 1,292 cases of small-pox each year, about seven cases for every 200,000 people.

Finally, there are 22 States in which vaccination is not compulsory in any form. In these States there are 44,000,000 people who have about 6,048 cases of small-pox every year, which makes about 28 cases for every 200,000 people.

Certainly these figures should be sufficient to indicate that vaccination against small-pox does protect and that if there is any single procedure in modern medicine that ought to be compulsory for everyone, it is vaccination against small-pox. The health record of the United States is not a good one as far as regards this one disease. We have with Russia the unenviable distinction of having more small-pox than any other country in the world, unless it be India. Fortunately, there has been a progressive change in the type of small-pox that is seen in the United States, a change from a large proportion of severe cases with a relatively large number of deaths to a greater proportion of mild cases with few deaths.

In the Eastern part of the United States, small-pox seems practically to have vanished because it is in this portion of the United States that the laws have enforced vaccination and given to the people adequate protection. Most of the cases reported in the past ten years have occurred in the North Central and North-Western sections of the country.

A comparison just made of the twenty-year period from 1900—1920 with the period from 1920—1940 indicates a drop from 750,000 cases in the first twenty-year period to 700,000 cases in the second twenty-year period. However, 75 per cent. of the cases which occurred in the period from 1920—1940 occurred during the first ten years. Moreover, the number of deaths dropped from 11,435 in the period from 1900—1920 to 5,337 in the period from 1920—1940. Of these deaths 90 per cent. occurred in the period from 1920-30.

These figures are even further testimony to the usefulness of intensive vaccination against small-pox because the effects of compulsory vaccination will be felt increasingly as more and more States realize the importance of widespread vaccination of all of the people.

368

PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending March 29, 1941

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8, CLIVE STREET

Farming With Sewage

War-Time Work For Food Growing

[By Eric Hardy, F.Z.S.]

THE war-time need to grow more food finds an economical use for sewage in those sewage-farming methods which in recent years had come to be looked upon as "old fashioned." The sewage farms will play an important part in the agricultural policy. In the post-war years the tendency of British agriculture was to neglect corn and arable farming, and turn the land more and more to grass for dairy and poultry farming, in neither of which capacities was the sewage farm at all suited to compete with the ordinary farms. Now that dairy farming and stock-raising has seen a setback to make room for the more urgent expansion of corn growing and the cultivation of roots and greens to replace former imports, the sewage farm can again figure as more than a makeshift adoption. Sprinklers and settling tanks, for all their peace-time advantages are dangerously vulnerable to air damage in a congested, built-up area. Serious consequences might follow immediately upon the destruction of a modern sewage farm by aerial bombs unless sufficient land were available for use as settling and filter pools.

The main war-time value of sewage farming is to produce formerly imported animal foods like oats, and greens, potatoes, and roots for human consumption. Oblivious of any danger of spring and summer drought, and of a great deal of the cost of manure, it is, nevertheless, faced with a greater problem in weed control. Persicaria, or "redweed." chickweed, and mayweed are amongst the crop weeds rapidly increased where sewage is utilised.

Sewage sludge from the sedimentation tanks may be ploughed into agricultural land as a more useful purpose than conveying it out to sea in specially constructed ships to dispose of it. If this sludge is enclosed in jute canvas and compressed into solid cakes, the latter may be transported for manure any distance. There is a shortage of organic manure for both farm and garden, and the reduction in stock necessitated by the war-time corn growing will further aggravate this shortage. No sewage sludge that can be used for manure should therefore be wasted. The clarified liquid from the tanks may also be used, but it lacks much of the value of the sludge.

Even in its simplest, sewage farming may consist of nothing more than allowing crude sewage to run out on to a field, banked around the sides, percolating through into the brooks, and rivers, and later ploughing into the soil the deposits. A large area may thus be worked in rotation, and it should be remembered that owing to the large proportion of vegetable matter in the human diet, sewage of human origin is particularly rich in its

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manurial value. A frequent method of cultivating root crops on sewage farms is to lay out long rows of ridges separated by furrows into which the sewage flows. The seedlings or young greens or roots are first transplanted into the ridges and then, when they are established, the sewage percolates through to their roots. This is very suitable in spring and summer when root crops tend to dry out on certain soils.

Quick-growing green fodder, comfrey, rye grass, peppermint, cabbage, kohl-rabi beet, mangold-wurzels, and carrots are generally amongst the most successful crops for sewage land. But all market-garden produce does well, and if the land is not heavily dosed potatoes and oats, brussels sprouts, caulies, beetroot, and celery will benefit. The nature of the local soil has some effect, but sewage filtering tends to lighten the soil. Where the soil is on the sour side, Kerrs Pink and Great Scott potatoes are generally a good choice, and an early crop can be followed with cabbages. For heavy crops of oats on resting old sewage beds, such varieties as Victory, Goldfinder, and Abundance have been favoured, and on peaty soils, Marvellous.

Disc harrowing in autumn is generally a necessity after lifting crops, in order to destroy weed growths, and then the material is ploughed in for green manure before it runs to seed. Potatoes are a good crop with which to follow a corn crop, or they may follow "seeds" or old grass, but resting land for potatoes should be ploughed deeply in autumn and cross-ploughed if possible in early spring. A policy is to plough lightly the second time and plant the sets in every second or third furrow.

Mangolds require drier and warmer conditions than most crops—hence their popularity in the Midlands and the South—but I have seen them do well on fields under which rubbish has been buried in the modern method of disposing of Corporation rubbish by burial instead of the usual tip. They are suitable for following a corn crop in a district that may be described as warm and sunny.

Celery is a crop especially benefited by sewage manure, if not too liberal, and it should yield well if grown on the ridge cultivation system mentioned with cabbages and greens. In fact, any green crop does extra well where sewage can be applied during the growing period. An extra crop can often be got in over ordinary farming results, and in hot summers there is the benefit of the sun without the shortage of water.

Counteracting the trouble of weed surplus on sewage farms is the fact that land with sewage is considerably more populated than usual with useful birds. Starlings, lapwings, pipits, wagtails, gulls, snipe and redshanks are considerably increased, and they reduce the cutworms and other insects in the soil, as well as the worms. The abundance of weeds should, however, be reduced, as these form secondary host plants for most of the green-fly or aphides (blights), whose winged and wingless stages are spent on two different plant hosts, while some of the flea-beetles and other seedling pests use charlock and other weeds as a wintering or resting plant between crops. "Dirty" land is a danger in sewage farming, and it is dirty land which encourages most insect pests.

The best sewage farm soil is 12 in. to 15 in. of fine, porous soil, with a porous subsoil; sandy, clay, peat, and chalk soils are generally unsuitable for sewage farming. Sewage carrying a large quantity of suspended matter should be twice used, first turned out on to arable land, banked all the way round, and then drained from that on to pasture at a lower level; but the effect on pastures is generally to make the coarser grasses predominate over the finer fescues. In any case, only a fifth of an irrigation farm or a third of a filtration farm should be treated with sewage at any one time, the remainder resting. After carrying sewage, a field should be rested and dressed with lime, and preferably be cropped before sewage is again run into it. The fields will also require a good system of artificial drainage under the soil. Very fine, sandy soils to a greater depth than a couple of feet generally clog. There should be plenty of vegetable manure or "humus"—obtained by ploughing in weeds as green manure—in the sewage farm soil as this encourages the bacteria which complete the putrefaction of the sewage. The amount of sewage a field can carry depends upon the nature of the soil. Clay soils are not very porous in wet weather and they crack in dry, summer weather; peat is too spongy, and chalk not only cracks, but is too soluble in carbon dioxide.

A sandy loam, overlying sand and gravel, used for the filtration method and carrying crops can receive 12,000 gallons of settled sewage per acre, and with little cropping 25,000 gallons. Under-surface irrigation with crops it will take only 7,000 gallons. A heavy soil overlying clay and under surface irrigation with crops will take 5,000 gallons per acre; but a stiff clay soil overlying denser clay under such conditions takes only 3,000 gallons.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED FOR 1941-42

The first general meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Contractors' Association was held at 18-1, Sahitya Parishad Street on the 29th March, 1941, under the Presidentship of Mr Dharani Dhar Koyal.

A set of constitution and rules were framed for the session, and the following office bearers and the members of the Executive Committee were elected :—

President : Mr. K H. Bose. Vice-Presidents :—Mr. Dharani Dhar Koyal, Mr Kanailal Sett, Mr. Ramesh Chandra Roy, Mr. Manindra Nath Bose, Mr. Hrishikesh Mukherjee, Mr. Kalu Datta, Mr. M Sabir Hossain, Mr Dwijendralal Misra. General Secretary :—Mr. Sunil Kumar Banerjee Assistant Secretaries :— Mr Barun Iralal Bose, and Mr. Santosh Chandra Bhattacharjee. Treasurer :—Mr. Manindra Mohan Mitter. Members of the Executive Committee :—Mr. Nagendra Nath Dutt, Mr. Nirendra Kumar Bose, Mr. Gopal Das Sen, Mr. Gopi Mohan Ghosh, Mr. B. Mitter, Mr. Srihari Bose, Mr B. N. Mukherjee, Mr. Birendra Nath Bose, Mr. Ganapati Chatterjee, Mr H N. Roy, Mr Panchu Gopal Chakravartty, Mr. Radha Ranjan Bose, Mr. Santosh Kumar Mitter, Mr. B. K. Biswas and Sk. Ashgar Ali.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

"BASUMATI TELEGRAM"

Mr. Sashi Bhusan Dutt deposited a security of Rs. 1,000 with the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and was declared as the printer and publisher of *Basumati Telegram*, a Bengali daily, on Thursday.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh will edit the paper.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Dr. John B. Grant, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene, will proceed to America on leave very shortly.

Dr. R. B. Lal, Professor of Epidemiology of the Institute, will officiate as Director in the absence of Dr. Grant.

COUNCILLOR IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Councillor Debjiban Banerjee received slight injuries as a result of a collision between his car and a lorry on the Barrackpore Trunk Road on Saturday afternoon. He had been advised complete rest by his attending physicians

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, it is stated, intends to maintain the closest possible touch, during the summer months with those Departments of Government which will not move to Darjeeling. It is understood that part of the official residence will be kept open as His Excellency intends to spend at least a portion of each month in Calcutta.

The summer exodus of the Government of Bengal to Darjeeling extends from the first week of April to the first week of July.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC AT DALHOUSIE SQUARE

One-way traffic in a clock-wise direction will be introduced around Dalhousie Square from April 15.

A note issued by the Commissioner of Police in announcing the new scheme states that owing to the increased volume of traffic in the business area and as new roads are being made to the new Howrah Bridge, all of which radiate from St. Andrews Church, it has been decided to experiment with one-way traffic in a clock-wise direction around Dalhousie Square.

CALCUTTA HEALTH WEEK COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Calcutta Health Week held at 5, Government Place on March 28, Lady Sinha was elected President, and Sir Thomas Elderton, Sir Badridas Goenka, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mr. N. R. Sarker, Khan Bahadur A. Momin and Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, Vice-Presidents for 1941.

It was decided to continue the beneficent work the Committee, chiefly the Cleaner Calcutta section, was doing. Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee undertook to be chairman of this section.

It was also decided to ask various public bodies to send their representatives to the working committee of the Health Week.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

A suggestion that the Bengal Veterinary College should be affiliated to Calcutta University leading to the Degree of B.Sc., (Vet.) was made by Rai Bahadur A. N. Das, presiding at the annual prize distribution of the College.

The Rai Bahadur congratulated Mr. A. D. MacGregor, the Principal of the College, on the remarkable progress the institution has made under his guidance.

Mr. Das expressed satisfaction at the fact that the problem of hostel accommodation had to a certain extent been solved by the Government giving permission to first-year students to reside outside the college premises. He acknowledged the indebtedness of the managing committee to the Government for having sanctioned additional teaching staff and the establishment of a model dairy which, he believed, would have an important effect on the problem of pure milk supply in the city, and concluded by giving some useful advice to the students.

PREMIER ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Education Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, made a short statement on Monday last in the Bengal Council about the action taken by Government on the resolution regarding additional provision of one crore of rupees for the expansion and improvement of primary education in Bengal that was passed by the House on August 30 last.

The Education Minister said: Government are unable to accept the resolution in toto on the ground that there are practical difficulties in the way of accepting it as it stands.

"The problem of primary education is not merely a question of provision of funds but the question of the supply of trained teachers as well. At present there are a little over 80,000 traind teachers only. The existing training schools (including 32 centres) turn out annually a little over 3,000 trained teachers and with the opening of new training centres the number can be raised at best to 6,000 or 7,000 per annum; whereas for the successful solution of the problem of primary education of Bengal, Government require about 1,48,000 trained teachers. Money spent on untrained teachers will be sheer waste.

"The resolution," he went on to say, "has however been partially implemented by Government by agreeing to additional provision of Rs. 35,00,000 recurring for primary education and of over Rs. 18,00,000 non-recurring for the training of teachers for primary schools."

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

PABNA MUNICIPALITY

Out of 9 seats contested by the Pabna Hindu Mahasabha in the Municipal election, six of their candidates have been returned, the official (*Ad-Hoc*) Congress capturing two and one being independent.

ELECTED AGAIN

The Tanjore Municipal Council at a meeting re-elected Mr. K. Natarajan as Chairman of the Municipality. Mr. Natarajan is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.

A. R. P. IN MADRAS

The Government have asked the Madras Corporation to prepare immediately a scheme, in consultation with the Special A. R. P. Officer for the protection of public utility undertakings in the city and also an estimate of its cost.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

Dr. J. A. Collaco was elected Mayor of Bombay on Thursday last in succession to Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee whose term of office expired to day.

The rival candidate Dr. J. Alban D'Souza secured forty-one votes while Dr. Collaco got forty-four votes.

DACCA BUDGET

The Budget Meeting of the Dacca Municipality was held on Thursday last. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Khan Saheb A. H. Ahmed, took the chair.

In view of the communal situation in the town, the meeting tentatively adopted the budget and postponed discussion till conditions in the town are normal.

BERHAMPORE WATER WORKS

Work in connexion with the relaying of the steel mains of the Berhampore Water Works which had been considerably damaged, will be taken in hand shortly in view of a communication from the Government which informed the Berhampore Municipality that arrangements had been made with the Indian Stores Department for supply of the material.

The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 80,000 to the municipality for the work and the balance of the cost, Rs. 56,000, will be met from municipal funds.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR TANGAIL

With a view to founding a maternity hospital, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi has acquired the property of the Australian Baptist Mission at Tangail covering an area of 24 *bighas*. The deed of conveyance was executed on February 27 by the Rev. W. G. Crofts, Secretary of the Field Council of the Mission.

The hospital, which will have all the modern equipments, will be named "The Karimunnesa Maternity Hospital" to perpetuate the memory of Sir Abdul Halim's mother.

The foundation stone will, it is understood, be laid in June. For the present, 18 beds will be provided of which 12 will be free and six paying.

TURNED DOWN

The proposal of the Madras Corporation to levy a special tax on petrol depots and warehouses storing inflammable materials, etc., for raising a fund to enlarge the fire-fighting fleet, has been turned down by the Government.

The Government express the opinion that the Corporation should find from the existing resources the necessary funds for the purpose without the levy of a special tax. They also state that it is the duty of the Corporation to maintain a fire-fighting fleet with up-to-date equipment for the safety of a large and populous city like Madras.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending March 29, 1941 :—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	13	3
2	14	5
3	12	2
4	16	3
5	26	10
6	24	4
7	8	1
8	31	6
9	22	7
10	5	2
11	19	4
12	4	...
13	6	...
14	10	1
15	5	3
18	1	...
19	11	6
20	6	5
21	11	2
22	10	2
23	10	3
24	4	2
25	10	5
27	11	2
28	10	2
29	2	1
30	2	1
31	1	...
32	6	5
Campbell Hospital	27	4
Chittaranjan Hospital	6	4
Carmichael Medical College Hospital	2	2
N. S. Hospital	1	1
S. N. P.	3	...
Port	8	3
Grand Total	357	101

NO KHADI

Khadi supply to the employees of the Madras Corporation is to be discontinued as the result of a resolution adopted by the City Council. In its place mill cloth is to be supplied. The resolution was adopted by 18 votes against 11.

Mr. C. Basudev, the Mayor, has issued a note in this connection saying that "Khadi has been found to be not only uneconomical, but unsuitable

for rough wear and that the Corporation peons and other employees have objected to the compulsory use of this unsuitable cloth."

The City Council also refused to sanction the contribution for teaching Hindi in Corporation schools.

HOWRAH DISTRICT BOARD

The question of delimitation of constituencies and reservation of seats for direct election was discussed at a meeting of the Howrah District Board, Mr. M. N. Roy, the Chairman, presided.

The Chairman said that the Board had recommended to the Local Government to raise the number of seats from 18 to 24, 18 of which would be open to election while the other six members would be nominated. The Board had further submitted a proposal to reserve four seats for Moslems. The Government, while refusing to increase the number of seats to 24, agreed to raise the total to 20, of which 15 would be elective and five nominated.

The Government had desired the Divisional Commissioner at Chinsurah to submit a revised proposal on the basis of 15 elective seats. The Board accepted the Commissioner's recommendations with certain modifications

SERAJGANJ SUPERSEDED

The Government of Bengal has superseded the Commissioners of the Serajganj Municipality, Pabna district, for two years from April 1, 1941.

A Government resolution, published in an Extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* yesterday evening states that the maladministration in the municipality has been under the notice of Government for some years past. After a careful consideration of the situation, the Government have come to the conclusion that the Commissioners of the Serajganj Municipality have shown inability to perform, and have persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed on them.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Serajganj is to exercise and perform, in addition to his own duties all the powers and duties exercised and performed by the Chairman and Commissioners of the Municipality.

SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY

The Budget Estimates for the year 1941-42 of the South Suburban Municipality were presented by Mr. Biren Roy, Chairman, at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners. The incidence of taxation per head of population still remains less than Rs. 31 the lowest figure in the suburb of Calcutta with practically all the amenities *i.e.*, Electric lights, filtered water, gas, bus and Tramways services. The estimated total receipt for the coming year is Rs. 1,82,080 and the expenditure is Rs. 1,70,060 leaving a closing balance, Rs. 12,020 only. The expenditure for Public Instructions has been put at Rs. 18,821 and that of Health and Medical Services at Rs. 16,032. The Municipality hopes that by the next year five more Free Primary Schools will be opened and all the existing 18 Free Primary Schools will have their own premises.

The Maternity Scheme is expected to be started this year as also Anti-Malarial Work in the area adjoining Calcutta boundary on the north-east and on the north-west.

The Public Health Re-Organisation Scheme will be introduced in the Municipal area which provides for the appointment of two Health Officers and four Sanitary Inspectors with equal number of assistants.



SIR NRIPENDRA NATH SIRCAR

INAUGURATING THE ACHARYA PRAFULLA JAYANTI EXHIBITION AT THE CORPORATION COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Grants To Calcutta Hospitals During 1941-42

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—I for one congratulate our City Fathers on the sensible step they took yesterday to restore the above grant to its full dimensions, *viz.*, about Rs. 6,00,000. Most of the important Hospitals of the city.—barring those owned by the Government, are struggling heroically against want of sufficient funds to discharge their primary duties. Institutions of this nature with heavy and fixed obligation cannot carry on, unless they have also fixed and dependable sources of income. Public charities are always fluctuating and inherently incalculable. One of the principal and really dependable sources is the generous contribution made by the Corporation authorities from year to year. A 25 per cent cut as proposed would be disastrous for these institutions.

It has been stated that the restoration would deprive the Corporation of the power to raise loans to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs and would, therefore, interfere with the internal and external drainage scheme. In the first place, the revised Budget as accepted has provided for a surplus of Rs. 411,500 instead of a deficit of Rs. 76,000 shewn in the Chief Executive Officer's Budget. This is an improvement to the extent of Rs. 487,500. Moreover, a cut on salaries of higher officers aggregating Rs. 100,000 has been accepted. The total improvement is, therefore, Rs. 578,500. The restoration reduces this amount by about Rs 140,000. I therefore think the Mayor put it too high when he said that the Budget recently passed *had been torpedoed*. The surplus ought still to be sufficient to provide a legal basis of the whole of the proposed loan of Rs. 37,03,000. The step taken does not in my view affect budgetary rectitude in any way.—Yours truly,

NRIPENDRA K. GUPTA.

7, Lyons Range, Calcutta,
The 31st March, 1941.

Calcutta's Population

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,- The Census Authorities have enumerated 21,20,000 persons as the population of Calcutta in 1941. As the last Census gave a population of 11,96,734 only, the increase is over 85 per cent. This at the first sight looks absurd but in reality this may not be so. The Census figures of 1931, were admittedly incorrect as the Census itself was boycotted by the Hindus who form by far the majority of the population of Calcutta. Ordinarily a census is even at best only 90 per cent. correct. If we take last census figures as 80 per cent. correct and take into account the fact that tens of thousands of people refused to be enumerated, the increase shewn cannot be over 85 per cent. It may be usefully added that in the ten years 1921 to 1931, the increase of population was shewn as 119,470 only, *i.e.*, a little over 10 per cent, which could not be true. In the decade 1931 to 1941 Madras's population has increased by over 40 per cent., Nagpur's by 41 per cent., Bombay's by 29 per cent., The population of Baroda, Bikaner, Indore and Gowalior has increased in the same period by more or less 50 per cent. Even if we make every allowance for communal manipulation (*pace* Mr. Fazlul Huq), the measure of incorrectitude cannot be more than 5 to 6 per cent. Calcutta has grown immensely and hundreds of new factories have been started within the municipal limits. Calcutta's population has indeed gone up by leaps and bounds.

Apart from the normal migration of people from the adjoining districts so many from East and North Bengal, Assam, Bihar, U. P., Orissa, Madras, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar, Sind and Bombay have flocked to the City since the last census that I think it will be no exaggeration to say that the population cannot in any case be less than 20,00,000. I think, therefore, there is no need to decry the figures as wildly incorrect or absurd. Even if we knock off 6 per cent, the total would still be 19,92,800.—Yours truly,

NRIPENDRA K. GUPTA.

7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
The 31st March, 1941.

101

PEOPLE DIED

OF

CHOLERA

during the week ending March 29, 1941

Get Yourself Innoculated

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Second Annual General Meeting

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Co-operative Credit Society Employees' Association was held on Monday, the 31st March, 1941 at the Society Office

Mr. R. R. Roy Chowdhury, President of the Association, took the chair.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the Proceedings of the 1st Annual General Meeting, the Annual Report and Audited Accounts were adopted.

The following members were elected Office bearers for 1941:—

President:—Mr. R Roy Chowdhury Vice-President:—Mr P K. Chattopadhaya. Secretary:—Mr. Satyendra Nath Chakravarty. Treasurer:—Mr. Prokash Kumar Chatterjee Members:—Messrs. Sudhir Ch. Ghosh, Barid Baran Banerjee, S S Bose, B N Dutt and Monmohon Majumder Auditor:—Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Rakshit

The President, Mr. R. Roy Chowdhury, was of opinion that a bigger Association if formed of all the employees serving in the Corporation employees Institutions would be in a better position to render help to the members The house welcomed the suggestion, and Mr Sarat Chandra Ghose was requested to draft a constitution accordingly.

All members were treated to light refreshments.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated

BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Library Association was held at the Central Library, Calcutta University, on March, 23. Kumar Munindradeb Rai Mahasai presiding

The following were elected office-bearers for the current year:—President—Rai Harendranath Chaudhury, M L A; Chairman—Kumar Munindradeb Rai Mahasai; Vice Presidents—Mr W. C Wordsworth, M.L A., Mr. A. N. Basu, Mr Humayun Z. A. Kabir, M.L.C., Kumar Saradindunarain Ray and Mr. Nirmalchandra Ghosh; Secretary—Dr. Niharranjan Ray; Joint Secretary—Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose; Assistant Secretary—Mr Pulinkrishna Chatterjee Treasurer—Dr A. B M. Habibullah; Librarian—Mr. Subodhchandra Mookerjee.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

An account of the activities of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, was given at its Annual Meeting.

In his annual report, the President, Mr. J. H. Burder, said that the year had ended with the biggest profit the Society had made for the last 25 years. The result had been achieved without any neglect in the matter of general upkeep and without any suspension in steady improvements which the Garden Sub-Committee had been working for.

The following Council was elected for the current year. President:—Mr. J. H. Burder; Vice-Presidents:—Mr J. S Graham and Mr. G. C. Law; Members:—The Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, Maharajkumar of Burdwan, Mr. A. P. Benthall, Mr. T. S. Gladstone, Mr. P. Goenka, Mr. W. L. Gordon, Sir Thomas Lamb, Dr. S. C. Law, Mr. C. K. Nicholl, Mr E M. Smythe, Mr. A. N. Wardley and Mr. J. N. Roy.

SOUTH CALCUTTA CIVIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the South Calcutta Civic Welfare Association was held at the Tirthapati Institution in Rashbehari Avenue with Mr. J. K Biswas in the chair.

There was a fair attendance of members who showed keen interest in the proceedings. Though an infant institution, the Association under the able guidance of Rai Bahadur T C. Dutt, I.S.O., and the active co-operation of its members has been able to set up a record of achievements The Association among others tried to improve water supply in the locality, arrange for a urinal in the Deshapriya Park, reduce the overcrowding in the tram cars on the Ballygunge Dalhousie Square section, improve the *bustees*, remove service privies in certain areas and remove brothels from Manoharpukur Lane and the Association was partially successful

One of the primary objects of the Association is to educate the public in civic consciousness and to develop in them the kind of civic sense which contributes to make a full-fledged citizen, always alive to the vital interests of himself and his neighbours.

CORPORATION JAMADARS, PEONS AND WORKERS ASSOCIATION

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the menial employees of the Corporation held recently at Wellington Square under the presidentship of Mr. Ram Krishna Singh

This meeting notes with regret the attitude of the members of the Corporation in turning down the proposal of Mr Madan Mohon Burman providing funds for Dearness Allowance in the Budget for 1941-42 inspite of the fact that Government of Bengal and Government of India (for offices in Calcutta) have passed orders for payment of such allowance on certain terms and conditions.

That a representation to be made to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to consider the deplorable condition of labour staff under the Corporation of Calcutta requesting him to arrange for "Dearness Allowance" at once.

That a copy of the representation be sent to the Mayor, to the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and District Magistrate, 24-Parganas for information and confirmation.

VACCINATION IS A SIMPLE OPERATION WHY SHOULD YOU FEAR IT?

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ATTACHMENT ORDER ON MAHAJATI SADAN PREMISES

Petition For Vacating Rejected

FIRST DAY

Evidence and arguments on the question as to whether premises No. 166, Chittaranjan Avenue (Mahajati Sadan) is public property or the private property of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, were heard by Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, the 29th March, 1941.

The matter arose following a joint petition submitted before the magistrate on behalf of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, secretary, Mahajati Sadan Committee and Mr. N. C. Mitter, secretary, Subhas Congress Fund, praying that the court's orders for attachment and appointment of a receiver in respect of the premises should be vacated and the claim of the petitioners to the property be allowed.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr N. C. Mitter were examined by their Counsel Mr P. C. Bose Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose stated that he had been the secretary of the Mahajati Sadan Committee since last year. He was appointed as such by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who formed the Committee with Mr. P. R. Das, (a former Judge of the Patna High Court), Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra (President, Bengal Legislative Council), Mr Suresh Chandra Majumdar (a landlord), and Mr N C Mitter (secretary of the Subhas Congress Fund).

The foundation stone of the Mahajati Sadan was laid by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, and Mr Subhas Chandra Bose made a declaration in the course of his speech on that occasion that the building would be the house of the nation. So far as witness knew, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had not spent any single farthing towards the construction of the building. The expenditure for the building was borne out of the Subhas Congress Fund and also the fund raised by the Mahajati Sadan Committee.

Cross examined by Rai Bahadur P. G. Mookerjee, Public Prosecutor, witness said that he was also the treasurer of the Mahajati Sadan Committee. As far as he remembered, about Rs. 70,000, has been spent for the construction of the building out of the funds raised from the members of the public.

Mr. P. C. Bose, Counsel for the petitioners submitted that the Mahajati Sadan could not be attached nor could any receiver be appointed with regard to the premises as it was not the personal property of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against whom a proclamation had been issued. The structure had been built out of the public funds and for the benefit of the public and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had no beneficial interest in the property.

In support of his contention, Counsel read the letter of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to the Calcutta Corporation before the lease of the land was granted by the Corporation for the building. In the letter, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had written that the Mahajati Sadan would be built out of the public funds and would be used and utilized for the public in the shape of a hall for public lectures and public meetings and also a public library. In the letter, it was mentioned by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose that after the completion of the building, he would create a trust to carry out the object of the Mahajati Sadan.

On receipt of that letter, Counsel continued, the Corporation passed a resolution at a meeting granting the lease and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose also made a speech at that meeting stating that the building would be to the great benefit of the public if his application for the lease was granted.

So, it was clear, Counsel argued, that the lease was not granted for Mr. Bose's personal cause or personal interest. It was a mere accident that Mr. Bose's name was connected with the Mahajati Sadan. It was also mentioned in the letter of Mr. Bose that he would nominate trustees and a trust would be created to carry out the object of the Mahajati Sadan. During the construction of the building, Mr. Mitter, secretary of the Subhas Congress Fund, took possession of the land and the money of the latter fund and also funds raised by the public had been utilized for the purpose

In these circumstances, Counsel concluded, it could not be said that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had any beneficial interest in the building nor was it his personal property.

The Public Prosecutor argued that so long as the property was not formally conveyed to the trust, it could not be described as public property. So long as the property was not conveyed to a board or a trust, the structure remained the personal property of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose It was immaterial what fund had been utilised for the building of the structure. The property belonged to Mr Bose so long the trust was not created and the property was not conveyed to it by him.

The Magistrate reserved orders till Monday, the 31st March.

SECOND DAY

The Magistrate, passed orders on Monday.

The Magistrate, in course of his order, said that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was undergoing trial in this court under Section 38 (1) (a) and (c) and 38 (b) of the Defence of India Rules. He absconded while the case against him was pending A warrant was issued against him but was returned unexecuted. Action was taken accordingly under Sections 87 and 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and, in pursuance of the orders issued under the latter Section, the leasehold rights and the structure on No. 166, Chittaranjan Avenue was attached as they were reported to be in the name of the absconder.

The joint claim has been put in by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitter asking that the order of attachment should be removed and their claim be allowed Both had given evidence on their own behalf. Mr Sarat Chandra Bose represented himself to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Mahajati Sadan Committee, Mr Nripendra Chandra Mitter stated that he was the Secretary of the Subhas Congress Fund.

It was stated in their claim that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose obtained the lease for 99 years from the Calcutta Corporation of 166, Chittaranjan Avenue for the construction of a hall to be used for holding public lectures and meetings and for the accommodation of a club and library. Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, according to them, was merely a trustee and had no personal interest in the lease It was further stated in the claim that Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitter as Secretary of the Subhas Congress Fund obtained possession of the land and started construction thereon and also made provision for under-ground air-raid shelters. Subsequently, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose formed a Committee styled as Mahajati Sadan Committee to supervise the construction of the building.

It was clear, from the evidence of the two gentlemen as well as from the language of the lease granted by the Corporation of Calcutta, that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had obtained the lease-hold right in his own name for the purpose of constructing a hall for public use. The lease contemplated that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose would erect a building within three years and on its completion he would hand it over to a Board of Trustees.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had stated in his evidence that he was appointed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as Secretary and Treasurer of the Mahajati Sadan. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose also appointed a Committee of five members called the Mahajati Sadan Committee. He was prepared to believe that Subhas Congress Fund Committee and the Mahajati Sadan Committee have between themselves spent Rs. 70,000 for the structure but it did not appear to him that they had any legal status at all in the terms of the lease.

In his opinion, whatever action they had taken so far was for and on behalf of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. It was not a fact that Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitter took possession of the plot as Secretary of the Subhas Congess Fund. The documentary evidence showed that Mr. Mitter took possession for and on behalf of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as his constituted attorney. He guardedly admitted that in his oral evidence.

So the legal position of the Mahajati Sadan Committee and Subhas Congress Fund Committee was that they were agents of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose

It was pointed out that under Section 88 (1) Cr. P. C., an order of attachment could be passed only in regard to the property belonging to the proclaimed person and it was contended that the lease hold right did not belong to the proclaimed persons. If this lease-hold right did not belong to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to whom did it belong then? Did the document support the right or the title of the Mahajati Sadan Committee or Subhas Congress Fund Committee? The Magistrate did not find that it did

The lease-hold right was conferred on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose alone; and so, as there was no valid trust created by him by a registered deed, he continued to be the lessee of 166, Chittaranjan Avenue in the eyes of the law. When he had no contemplation and could not confer any right to the two committees, the Magistrate did not find the claim of their Secretaries to be valid and rejected the petition.

Rai Bahadur Probodh Gopal Mukherjee, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. B. C. Sen (Jr.) Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the crown.

Notice Served on Government

The *United Press* understands that a notice has been served by Mr. R. Majumder, Solicitor, on the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province of Bengal at the instance of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Secretary of the Mahajati Sadan Committee and Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitra, Secretary, "Subhas Congress Fund," in their respective personal capacity also as such respective Secretaries of the said two Committees respectively and on behalf of or for the benefit of the general public and in particular the citizens of Calcutta, that they would institute a suit in the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court asking, among other things, for the following reliefs:—

1. For a declaration that the order for attachment and appointment of Receiver under Section 88 Criminal Procedure Code of the leasehold right in premises No. 166, Chittarenjan Avenue in the town of Calcutta under the lease granted by the Corporation of Calcutta in the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the 20th day of August, 1938, and the structure erected thereon commonly known as "Mahajati Sadan", procured at the instance of S. C. Burman, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, Calcutta, from the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the 12th day of March, 1941, in Case No. C/1875 of 1940, Emperor *vs.* Subhas Chandra Bose of the said Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta was wrongful, illegal and without jurisdiction, and as such it was and is not binding on my clients and the general public and in particular, the citizens of Calcutta;

2. for a further declaration that the said leasehold premises and the structures thereon were not "the property belonging to" the said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose within the meaning of Section 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

3. for a further declaration that the said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was merely a trustee for and on behalf of the plaintiffs and the general public and in particular the other citizens of Calcutta for whose benefit the said lease was obtained by him and in his name;

4. for recovery of Rs. 1,00,000 from the province of Bengal for and by way of damages for such wrongful and illegal attachment and for the appointment of Receiver of the said leasehold premises and the structures thereon;

5 for an injunction restraining the province of Bengal (in the intended action) from taking further steps under the provisions of the said Section 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of the said leasehold premises and structures.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

(Before Mr. Justice McNair)

BIJALI KUMAR BANERJEE *vs.* THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

His Lordship dismissed this suit (reported in the *Statesman* of March 21 last) in which the plaintiff, Bijali Kumar Banerjee, claimed Rs. 10,000 as damages against the defendants, the Corporation of Calcutta, for alleged malicious prosecution by the later

Mr. S. K. Basu and Mr. D P. Chatterjee appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. S B. Sinha and Mr. A. C. Ganguly for the defendants

The prosecution was under section 317 read with section 499 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 before the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta.

Delivering judgment, His Lordship held that there was no evidence of malice on the part of the defendants. The plaintiff had been repeatedly written to and the summons had been served on him as the owner of the premises Nos. 23 A, and 23B, Masjidbari Street, Calcutta, but he had never intimated that he was not one of the owners In the circumstances, the defendants had reasonable and probable cause for prosecuting him as the owner.

Regarding the question of damages, His Lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had incurred any expenses in defending himsef. He was being maintained by his mother who was also prosecuted along with him as a co-owner and she might have arranged and paid for his defence. She was eventually convicted and fined Rs. 10.

The plaintiff failed to appear before the Magistrate on November 14, 1936 which was the first date fixed for the hearing of the case and the warrant was issued. On that very day he came to know of it but took no steps until December 11, 1936, when he was arrested in execution of the warrant.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

Attorneys—Mr. D. N. Ganguli; Mr T. C. [illegible].

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 22nd March, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1252 against 866 and 933 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 690. The general death-rate of the week was 87·1 per mille against 35·0 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd March, 1941, was 1038 against 727 and 802 in the two preceding weeks. There were 41 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There were 493 deaths from small-pox during the week against 237 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 34 and 65 respectively against 24 and 55 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 54·0 per mille per annum.

There were 52 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 51·2.

There were 116 deaths from respiratory diseases against 123 in the previous week.

There were 67 deaths from tuberculosis against 54 in the previous week.

There were 198 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 214 against 139 and 131 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 10 were from cholera, 94 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 11 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 78·2 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 74·6.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths of infants under one year

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 29th March, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1078 against 1252 and 866 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 487. The general death rate of the week was 49·1 per mille against 350 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th March, 1941, was 925 against 1038 and 727 in the two preceding weeks. There were 89 deaths from cholera, against 41 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There were 317 deaths from small-pox during the week against 493 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 36 and 78 respectively against 34 and 65 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 48·1 per mille per annum.

There were 89 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 45·0.

There were 83 deaths from respiratory diseases against 116 in the previous week.

There were 55 deaths from tuberculosis against 67 in the previous week.

There were 151 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 153 against 214 and 139 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 12 were from cholera, 51 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 2 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 55·6 per mille.

There were 11 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 51·9.

There were 21 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths of infants under one year.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The amount of New Life Assurance business written for the above Company last year was 35,764 Policies assuring Rs. 7,46,25,962.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

KIRANSASHI SEBAYATAN X'RAY CLINIC

Under the auspices of the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar the clinic will be formally opened on Saturday, the 5th April, 1941, at its own building at 105/1, Raja Dinendra Street by Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar.

The following physicians have kindly consented to render voluntary services to the institution :—Dr. Sushil K. Basu, M.Sc., M.B., D.T.M., D.P.H., (Radiologist); Dr. Prasanta Kumar Ghosh, M.B., M.R.C.P., T.D.D., (Specialist in T. B.); Dr Subodh Kumar Sen, M.B., D.P.H., (Specialist in T. B.); Dr. Kanai Lal Das, B.Sc. M.B.; Dr. Amiya Kumar Bose, B.Sc., M.B.

QUOTATIONS INVITED

Quotations for the following works are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of the 15th instant :—

1. Repairs to the scour of the Dudbibi sluice.
2. Fixing shutters and other repairs to the Bamunia sluice.
3. Constructing standard cross section pillars along the S. W. Channel from Bantola to Kulti.
4. Strengthening the cross bund on the dredger exit channel at Kulti.

Successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 50 for each contract. Other particulars may be had from the office on any day during office hours.

Corporation of Calcutta, Special Officer's Department
The 3rd April, 1941

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. M. A. Quyyum for the registration of his name in place of his deceased father, Mr. Abu Tayeb Md. Mehdi in respect of Stall No. 113 in Block "D" in the S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
Dated the 3rd April, 1941.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine
				Rs. As.
Suren Kundu ...	4, Bowbazar Street Bazar Stall.	Under Sec. 78-50.	15-11-40	3 0
Satcowri Naskar & other ...	Do. do ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	3 0
Sujat Ali & others ...	16, British Indian St.	Under Sec. 559 (41)	22-11-40	10 0
Robindra Nath Barua ...	9, Bowbazar Street ...	,, 412 ..	30-11-40	10 0
Mithoolal & others ...	84, Bowbazar Street (Bazar Stall).	,, 559 (41)	30-11-40	10 0
Radha Nath Sapati ...	42, Prem Ch. Boral St	,, 390 ...	15-11-40	5 0
Akhil Chandra Ghosh ...	Sealdah Station ...	Exposure ...	15-11-40	8 0
Bhusan Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Milk	22-11-40	10 0
Ganapat Lal & Hiralal ...	68-6, Mirzapur Street	Mustard oil ...	15-11-40	25 0
Montaz Ali ..	Sealdah Station ...	Exposure	29-11-40	5 0
Manik Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Exposure	29-11-40	8 0
Subal Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Milk ...	29-11-40	12 0
Rajab Ali ...	137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market)	Do. ...	29-11-40	20 0
Charubala Dasi, Rajendranath & Panchcouri Ghosh	123-1, Bowbazar Street	Do. ...	22-11-40	10 0
Pannalal Pal & Kesto Chandra Das.	55, Sasi Bhusan De St.	Ghee ...	22-11-40	20 0
Tarak Ghosh ...	137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Market)	Milk ...	15-11-40	16 0
Nandalal Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do ...	15-11-40	10 0
Kasinath anda & Basudeb Tripathi	130-A, Bowbazar St.	Exposure ...	22-11-40	5 0
Bisu Mandol ...	137, Do. ... (Nafar Babu's Market)	Milk ...	15-11-40	15 0
Naren Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	15 0
Bishnupada Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	18 0
Moberick and Emam Buksh Baddy.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22-11-40	10 0

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Mother Binders during 1941-42.

2. Supply of Unani Medicines during 1941-42.

3. Supply of Disinfectants during 1941-42.

4. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 8th April and for 3 and 4 on 18th April, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd April, 1941

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for (1) and (2) below will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 22nd April, 1941, instead of on the 31st March, as previously advertised.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 22nd March, 1941.

Notice to Contractors

EXTENSION OF TIME

The date for receiving tenders for cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during the year 1941-42, has further been extended. The tenders in this connection will be opened by the Second Deputy Executive Officer at 2 p.m. on the 18th April, 1941, instead of on the 27th March, as previously advertised.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th March, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement works" on Friday, the 18th April, 1941, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

1. Repairing and replacing the worn out sashes of doors and windows in Tallah Pumping Station, Ward 30—Rs. 409, dated 8th March, 1941, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 2nd April, 1941.

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on 9th April, 1941, up to 2 p.m. :—

1. Closing up the remaining portion of fencing with angle iron in front of 5/1, Guriahata Road—Rs. 50, dated 2nd April, 1941, (7 days)

2. Construction of lamp hole for House drainage connection of 6, Maijuddin Jamader Khan Road—Rs 74, dated 2nd April, 1941), (7 days)

3. Closing openings at 2/1, Uriapara Lane—Rs. 136, dated 2nd April, 1941, (7 days).

4. Supplying and fixing a notice board at Eastern park (Park Circus)—Rs 20, dated 2nd April, 1941, (7 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 2nd April, 1941.

Carriage and Horse Tax Etc.

1st Half-Year, 1941-42.

Owners and persons in charge of carriages, jinrickshaws, racehorses, horses, ponies or mules, are hereby informed that Section 167 (1) and (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, requires that a statement showing the number of vehicles and animals owned or kept in their charge, together with the tax payable, should be forwarded to the Municipal Office before the 1st May, 1941. Printed forms of such return may be obtained on application to the License Officer at the Central Municipal Office. It is further notified that failure to forward such return entails liability to prosecution and to a fine of Rs. 20 Persons, who, for the sake of convenience, prefer to make payments of taxes on the spot, may pay such amount as may be due, to the Inspector, when he calls; he is authorised to receive money and grant license then and there. Claims for remission of tax on carriages on the ground that they were not used, will not be entertained after the 30th June, 1941

Registration of Carts.

The half-yearly registration of carts under Section 185 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the current half-year begins on the 1st April, 1941. Owners of carts, including hand-carts, which are not used for the conveyance of human beings, should get them registered without delay The fee payable for registration of every cart shall be Rs. 4. An additional charge of one rupee shall also be payable in each case for the number-plate to be affixed to the cart

Cart Drivers' Ticket

Under Section 187 of the Act, drivers of carts are required to carry (exposed to view) a ticket granted by the Corporation bearing the registration number as driver

Tax on Dogs

Under Section 173 of the Act, a tax at five rupees per annum is payable for every dog kept in Calcutta and the owner or person in charge is required to forward to the Municipal Office before the first day of May a list of dogs owned by him or in his charge and at the same time pay to the Corporation the tax payable in respect of every such dog. On payment of the fee, a license will be issued for the current year and a number ticket will be provided to be kept attached to the collar or otherwise suspended from the neck of the dog. Any dog which has no number ticket so attached or so suspended runs the risk of being seized or destroyed

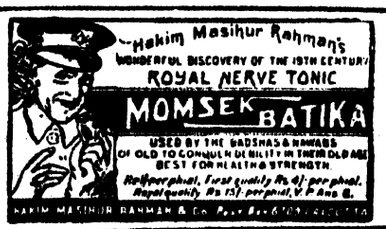
BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.
The 22nd March, 1941.

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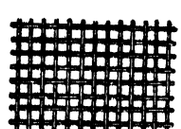
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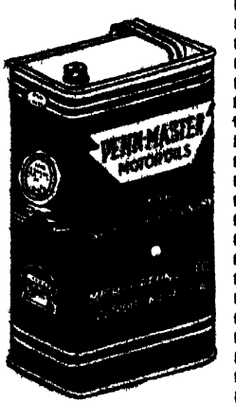
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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naburu, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.
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(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
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Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.
General Banking Business Transacted.
W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)
ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED
Head Office: DINAJPORE
Branches: CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA
5 & 6, Hare Street
Phone:Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Branch:—Narainganga.
Bara Bazar Branch Will Be Opened Shortly.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.
Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.
D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LAXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Clearinghee Road, Calcutta
CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Telephone: Park 1158 A. N. SEN, Secretary.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2260 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:—
Rate of Interestion Deposits.
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „
No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches—HOWRAH, SALKIA, DELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SRIRAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches:—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE

STRENGTH SECURITY
BANK OF COMMERCE Ld.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AND BRANCHES

Grams: "Citadel" Phone: Cal. 6967
THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, Madan Street, Calcutta
CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

ESTD. 1920. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone: Cal. 2078.
2, *CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.*
Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Sardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2126
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares,
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, BANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD 1928.
Head Office:—CHITTAGONG.
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, *Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.*

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches:—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities:—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

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THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
Head Office—SYLHET
Branches:—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg Director:—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

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PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1936
Head Office:—PURI
Calcutta Office:—2, Dalhousie Square
Phone: Cal. 2718
Branches:—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

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Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2651
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch:—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are special facilities to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phone: Cal. 3486
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

BNDS
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney.		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,,	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef sweet-bread per doz.	1 0 0	2 4 0		
Heart, each	0 4 0	0 8 0		
Oxtails, each	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each	0 4 0	0 12.0		
Skirts, each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,,	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,,	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer				
Hind-quarter ,,				
Saddle	0 14 0			
Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb				

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Leg ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0		
Liver ,,	0 2 0	0 5 0		
Brain ,,	0 1 3	0 2 0		
Tongue ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,,	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 11 0	0 12 0		


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AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,,	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,,	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Country ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		0 6 0
Vasses Spout per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric	0 5 0	0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ..		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ..		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nainitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 3 to 4	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 3 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Monghyr)		
Do. (Country) ...		
Looket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Musk melon „ (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Py-s (Bombay) „ ...	4 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kisen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ ...		
Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling 16—20...	1 0 0	
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ..	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar .		
Do. Multan ..		3 0 0
Do. Fried ..	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „		
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritsagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ..		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
„ Kandahar	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ..		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatel loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goaland „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukhabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Questta —		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —		
Walnut per lb. —	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
33 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, Superintendent.

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Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ..		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suiee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. .		
Do. per seer ..		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md ..		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	6 12 0	7 4 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ..	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer .	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer .	0 3 6	0 4 0
Golab Soru Rice		
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Victoria ,, ,, —		
Do. ,, Bulk ...		
Elephant ,, Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	2 15 6	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
Rising Sun per 4 I. G. tin	3 10 3	
Do. do. small tin		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk	2 15 6	
Swan per 4 I. G. tin ...		
Do. per 4 I. G. Bulk ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	3 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 8 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 8 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0	Price per tin.
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6	
Gem Iced	0 12 6	1 6 0	
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0	
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0	
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0	
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0	
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 12 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Sow & Gate Milk Food ...	3 12 0	5 5 0
Sow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin — ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb. — ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Selesor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ..	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	2 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin — —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 13 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.			
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. I	0 12 0	Do.			

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 7 6
Ladies finger per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Dini per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 6	
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "		1 8 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	1 0 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer		0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab	0 2 0	
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "		0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 10 0	
Do. Singapore "		
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeda per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 6—10	1 0 0	
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Himambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Jahanpore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling 20—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25 to 50	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 4 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20		
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Shelled "	0 4 0	
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee "	2 0 0	
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 0 0
Chamramani	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java "	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 6	
Flour "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund		5 4 0
Til Oil "		23 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	4 12 0	5 12 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari	0 1 9	0 2 0
Mosoor (split) "		
Do. (Khari) "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mator "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. "	0 1 9	0 2 3
Biuli	0 2 3	0 2 6
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.		
Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pekoe Dust	1 8 0	1 8 0
	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin		3 4 0
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand "		3 12 0
" " Bulk		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin		3 1 0
Soft Coke per mde.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.			**BREAD.**			**MEAT.**		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 13 0	Sponge 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Mutton ...		0 12 0
Benkteelai (Mazja) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Goat ...		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0		Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0			
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0				**EGGS.**		
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0	**BUTTER.**					
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0		Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Dudkhani ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Bombay pc: lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0	,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 2 0	5 4 0	Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0				
Dudkhaima ...			Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0		**CONFECTIONERY.**		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0	Milk ...		0 4 0			
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0	Cows' Head ...	0 5 0		Lipton's Tea—		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0		Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0	Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Do. (Atap) ...			Milk Maid ...	0 11 0		Cocoa Horaby ...		
Rupsai ...	5 4 0	5 12 0	**OIL.**			Coffee Polson's lb. ...	0 8 6	1 1 0
			Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Condensed Milk ...		
DAL.			Cocoanut Do. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0			
						BISCUITS.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0		**FRUITS.**					
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6	Mangoes 20 to 32 ...			Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Apples 16 ...	1 0 0		H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Household per tin ...		
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6	Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0		Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0			
Mooser Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0	**CIGARETTES, ETC.**		
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Dates Arab ...	0 4 0	0 5 0			
Matter Dal ...		0 2 0	Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
			Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 3
GHEE.			**VEGETABLES.**			Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
			New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0		New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Ranchi ...			Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3	Quaker's Oats ...	—	0 10 6
Darbhanga ...			Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6	Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Bree (Mark) ...		1 10 0	Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	Jam		0 5 6
Khurja ...		1 6 0	Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly	0 8 0	
Bhadwa ...		1 11 0	Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Lokhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Quickwhite (White) ...	0 14 0	
"Debia Dobee" per seer		1 8 0	Onion ...	0 1 0	0 1 6			
			Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	**KEROSENE OIL.**		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			**FISH.**					
			Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6	Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6	Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. (Bata) ...			Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9	Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Rising Sun ...	—	
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6	Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0	Do. per bottle ...	—	
Do. B	0 2 6		Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Gur	0 2 6		Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.
			Milk 1	0 3 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktooisi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 3 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Gopaul	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khesari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mesoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Patna	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Tessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 0
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amritanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.	W. B. 3	1 0 0	Mudi.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 747)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ..	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ..	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ..	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ..	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) -		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ..		0 5 0
Almond ,, ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ..	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ..	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 14 0	
Do. Sree .	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ..		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar ,, ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer .	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer .	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, .	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	
Kalai —	0 2 6	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ..	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 ,,	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10 Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 each 0 5 0 ,,	Potato. Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, Superintendent.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,
,, ½164-⅞166	,, 0-12 ,,	
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,	
,, ½166-¼169	,, 0-18 ,,	Dry fruits
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,	
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,	
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month	
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,	
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,	
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,	
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,	
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,	
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,	
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shops.
F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shops
,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 37, 38	,, 1-3 ,,	
,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
G.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef 30	1 8 0	Beef.
„ 38	0 8 0	Skirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 18	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
„ 29-1	1 12 0 „ per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35—36 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 130 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17 & 18	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry—Hen Coops „ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASEM, Business Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bilong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Naimital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi)		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 13 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosberry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbusa ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per score		
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh pe. lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 13 0	0 13 6
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 7 0	0 7 6
Sugar	0 4 3	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	
Kharl Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,		0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary		
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 1 0 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 35—36	,, 0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—88	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 8 0	

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

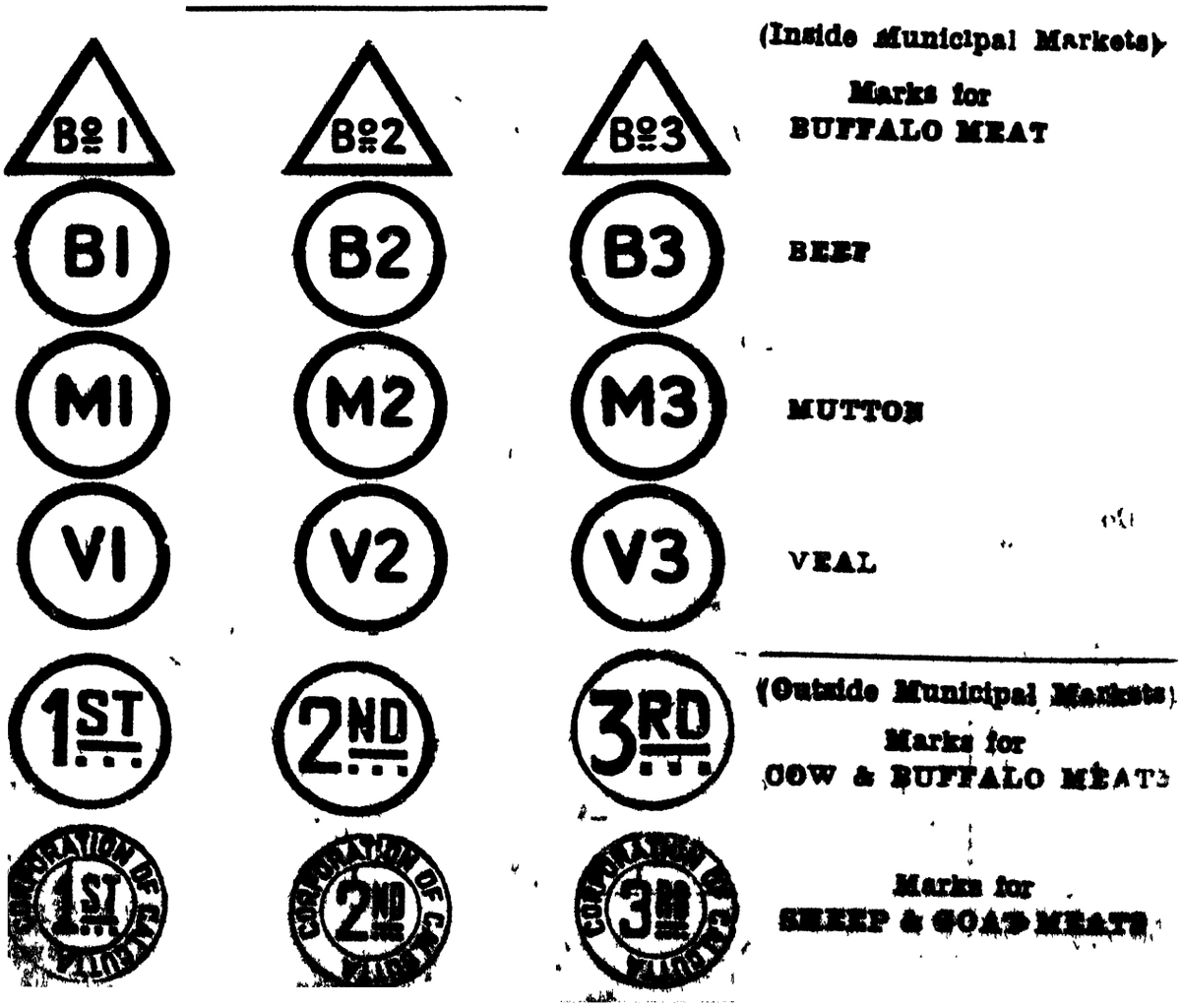
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH		
Pona per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ..	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangan ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ..	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ..	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ..		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ..	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs ,, ..	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ..	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ..	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ..	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ..	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ..		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ..		
,, (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra) ..		
Pulbul ,, ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ..	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ..	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ..		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ..	1 0 0	
Bael each ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ..	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ..	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ..	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ..	0 4 6	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ..	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ..	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ..	1 2 0	
Madras ,, ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ..	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ..	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ..		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee ,, ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ..	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta ..	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE		
Patna per seer ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ..	6 8 0	7 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ..	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ..	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ..	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ..	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ..	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ..	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ..	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor ,, ..	0 2 3	
Bhanga ,, ,, ..	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree ,, ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kalai ,, ..	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, ..	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ,, (Sona) ,, ..	0 3 0	
	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ..	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ..		0 1 4
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ..	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ..	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ..	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ..	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ..	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ..	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

THE MAYOR AND THE CITY

WE print on a subsequent page the full and authorised text of the address on "Our City," which the Mayor, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, delivered before the Rotary Club on Tuesday last. It was a vigorous and outspoken speech, which did not mince matters and was intended to shake us thoroughly out of our complacency. Perhaps, the shades in it were laid a little too thick. For instance, one can hardly say to-day that in sanitation and general cleanliness, Calcutta stands in 1941 where it stood in 1881 or 1884. Having been born and brought up in Calcutta, and seen with our own eyes the yearly improvements in our civic services, we are in a position to testify that the City has not stood still. But a little blindness to the brighter side of things is not unnatural in all keen reformers, and it has to be admitted that if Calcutta has not stagnated, it has not made enough progress either. Much could have been done that has not been done, and our city still falls short of the standard by which cities and civic administration are judged in the modern world.

It is, however, not necessary to particularize over them. The Mayor lays his hand on the most serious of them when he refers, among other things, to the smoke nuisance, the litter and the refuse in the streets, the *bustees*, the beggars and the Brahmini bulls. It is on these that the attention and the efforts of any reformer must be turned. Every sensible citizen with civic pride will, we are sure, agree that the sooner these are done away with the better for the city.

Mr. Siddiqi treads more controversial ground when he seeks the causes of the unsatisfactory progress and discusses the administration of the city. His complaint against the apathy of the citizens in respect of filth and foulness and, we would add, noise, will be echoed by everybody with eyes, ears and nose, and it is really incredible to find how much of all this the average citizen is able to put up with. This apathy, it must be admitted, is the root cause of the lingering ugliness and unpleasantness of Calcutta, and they can never be removed until the citizens themselves become normally

sensitive. But, perhaps, the Mayor's remarks on "majority intoxication" and corruption will give rise to some dissent. For ourselves we are relieved to find that the Mayor does not urge on us the impossible counsel of keeping civics and politics apart, but, on the contrary, regards the mixing up of the two as almost unavoidable. He is right, however, in thinking that the incursion of politics into civic affairs may be of the right as well as the wrong sort. As we see it, a political party might have a civic programme as it has a larger political, economic and social programme, with a common thread between the two. When a political party seeks to give effect to its civic programme through the attainment of civic power, there can be nothing wrong in itself in a political party getting hold of a civic body to work its programme out. It is only when civic power is sought for *non*-civic extraneous purposes that politics becomes an intruder in civic affairs. Mr. Siddiqi is of opinion that the second kind of political influence has been at work among us, but he sets it down to the fact that the representatives of the people were driven to use the civic bodies for the ventilation of their political views on account of the fact that the old Legislative Councils, packed with official majorities, did not offer adequate scope to the representatives of the people to ventilate their views and influence the policy of the Government. This has certainly worked in favour of 'politicalizing' the municipal bodies.

On graft or '*ghoos*' too, the Mayor gives a balanced verdict. He does not lay the blame entirely on those connected with the Corporation but takes the citizens and the rate-payers as much to task as he does the others. He thus shows himself to be conscious of the wider social background of the corruption, though he thinks well enough of the common citizen to feel that "it is the few clever ones, and men of money and influence, a minority belonging to the vote-catching variety that bring our city into opprobrium." This is certainly both fair and true, but the pity of the matter is that the common citizen is so embittered and spoilt by the example of his "betters" that he shows a disconcerting readiness to follow in their footsteps as soon as he gets the means of doing so.

We agree whole-heartedly with what the Mayor says on the finances of the Corporation and the inconsiderate treatment that it receives from the Government. He supports the idea of a municipal bank, which has been discussed in the pages of the *Municipal Gazette* over and over again. The experiment is certainly overdue.

The principal point over which we feel compelled to differ from the Mayor is his remark that the Chief Executive Officer should be a member of the I. C. S. and *preferably a European*, which, incidentally, was made not in the body of the address but in reply to questions put to him in the course of discussion. But we presume Mr. Siddiqi expressed his considered opinion. But why, may we ask him, a member of the *Indian Civil Service* and preferably *a European*? He suggests this, we believe, as a means of avoiding interference with the Chief Executive Officer from Aldermen and Councillors. But is not the remedy likely to prove worse than the malady itself? A member of the Indian Civil Service—secure in the feeling about the continuance of his prospects and emoluments—and a European—more or less disdainful of the Indian Councillors and Aldermen—will, perhaps, be less amenable to pressure from them than a Chief Executive Officer dependant on the good opinion of these Councillors and Aldermen. He may also be equally amenable to certain other extraneous influences and considerations. This is but one-half of the matter. Even at its best, such an arrangement will introduce divided responsibility and power in the Corporation—a form of dyarchy in fact, which is bound to create serious practical difficulties and perhaps even deadlocks.

Nor is there any *prima facie* reason to assume that a member of the I. C. S. and a European will prove to be more efficient or considerate of the city's welfare than an Indian. The Calcutta Corporation was long in the hands of I. C. S. Chairmen and European Chairmen, I. C. S. Deputy Chairmen and European Deputy Chairmen, European Chief Engineers and European Health Officers, European Water Works Engineers and European Lighting Superintendents, but can any one say that civic administration was better in those days than they are to-day? Certainly, Calcutta *as a whole* was neither cleaner nor better attended to. Those European Chairmen and officers showed invariably a fatal lack of imagination and an almost total disregard of Indian interests in this Indian city. It was enough for them if Chowringhee and Camac Street, Wood Street or Theatre Road, *viz.* the area south of Park Street, were properly attended to in respect of civic amenities. It is only the Indianization of the Calcutta Corporation which has removed the discriminating treatment of the different parts of Calcutta, and nothing but Indian guidance, Indian control and Indian administration can guarantee the continuation of the policy.

The fact of the matter is Calcutta awaits an expert as the head of its civic administration. It is not an amateur's job. In Western countries, men are specially trained for the purpose, and given opportunities for acquiring practical experience at home and abroad. Calcutta has done nothing of the kind. If it had brought into being a properly-trained and competent *Civic Civil Service* (not the I. C. S.), the problem of selecting and appointing the Chief Executive Officer would have been easily solved. It would have been enough to select that member of the Civic Civil Service who had the greatest experience, had shown the greatest energy, and was reckoned as the most efficient. Unfortunately for the Corporation, no such Service exists, and the search for the ideal Chief Executive Officer has of necessity to be made in places where he is least likely to be found!

JERUSALEM MUNICIPAL RATES RAISED

A 25 per cent. increase in rates has been decided on by the Jerusalem Municipal Council.

The increase is due to a general desire in Palestine to ease the burden on British tax-payers who contribute grants towards the expenses of the Palestine municipalities.

The drastic provisions of the British Budget have greatly impressed all quarters in Palestine, and the high rate was announced subsequent to the publication of the Budget figures

"OUR CITY"

The Mayor's Address At The Rotary Club

WE reproduce below the speech delivered by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, at the weekly luncheon of the Calcutta Rotary Club, at the Great Eastern Hotel, on Tuesday, the 15th March 1941:—

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Mr. Siddiqi said:

I am grateful to the members of the Rotary Club for affording me the opportunity of speaking to them to-day on *OUR CITY*—Calcutta, the second city of the British Empire, the City of Palaces, with its glorious *Maidan*, having busy Hooghly on one side and beautiful Chowringhee on the other. There is, however, a Calcutta, little known to the visitor or the luckier residents of the city. This Calcutta is the city of slums and *bustees*, the city with the largest floating population living on its footpaths and highways, the city with its walls embellished with cowdung-cakes, the city of dangerous dustbins, the food supply stores of crows, cats, dogs and even human beings but *par excellence* the city of Brahmini Bulls and their consorts in thousands. With its beauty-spots let us also look at its plague-spots, for then alone shall we be able to form a correct estimate of the colossal amount of work we have yet to put in to make Our City worthy of its great name and prestige.

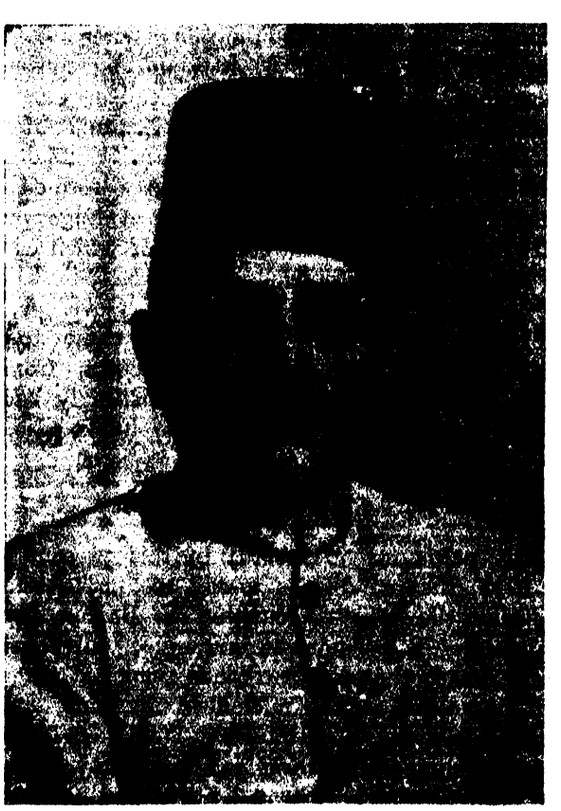
Old History

Our City is managed by a Corporation consisting of a Mayor, 5 Aldermen and 92 Councillors. This body has come to us through a variegated and not uninteresting process of evolution. It began with a factor of the East India Company designated the *Zemindar* and, later on, the *Collector* of Calcutta. Then came a Mayor, nine Aldermen and a Mayor's Court, who gave place to a body of Justices of the Peace. Salaried Commissioners, with a Chairman getting Rs. 10,000 a year, was the next change over to be followed by an unwieldy body of 120 Justices of the Peace.

Notwithstanding these successive changes from the Collector's despotism to autonomy, and from autonomy to bureaucracy, and then back to autonomy, nothing seems to have worked satisfactorily, as the historian says: "Civic concessions and privileges were not wrung from the hands of those in power but municipal autonomy was constantly thrust upon an indolent and careless public." The critic will observe that no effort, administrative or legislative, was spared to tackle the problem of Our City but without success: it seems to elude us at every step and at every turn.

Curses All Round

Is there a curse dogging the footsteps of Our City towards betterment? The medical man curses the moisture and humidity of the place. These, he says, breed plagues and pestilences. The Public Health expert curses the drains, ditches, open canals and stagnant pools of water. These, he declares, are responsible for all our ailments. The engineer and the town-planning expert curses the muddy sub-soil and the billiard-table surface which upset all the rules of drainage and outflow. The citizens curse the Mayor, the Aldermen and the Councillors who, they say, are a bunch of the most unmitigated self-seekers and *badmashes*. They enter the Corporation to fill their pockets, build three and four-storeyed houses out of nothing and leave the city to go to the dogs. The permanent officials of the Corporation are declared to be inefficient, incompetent and venal. The slogan is "Corporation means Corruption." In the eyes of the public the two words have come to mean one and the same thing. And thus the giant wheel of curses and condemnations goes turning and turning along as if in perpetual motion.



ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI
Mayor of Calcutta

Whatever views one may hold, I expect, we are all agreed that Our City carries the palm in dirt, filth and insanitation. And this is a story as old as the city itself.

In 1780

A traveller by name Mackintosh, writing in 1780, says:—"It is the truth that from the western extremity of California to the eastern

coast of Japan, there is not a spot where judgment, taste, decency and convenience are so grossly insulted as in that scattered and confused chaos of houses, sheds, streets, lanes, alleys, windings, gulleys, sinks and tanks, which jumbled into an undistinguished mass of filth and corruption, equally offensive to human sense and health, compose the capital of the English Company's government in India. The very small portion of cleanliness it enjoys is owing to the familiar intercourse of hungry jackals by night and ravenous vultures, kites and crows by day. In like manner it is indebted to the smoke raised on public streets in temporary huts and sheds for any respite it enjoys from mosquitoes, the natural productions of stagnated and putrid waters."

Grandpre's wail, ten years later in 1790, of public drains "regarded as the natural receptacles for all refuse and filth," carcasses "left to rot and putrefy in streets" and jackals preying on a human corpse near his gate, makes sickening reading.

Seventy years later the Commission reported that, in 1858, Calcutta was "what it was half-a-century ago."

In 1884

The Sanitary Commission in its Minute, dated the 5th March, 1884, stated that "if a plain unvarnished description of the streets of Calcutta, bordered by their horrible open drains, in which almost all the filth of the city stagnates and putrefies" were published, it would be considered incredible. The Commission called our city "a scandal and a disgrace . . . . . and literally unfit for habitation of civilized man." The most important streets and thoroughfares formed "to all intents and purposes a series of huge public latrines, the abominable condition of which cannot be adequately described."

In 1881, the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie "reluctantly came to the conclusion that the state of Calcutta from a sanitary point of view was so appallingly bad as to call for the early and effective intervention of the Government."

"No Better" To-Day

It pains me to record, in this present year of 1941, that conditions to-day are no better. A peep into the area surrounding the *Maidan*, beyond a depth of half-a-mile to one mile, will convince the onlooker that Our City has remained stagnant and in a state of indolence not only during century between Mackintosh and Mackenzie (1780—1880), but also during the first forty years of the 20th century, when the world and even some cities in India have taken great strides forward in municipal cleanliness and sanitation.

With our abominable *bustees* and labour housing conditions; primitive methods of the collection of refuse and its transportation; an incomplete and defective system of drainage; an open channel several miles long, with its tributaries, carrying the night soil of the city to water courses in the trellised delta of the Sunderbans, likely to be silted up any day, we may arrogate to ourselves the privilege and distinction of being the citizens of the second city of the British Empire but the fact remains that ours is, indeed, a very third-rate city.

The Many Problems

Notwithstanding the millions of gallons of filtered water pumped daily there is a general complaint of insufficiency from every quarter of the city. Many *bustees* do not get enough drinking water in these days of heat and thirst. The water of the Hooghly is considered by experts to be contaminated, unhealthy and insanitary and yet we sprinkle millions of gallons of this same water on the streets and permit thousands of our fellow-citizens to make use of it. Cows and ferocious bulls have become as much a nuisance on public thoroughfares and in residential quarters as beggars and mendicants suffering from loathsome diseases. Public eating houses where thousands take their daily food defy every rule of hygiene and sanitation.

The children of our city go to schools situated in houses where many would hesitate to keep their animals. Private Markets, still permitted to exist in our city, from where your servants purchase your daily requirements, often carried in refuse carts returning empty from the dumping areas, are intolerably filthy. These remarks apply to some Corporation Markets also. Hospitals, infirmaries and other centres of medical relief are so disorganized and over-worked that thousands remain unattended. Ours is still a city in which preventable diseases like cholera, typhoid and small-pox take their annual toll.

The problem of Calcutta has to be viewed and studied on the background of Bengal, in which conditions are still primitive and archaic. It is a country of stagnant pools and insanitary tanks. Government has done very little to introduce improvements and it must be admitted that the people have not been responsive to the introduction of better methods of sanitation and housing.

Man's indifference may be a handicap but Nature's hand in increasing our difficulties is indeed a calamity. The swamp of the Salt Lakes to the East of the city is a permanent menace. There are over a dozen municipalities on the periphery of our city. Financially they are not very prosperous. Any measures we may adopt within Corporation limits are liable to be nullified as disease-carrying germs have the nasty habit of crossing the border unawares and surreptitiously.

Enemies Of Our City

Smoke is another enemy of our city. The Corporation has no power to check this nuisance. Diseases of the lung are on the increase. Tuberculosis Hospitals cannot cope with the ravages of the disease unless smoke and other contributory causes are checked effectively at the root.

Sandbanks have formed at the water-heads of the Hooghly. The volume of water running down the stream is reported to be decreasing. Saline water has reached the area near our pumping station at Palta and, on occasions, we have been compelled to stop pumping. The river itself is silting up. Dredging alone will not help us. Calcutta, the premier city of India, may become, as a Corporation official put it to me, another Pataliputra.

These are problems which cannot be handled by the Corporation alone. The Government of Bengal and the Government of India must wake up and help our city to face the dangers which are menacing it on all sides. Municipal areas on

the periphery send us malarial mosquitoes but there is another and a much more serious danger lurking in our canals and ditches. A special variety of mosquitoes which breed in our boats is capable of carrying the germs of that deadly and devastating disease—YELLOW FEVER. The Corporation, the Port Commissioners and the Railway Companies are alive to the danger and have joined hands to fight it. The Calcutta Improvement Trust, which we subsidise to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs every year, is doing its best to remove congestion, clear up unhealthy spots and open up new areas for residential purposes.

SCHEMES OF PUBLIC WEAL

Lest my hearers carry any incorrect impression of the activities of the Corporation, let me hasten to inform them that there is hardly any scheme of public weal which we have not taken in hand. Our total income is about Rs. 2½ crores and we spend about as much every year. On Primary Education we spend Rs. 15 lakhs annually and an equal amount on Medical Relief. On Roads we spend Rs. 18½ lakhs; on Water Supply Rs. 19½ lakhs; Fire Brigade Rs. 3½ lakhs and Mosquito Control Rs. 1½ lakhs. Over and above these and other items of annual expenditure the Corporation has borrowed over Rs. 8 crores, mainly to finance its gigantic water works and drainage schemes. These are figures of which any municipal organization may be justly proud. And yet the returns do not appear to be commensurate with the amount of time, energy and money devoted to the service of OUR CITY.

Nothing seems to avail. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the author of the Act, under which the Corporation functions to-day, found the machinery he had devised clog almost at the start. He had failed to harness the new and vigorous energy the nation was then generating. New men took the direction of affairs and worked Banerjea's plan to their plan. In actual practice, over a period of 18 years, the Act has been found to be unworkable and defective.

CIVICS AND POLITICS

It is difficult to keep civics and politics apart. Countries with longer experience, with a more homogeneous people and with more favourable conditions, have not been able to do so. Where the rulers and the ruled belong to two separate categories, as in India, a wholesale transplantation of foreign institutions with their distinctive laws, rules and regulations without paying heed to local conditions or studying the ingrained habits of the people, is bound to produce incongruities and lead to disappointments.

Another reason and, in my view, an equally, important one, which retarded the development of a proper Civic Sense and pushed Local Self-Government forcibly into the sphere of politics, was the fact that the old Legislative Councils, packed with official majorities, did not give sufficient scope to the representatives of the people to ventilate their views and influence the policies of the Government. They had, therefore, to take recourse to any other alternatives they could find to make themselves heard. Corporations and Municipal Boards were ready at hand and easy of access. It is not difficult to understand that popular organizations would capture these bodies and run them on lines most suited to their notions and ideas. That is what happened to Calcutta. No sooner was the Act of 1923 passed and put into operation than the Swarajist Section of the Indian National Congress took possession of it. The history of the Corporation since then has been a repercussion of the vicissitudes of that group.

"INTOXICATION OF ABSOLUTE MAJORITIES"

It started well but the intoxication of absolute majorities on the one hand and the absence of an effective opposition on the other led to degeneration. So long as there was a powerful personality at the top, fissiparous tendencies remained under control. With its disappearance the solidarity broke to pieces, factions raised their heads and demoralization set in. Had there been a better balancing between civics and politics the evil, in all probability, could have been averted or at least postponed indefinitely.

I admit that corruption, inefficiency and intrigue exist in all the departments of the Corporation, in its Committees and even in its Council. I admit that graft—or to use its local equivalent—*ghoos*, is writ large across our civic administration but I do not admit that its scope is restricted to the four walls of the Corporation. These baneful influences are wider in their incidence. They envelop the whole of our city. *Ghoos*, like mercy, is twice blest. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. Actual money may or may not change hands but where my daily bread depends on a vote in Committee or Council, accommodation, rather than the rule of law or its penalty, becomes a more potent factor.

CORRUPTION

It will not be right to absolve the citizens and the rate-payers of their responsibility and share in the corruption which has brought our City to such a low pass. It is this action and re-action, this inter-relationship between the adminstration and the citizens and their elected representatives, that have been the bane of our civic life, the root cause of all the trouble. If rates and taxes are paid and collected as they should be, it is not impossible to imagine an annual income for the Corporation in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3 crores. Little drops of mercies become mighty oceans of leakage amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of rupees. The universal tendency to make the other fellow pay and the habit to have private requirements satisfied at public expense is not peculiar to Calcutta. I have seen it elsewhere both in the East as well as in the West. I should, however, like to feel that the average resident of OUR CITY is an honest, plain, law-abiding fellow paying his rates and taxes and leading a peaceful life; and that it is the few clever ones, the men of money and influence, a minority belonging to the vote-catching variety, that bring OUR CITY into opprobrium. It is this type that pushes its friends and relations into the Corporation services and interferes with its smooth working and efficiency.

PUBLIC APATHY

My second complaint against the citizen is that he does not revolt at the filth and foulness that surround him. He tolerates them and in many cases adds to them. A city gets the municipal administration it deserves. In the last

analysis, our redemption lies in the hands of John Citizen of Calcutta. If he too fails us, we shall have to concert measures to penalize the city into cleanliness.

THE AWAKENING

Has the awakening come? The response of the *bustee*-owners to my appeal for co-operation and the appointment of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Board at my request, are encouraging. I am grateful to the distinguished medical men and scientists of OUR CITY for the generous manner in which they have volunteered to serve the city. It is not unnatural to hope that the Corporation, like the London County Council, will give effect to the recommendations of the Board it has itself appointed.

FINANCE

Progress in public affairs is synonymous with Finance. The success, of any schemes we may undertake in the future, will depend, in a large measure, on our ability to finance them. We have a peculiar handicap in this regard. The relations between the Corporation and the Government were not friendly from 1923 onwards. They have remained so even after the Dispensation of 1935. OUR CITY has not received that consideration at the hands of the Government to which it is entitled. We do not receive any grant for Primary Education. Our share of the taxes on vehicles and petroleum is not only meagre but unjust and inequitable and yet we are expected to maintain hundreds of miles of roads and build new ones every year. Public Utilities, which should be under Municipal control, work independently. Important sources of revenue are, thus, choked up and denied to us. The new Census is likely to make our burden heavier. Increase in the rates and taxes from 19½ per cent. to the maximum of 23 per cent. allowed by the law, will be unpopular. The excess of recurring income over recurring expenditure, the basis of our borrowing capacity, has diminished dangerously and to that extent our ability to find funds for the construction of new and beneficial works, is being impeded. For the last four years we have been unable to raise any loan for capital works. The Corporation has to be kept as a going concern. The question is: How?

MUNICIPAL BANK

Expert opinion seems to favour the idea of the establishment of a Municipal Bank in Calcutta. The amount spent on the management of our loans and debentures should suffice to meet the running expenses of the bank. Pooling together all outstanding loans under a system of equated payments would bring in further savings. An annual flow of Rs. 2½ crores with deposits from contractors and employees—we pay over Rs. 2 lakhs every month to our labour staff alone—should give such a bank a good start. Under expert direction and management the funds of the bank could be applied to such productive purposes as would assist in the amelioration of OUR CITY. The question requires careful study but, having regard to the successes achieved by Municipal Banks elsewhere, I am satisfied that the experiment is worth the making, for it will render invaluable service to OUR CITY.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

I have taxed your patience considerably but my tale of woe was long and deserving of sympathy and attention. May I close with an appeal to the members of the Rotary Club? Your efforts in the matter of the beggars are about to be crowned with success as the Hon'ble the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca assured you only the other day. Could you not now take up the question of the elimination of the *bustees*, the festering sores in our body corporate, which have acquired a chronic character? Need I remind you that these *bustees* are the starting points of our annual epidemics of Cholera and Small-pox, from which the more fortunate residents and cleaner quarters are not immune? The problem is full of difficulties, of which vested interests and insufficient housing accommodation for de-housed *bustee*-dwellers require thought and consideration. Difficulties, however, are made to be overcome. A solution has to be found; the sooner the better.

"A Disgrace To Calcutta"

Mayor Appeals For Improvement Of Calcutta 'Bustees'

AN appeal to the "bustee"-owners to help the Corporation of Calcutta even at the risk of some sacrifice on the part of the former, in improving the "bustees" in the city was made by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, presiding at a conference of representatives of the Corporation and "bustee"-owners held in the Council Hall of the Corporation Building on Tuesday last.

The Mayor said that they would agree with him that the "bustees" were a disgrace to Calcutta, and urged the "bustee"-owners to help the Corporation in bringing better surroundings for their poorer fellow-citizens.

Mr. Siddiqi pointed out that time had now come when a definite steps forward must be taken to remove and eliminate the "bustees" from Calcutta. He expressed the hope that they would look at the problem in a rational, sympathetic and friendly way.

The conference appointed a Joint Committee consisting of 12 representatives of "bustee"-owners and the Mayor, the Chief Executive

Officer, the Second Deputy Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the four District Health Officers and the four District Engineers, to formulate proposals for the betterment of the "bustees," particularly in regard to roads, lighting, water supply, drainage, sanitation and other amenities.

A resolution expressing the opinion that the "bustees" had become a danger to the city and that the "bustee"-owners and the Corporation should co-operate in carrying out the improvements decided upon by the Joint Committee was also adopted by the Conference.

The Second Deputy Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, was appointed unanimously the Secretary of the Joint Committee.

"PESTERING SORES OF THE BODY CIVIC"

The Mayor said in the course of his speech : –

These *bustees* had been the pestering sores of the body civic for decades and he felt that in this 41st year of the twentieth century they should unitedly make Calcutta fit for human habitation. He admitted that their people had not reached a standard of cleanliness and hygiene. That was primarily due to their poverty. But unless the better classes of citizens and the social organisations in the city came to the help of the Corporation in this regard, nothing would avail. He urged the *bustee*-owners to help the Corporation in bringing better surroundings for their poorer fellow-citizens. He said that he knew there were difficulties in their way and that things to-day were more difficult than they would have been had there been no war and yet he was asking them in the name of Calcutta, in the name of its poorer people, in the name of the labouring and working classes to come forward and join hands with the Corporation to give them a better life and better housing conditions than they had to-day.

Mr. Siddiqi was anxious that the programme of *bustee* improvement should go forward with their sympathy and with their co-operation. He assured them that there was not the slightest intention of the Corporation interfering with their rights and interests, but, he pointed out, that time had now come when a definite step forward must be taken to remove and eliminate these *bustees* from Calcutta. He expressed the hope that they would look at the problem in a national, sympathetic and friendly way. If there was a bit of financial loss he hoped they would be agreeable to suffer it. He gave them the assurance that the effort of the Corporation would not be to put a burden on their shoulder which was more than what they were prepared to bear.

The Owner's Neglect

The Mayor accused the *bustee*-owners of neglecting to perform their ordinary duties. He said that they had not given their tenants amenities which householders and owners of properties should give. He admitted that some of them were generously inclined and wanted to see their *bustees* better fitted up, but the tenants did not respond to their high ideals. The same remark could be applied to *bustee*-owners, who acted similarly in regard to the efforts of the Corporation, which had spent tons of money every year in trying to improve conditions and yet without their active help and co-operation all its efforts had gone to waste. The *bustees* and their insanitary conditions, Mr. Siddiqi pointed out, were the danger spots of epidemics; the Corporation had to provide medical aid against epidemic diseases. It was spending over a lakh of rupees in trying to control mosquitoes, but with stagnant pools, service privies, choked gutters and drains, with abominable huts and their more abominable surroundings money so spent had been literally wasted.

Corporation's Difficulties

Referring to the difficulties standing in the way of the Corporation in introducing free primary education in the city, the Mayor said that Calcutta, the premier city of India, had not yet been able to provide free compulsory and primary education for the simple reason that money required for it was being spent on other departments such as hospitals and medical relief that they would could not release more money for education and give Calcutta this primary necessity which the leaders of the country had been trying to get them for over fifty years.

Mayor's Appeal

"I would", the Mayor continued, "most earnestly appeal to you in the name of the city which is yours, in the name of the poorer population, even at the risk of some sacrifice to come and help us. Let me tell you that if I have secured your co-operation, the Corporation will come forward and do its best. But that is not all. We have the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Supported by you and the Corporation, I feel certain that the Improvement Trust will have to consider the problem of improving the *bustees* more seriously. It has so far not paid that attention to the *bustee* problem, which it deserves. If we have taken this institution along with us, I feel confident that we can secure not only the sympathy but perhaps financial assistance from the Government of Bengal and then all of us working together to a common aim namely better housing conditions for our working classes, we would be able in time, which I place at ten years, to do things in a very efficient and helpful manner."

Dealing with what other cities have done in this direction, the Mayor remarked that Bombay first and Madras afterwards had given money and had made arrangements for habitable dwellings for the working classes. Calcutta was still lagging behind and if he could depend on their support and co-operation and also their blessings in this matter, he should consider himself lucky and he thought they would all earn the blessings of the poorer population of Calcutta.

[*The full proceedings of the Conference will appear as a supplement to the next issue of the "Gazette"*—Editor]

Maternity And Child Welfare

Corporation Exhibition Opened By Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta

THE maternity and child welfare exhibition, organized by the Corporation of Calcutta, in connection with the third session of the All-India Obstetrics and Gynaecological Conference, was opened by Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta—Hon. Principal Medical Officer N. M. Wadia Maternity Hospital of Bombay, the largest Maternity Hospital in India—at the Corporation Commercial Museum, College Street Market, on the 11th April

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, in inviting Sir Mangaldas to open the exhibition, said that they wanted to have maternity and child welfare centres throughout the province and that people should come forward in larger numbers to take advantage of them.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal, said that the problem which touched the very root of the existence and progress of the nation, could be solved with the necessary goodwill and co-operation of all concerned. He emphasized the need for the imparting of health education and suggested that it should be done through every means available.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi, Officer-in-charge, Health Publicity Department of the Corporation thanked the different institutions for their help and co-operation which enabled the exhibition to be held and stated that his department would organize two other exhibitions in north and south Calcutta.

Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, in opening the exhibition, said that societies to help mothers did not exist. Social workers were badly needed as intermediaries between the health visitor and the family. The district municipalities and local boards were very apathetic and what help they gave was a mere pittance while the propaganda of the health visitor was hardly ever followed up. This work, he remarked, ought to touch the very foundations of the life of the people, and if India was to have a better and healthier race of men and women in the future, a beginning must be made with the children.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF MATERNITY CLINICS

In the course of his speech Sir Mangaldas said :—

Most of you present here may be aware that the early stage of the maternity and child welfare movement was only restricted to the establishment of maternity homes or hospitals for expectant mothers and giving some training to the indigenous 'Dais'. The importance of actual welfare work was not realised till lately, and even now there is a great lee-way to be made. This aspect of welfare work, one must realise, is beset with tremendous difficulties in the first few years by any organisation, particularly voluntary societies, considering what deep prejudices and long cherished customs of the illiterate poor in India they have to fight against. This work ought to touch the very foundations of the life of the people and if a better and healthier race of men and women in the future was to be hoped for a beginning must be made with the children, who would form the new generation.

I shall now touch upon the various phases of welfare work for the expectant mothers and their infants.

Pre-Natal Care

Though the pre-natal care is comparatively of recent introduction it forms an important part of welfare work as it lays the foundations of the health of the future child and goes a great way in reducing maternal and infant mortality. It is of paramount importance to the expectant mother which is to my mind her birth right. Its enormous value lies in the maintenance of health and alleviation of maternal suffering. The importance of this aspect of preventive obstetric medicine cannot be overemphasized as it reduces to minimum maternal and infant mortality. For this purpose the medical students and the probationer midwives ought to have good practical training in pre-natal care which in a great measure helps to reduce cases of abnormal pregnancy and labour, and safeguards the health and lives of mothers.

The more strictly obstetrical side of pre-natal care was preventive in an important degree. By foreseeing causes of danger and difficulty, steps can be taken to ensure a method of delivery calculated to minimise trauma and haemorrhage, to control toxaemia, and to eliminate the risks inevitably associated with delivery in unsuitable surroundings.

I am sorry to say that pre-natal care was wrongly understood by many medical persons, because they think that this clinic was meant to treat diseases rather than prevent them, and unfortunately these pre-natal clinics are thus degenerating into treatment centres.

In order that the pre-natal clinics may be more useful and popular, and at the same time prevent abnormalities by detecting them beforehand, there should be (1) better education in this subject for the doctor and midwife, (2) a close liaison should be kept between the clinics and the place of delivery so that continuity of observation

may be maintained, (3) routine and careful examination of the woman during pregnancy for at least six times if not eight before child birth, (4) these clinics should not degenerate into treatment centres and advice should be given to the expectant mothers and printed instructions on card be given to the patient at the time of the first visit.

A Mother's Diet

Next in importance is the diet the mother should have during pregnancy in order that she may be made quite fit for the ordeal of confinement. As you are all aware the deficiency of proper nutritional elements with mineral salts and vitamins due to poverty in India has led so many expectant mothers to suffer from pregnancy-anaemia with sometimes fatal results.

In principal cities, and large district towns in India, I am convinced that hospitalisation is any way superior, and economical to District Maternity Service (delivering patients in their own homes), but for the mofussil i.e., smaller district towns, and villages, more domiciliary service should be encouraged with hospitalization wherever possible.

The importance of health and social services has not yet been recognised in India, as it should be. Preventive and curative work should be more closely co-ordinated and Model Health Clinic should be established in connection with schools and colleges which undertake the teaching of medical students, pupil midwives and health visitors. Education of the public and rousing the sense of health and of duty towards the children are badly needed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Lt. Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Public Health, Bengal, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Exhibition, in his inaugural address said :—

The problem of maternity and child welfare being one of the fundamental questions touching the very root of the existence and progress of our nation is an urgent and one of the most important problems that we have to deal with. I am confident that the problem is not insuperable and can be solved, given the necessary goodwill and co-operation of all concerned, i.e., the public, local authorities and the State. To achieve significant and tangible result in maternity and child welfare work we must lay special stress on four cardinal points, namely—

(1) Adequate ante-natal care.
(2) Proper health Education, particularly with regard to personal cleanliness, labour room accommodation and nutrition.
(3) Suitable facilities for midwifery services, domiciliary and institutional.
(4) Post-natal care.

Of all these, adequate ante-natal care under the present circumstances is likely to produce the most practical and immediate results. But there is no question that proper impartation of health education is essential and it should be done through every means that are available to us, viz., through schools and colleges, in mothers' and little mothers' classes, in Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, through health propaganda etc. The institutional midwifery service is necessary for the poor and those who have not clean labour room accommodation in their homes. But it is far more desirable and economical if the vast majority of normal labour cases could be delivered at home. Pregnancy is a normal physiological function of a woman and if proper health education is imparted to every woman and adequate ante-natal attention could be given to the expectant mothers there should be no difficulty in her going through the experience in her own home, in which case only domiciliary midwifery services may be required.

Maternal Deaths

Quite a number of maternal deaths occur due to post-natal causes such as haemorrhage and sepsis due to bad handling particularly by untrained women. Both these factors could be greatly eliminated if there was organised work and adequate supervision. Dais still predominate in our country and are responsible for a large number of avoidable deaths, both of the mother and of the child. We have got to give them, a status, improve their standard and control them through registration. Unless we improve the standard of their education and training and unless we control them through registration there is not much likelihood of any material improvement either in their standard or in the results produced by them when rendering services to the mother and the new-born citizen.

I would strongly urge that in all Maternity Homes and the Maternity Hospitals whether established by private individuals, local bodies or the State or in aided institutions there should be provisions for adequate ante-natal services. Unfortunately, this aspect of the question is not being realised properly in this city with the result that many Maternity Homes and Hospitals have been established but the results produced by them is not commensurate with the expenditures incurred by such institutions. Maternity Homes and Hospitals are necessary but they should be more in the form of insurance rather than as a place where every pregnant woman should go as a matter of routine for delivering her child. It should not be so. We should not be merely led away by a false sense of sentiment of providing a place where every woman could come and deliver her child as it is bound to be uneconomical.

In order to give effect to the principles enunciated above the establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is essential and the person who would be the nucleus and driving force of such a centre would be the Health Visitor or properly speaking the Public Health Nurse. There is a tremendous scope for women for social work in this direction, particularly those who are well qualified and belong to respectable families.

Proper Nutrition

Apart from personal cleanliness and suitable accommodation nutrition is an extremely important factor concerned with the health and welfare of the mother and the child. Insufficient or unbalanced diet may do incalculable harm to both. For example as a result of mal-nutrition the child may

begin its life severely crippled or badly handicapped. Or if it be a female child its chances of experiencing safely even a normal labour may become an impossibility due to osteomalacia and a contracted pelvis. Here too, proper health education regarding dietetics imparted to the mothers would go a long way to overcome these difficulties."

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, in welcoming the president said that the problem of maternity and child welfare was one of great importance to the whole province. They had been trying to create an atmosphere so that people could get best medical aid and attention. The Corporation had now diverted their attention to the *bustees* and they had been carrying on educative propaganda among the *bustee* dwellers. He hoped that people would take advantage of the Corporation Maternity Homes and would make use of these clinics in greater number. He added that such Houses were more needed not only in Calcutta but facilities should be provided throughout the province.

Obstetricians Meet

All-India Conference In Calcutta

VARIOUS problems relating to maternity and child welfare were discussed at the Third All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress which commenced in the Medical College, Calcutta, on April 11, under the presidency of Dr. N. A. Purandare of Bombay.

Sir P. C. Ray in his inaugural address regretted that in India provisions for maternity services were inadequate. In rural areas midwives and maternity centres were few and far between and cases of delivery were attended to largely by untrained 'dais.' The ignorant and unscientific methods applied by them led to innumerable deaths and disablement.

It was high time, he said, that the Government of Bengal came forward and took adequate measures to tackle the problem and he urged the Government to work out a systematic programme of training.

Dwelling on the importance of efficient training in midwifery Dr. Purandare, the President, said that there was greater necessity now to focus attention on the subject since maternity homes were being opened in all cities and big towns, but he warned the Government that the existence of badly-managed and ill-equipped maternity hospitals were very harmful to the community and suggested that legislative measures should be enacted prohibiting ordinary nurses, midwives and even medical men, not properly trained in this particular branch of the medical science, from opening and running such lying-in homes.

Speaking on the question of medical relief in rural areas, he suggested that Government and social workers should work out a scheme which would make it possible for the rural population to utilize the services of experienced midwives and medical men.

Dr. Purandare also referred to the difficulty experienced now in getting drugs even of common use due to the war and suggested that they should take steps to become independent of foreign countries in the matter of supply.

Dr. Bamandas Mukherjee, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that to his mind obstetricians and gynaecologists were called upon to tackle two most important problems. First and foremost was the problem of removing the colossal ignorance of mothers and second, that of providing more ante-natal and post-natal care for mothers in India.

The ignorant and superstitious mother was the greatest obstacle in the path of the obstetrician and the gynaecologist. As a Congress, let them in co-operation with the State and public bodies take up in right earnest this educative task and wage an incessant war against this "demon of superstition and ignorance." He stressed the need for organized propaganda in women's schools and colleges, through district boards and municipalities, medical associations and councils, newspapers in Indian languages and by means of radio and lantern slides and through pamphlets and brochures. They should carry to the remotest corners of India the elementary rules of healthy living, the principles of domestic midwifery and infant rearing and the message of hope and cheer.

Among messages wishing success to the Congress was one from His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

Among those who attended the session were Sir Mangaldas Mehta, Lt.-Col. H. E. Murray, Dr. Lydia Torrence, Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Dr. M. N. Bose, Dr. (Miss) P. B. Bell-Hart, Dr. B. L. Kapur, Dr. (Miss) Juliet Mary, Dr. Alice Headwards, Dr. J. Chakravarti, Dr. S. N. Bagchi, Dr. H. N. Ray, Dr. S. Mitra, Dr. S. Misra, Dr. M. N. Sarkar and Dr. U. N. Banerji.

INDIAN PORT TRUST LOANS

QUESTION OF INCOME-TAX BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The imposition of income-tax by the Government of India on interest due to holders in the United Kindom of certain Indian Port Trust Loans was drawn attention to in the House of Commons by Sir John Mellor.

Mr. Amery, replying, said that the Government of India were advised that the validity of the relevant provisions of the Indian law was not open to question and the provisions could, therefore, be enforced in that country. They appreciated, however, that hardship would be caused by the enforcement of the law in the case of loans issued before the publication of the amending bill had made known the intention to legislate. They were, therefore, issuing orders that the deduction of Indian income-tax at the source is to be waived in those cases of sterling loans issued for public subscription before 1st April, 1939, where the investor is entitled under the United Kingdom law to be paid without such deduction.

General Article

First Citizen Of Chicago

The Social Conscience Of A Great City

[By Milton S. Mayer]

THIS is the story of a beggar girl. Louise DeKoven Bowen began begging when she was eight. She is eighty now, and still begging. Like most beggar stories, it isn't a pretty one, for it deals with misery, hunger, hopelessness and death. Yet strangely enough it is a beautiful story, for it tells of the high courage and burning faith of a really rich little girl who, having given her wealth to charity, went on to fight for a world in which charity would not be needed.

For 50 years Mrs. Bowen has been the social conscience of Chicago, and the one completely magic name in that rough, tough, cynical city. For two generations she has led, or founded, or pushed every move for civic betterment. Admittedly she is Chicago's first citizen—not only because once upon a time the Republicans wanted her to run for mayor, or because once upon a time she received a bomb in the mail. For 50 years she has squeezed money out of the rich, and bullied decent laws out of the politicians. Alone in the beginning, she now has solidly behind her all the men and women of Chicago who want to make their city and their world a better place to live in. In an age when "nice" women weren't supposed even to know about such things, she fought for and won the first anti-sweatshop laws in the West, Chicago's first boys' clubs and public playgrounds, as well as the first use of policewomen, the first juvenile court, the first juvenile detention home anywhere in the world. Any list of America's great women should certainly include the name of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.

Her grandmother crossed the prairies with a rifle on her knee. The family settled, prospered, and Lulu DeKoven was brought up to the genteel and useless possessor of many millions. What kept her from following the bell-bred pattern of her time she doesn't say, but there is a tradition in Chicago that as a girl she took God very seriously —not the God one meets in church, but the God who made the world and put all the people on it and put all the things on it for all the people to use.

One day, when she was only eight, she saw a little girl crushed by a runway horse in front of her father's house. Following the men who carried the girl home, she found a wretched wooden shack. Here were no chandeliers or tapestries, here was the naked face of poverty, something she had never seen before. As she left the shack, her thoughts were not eight-year-old thoughts. Saying nothing to her parents, she set out to beg. She begged at the back doors of all the big houses on Michigan Avenue, and the people who came to the door recognized her and gave her money. An hour later she revisited that wretched shack—with $57 in the pocket of her dress.

Her education began when it was supposed to have finished. At 16, graduated from a young ladies' seminary, she took on a Sunday school class of "bad" boys. First of all she had to prove that she was tough, which she did by whaling the sassiest boy in the class. Having won the boys' respect, she visited their homes as a friend, became a one-woman employment agency, turned the basement of her house into a boys' clubroom—probably the first on the face of the globe. For ten years she taught that class, and learned, she says, "that boys' clubs are better than policemen's clubs."

Then she taught needlework to poor girls, saw the starvation their families often faced, understood why they sometimes stole. After that came a class in homemaking. She studied tenement housing from top to bottom, and learned that model tenements could not make enough money to interest private capital. She studied charity, and learned that it eased the conscience of the rich more often than it eased the condition of the poor.

I asked Mrs. Bowen which of her countless experiences did most to educate her. She thought it was this one: "One day I went into a kitchen where 20 women were sewing buttons on trousers, for a beggarly pittance. The mother I had come to see took me into a bedroom. There, covered only with newspapers, lay a child so thin that it seemed as though her bones were sticking through her skin. On a chair beside her was a hunk of bread—her food for the day. The little girl with dirty face and matted hair, held in her fingers a long spike which she was dressing in a soiled piece of tissue paper. This, she told me, was her doll."

For four decades Mrs. Bowen has given to Hull House alone more than a million dollars, besides fighting support not to be reckoned in any mortal specie. Hundreds of slum boys who otherwise would have graduated from poolrooms have learned something better from the boys' club that she built. Thousands of underprivileged children have enjoyed their first vacation at the country club at Waukegan named after her husband. The Hull House Women's Club was the pioneer effort to help immigrant women achieve self-education. To countless Chicagoans, Bowen Hall, around the corner from Hull House, has meant their first party, their first dance, their first forum, their first symphony concert. The United Charities, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Woman's City Club—all exist, or function, or battle for causes she believes in, thanks, to her. While the public conscience yawned, she supported the Visiting Nurses Association at her own expense waging a campaign for putting nurses in every public school which has cut the spread of contagious diseases among Chicago school children to almost nothing.

Mrs. Bowen is fearless of opinion and scornful of those who cry "radicalism" at every forward step. When contributions were lost to Hull House because Chicagoans thought Jane Addams too much in sympathy with working people, Mrs. Bowen quietly made up the difference. When [illegible]ment workers struck in 1910, Mrs. Bowen helped

to raise money for their starving children. Herself one of the largest stockholders, she fought for removal of industrial hazards at the Pullman Company, fought for the abolition of the 12-hour-day at U. S. Steel. When the ultra-exclusive Fortnightly Club, after having invited Jane Addams to speak, withdrew the invitation because of her "radicalism," Mrs. Bowen, on her own authority as a member, called a special meeting and dragged Miss Addams to the platform.

Fifty years ago she introduced to Chicago the idea of the relief investigator. Thirty years ago, in a report to the United Charities, she first used the phrase "preventable misery," and made the shocking assertion that charity organizations would do better to fight for social legislation than go on for ever trying to stem the great flood of need with little sand pile of donations.

Long before the rest of her generation, Mrs. Bowen knew that a government which calls itself enlightened must deal aggressively with poverty. So she battled for laws. Armed with facts and revelations, she assailed the aldermen, the mayor, the legislature, the governor. She didn't request them to do something: she told them what to do. I have said she is a beggar—she is more than that, she is a beggar who holds people up and hits them over the head with the bludgeon of their own consciences. And the politicians were afraid of a woman who wasn't afraid of them, so Mrs. Bowen got her laws for parks and playgrounds, and hours and wages for women, and medical care for children. By now most of the movements she started have been taken over by the public.

Many years ago, when she was leading the fight to place juvenile probation officers in the courts, the campaign stalled. The men who were working with her could get nowhere. Mrs. Bowen called up the political boss of Illinois and asked him to come to her house. He came, and she told him what she wanted. He took the telephone, called one of his lieutenants in the state capital and said: "Joe there's a bill—number so-and-so—that I want passed." Apparently the lieutenant asked, "What's there in it for us?" because the boss replied "There's nothing in it, but a certain woman in Chicago wants it passed, and it's got to be passed."

It takes more than sympathy and intelligence to produce a woman who all her life has been willing to stand for principle, even against the hatred of her own "kind." It takes courage, and a sense of power. Not the uneasy power of the wealthy, but the awful power of those who are on the side of the angels. Mrs. Bowen has never doubted that she was on that side and, therefore, had no fear. If the inheritors of wealth and custodians of power had used their heads and hearts as she has hers, many of our social wounds would now be healed.

At an age when most of those who reach it are waiting quietly for sunset, she is still as unafraid and powerful and furiously busy as ever. She sends out 100,000 letters a year demanding—not asking, mind you, but demanding, for the beggar-girl has long ago become a beggar-queen—money, laws, action. She races round like a youngster, doing twice as much as most women half her age. Her tight little body, her sharp, bright eyes and her decisive mouth disguise her years. Her children and grand-children and great-granchildren would like to put her to bed at a decent hour, but—like the politicians—they're all afraid of her. Afraid of her and proud of her, like all Chicagoans, who wonder what will happen to their city if Mrs. Bowen ever decides to settle down.

But she will never settle down, for, as she says, "I'm only eighty, and there's work to be done."

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Tribute To Director

The many services rendered by Dr J B Grant, Director of the All India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, to the city of Calcutta, were recalled by the Mayor, Mr A R Siddiqi, at a party to meet Dr Grant, who is proceeding on leave to America at the Indian Institute for Medical Research Calcutta on April 11

The Mayor described the work of Dr Grant on the Water Works Board of the Corporation as magnificent They had received Dr Grant's help in many matters relating to public health

Dr. J C Ray paid a tribute to the vision drive and sincerity of Dr Grant Since his arrival in India, Dr Grant had tried to advance India's position regarding public health, not in terms of proposals but in concrete plans of action. Dr. Grant had earned the gratitude of the masses.

Dr Ray congratulated the Rockefeller Foundation on having a man of the stamp of Dr Grant, as one of their officers. It was men like him, he said, that could translate the objects of the Rockefeller Foundation into concrete terms of the health and happiness in the different countries of the world.

The members of their institute, said Dr Ray were inspired by the same ideals as Dr. Grant. They were pledged to carry on the work in the sure knowledge that they were trying in their small way to build a new India.

Replying, Dr Grant said that he was interested in the Indian Institute for Medical Research because it exemplified the spirit which every country, before it could make any progress, should have, namely, self-help.

—Training In A. R. P. First-Aid

(Continued from page 755)

organised and fully-qualified army of medical men and women who can be depended upon to take up this work and discharge it satisfactorily in a more scientific way and more expeditiously than other non-professional organisations. No question of prestige, self-respect, dignity or vested interests should stand in the way of these organisations joining hands and co-operating amongst themselves in this important work, because, after all, the aim of every one of them will be to train members of the general public in the art of rendering services to their fellow countrymen at times of emergency.

I would also perfect co-operation in this matter between all professional organisations in the country and the Governmental machinery. It will be well for the medical profession in India to remember that doctors have no politics and that the highest ideal which they should hold before them should be that of service to suffering humanity.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Training In A. R. P. First-Aid

Dr. K. S. Ray's Appeal To Medical Organisations

An appeal to all medical organisations in India to realise their responsibility at this critical hour in the history of the country and to take up the work of opening classes for imparting training to the general public in first-aid, ambulance work and A. R. P. measures in view of the possibility of hostility breaking out in the immediate neighbourhood of India, is made by Dr. K. S. Ray, President of the Indian Medical Association, in a statement to the press.

DR. Ray says: "The way events are developing in South East of Europe provides a lesson for the medical profession in India which can no longer be ignored. The Balkan conflagration with its inevitable repercussions in the western-most part of Asia and Mr. Matsuoka's visit to the European capitals, point to a possible outburst of hostilities in the immediate neighbourhood of India at no distant future. If our apprehension in this regard comes true and India becomes the scene of enemy activities, it goes without saying that the first attack which will be delivered will come from the air with consequent high casualties among civil population of the big cities. It is, therefore, incumbent on the public at large and the medical profession, in particular, to anticipate the coming storm and be prepared to meet it. It will be the height of unwisdom to feel secure because the enemy is not yet upon us and sit idle in complacence and wait for the day when disaster has actually overtaken us and awaken us to the realisation of immediate duty. We would be wise if we prepare for the future in time and train ourselves to meet the emergent situation and be ready for all eventualities.

The first work that we should take up in hand immediately is to organise as many centres for imparting training in first aid and Ambulance work to members of the lay public as possible in all those towns which are likely to be the targets of the first attack of the enemy bombing. Chittagong, Shillong, Digboi, Calcutta, Madras, Jamshedpur, Kulti, Bombay and Delhi are some of the places which occur to us in this connection. The medical profession in all those towns should consider it their solemn duty at this critical hour in the history of the country, to review their position in the light of these considerations and take upon themselves this task of training as many members of the public as possible in First Aid, Stretcher Drill, A. R. P. measures, etc., with the resources at their command.

It will not be desirable nor advisable to wait for the Government machinery to make the first move in this direction because, after all, compared with the number of the independent medical practitioners the number of medical officers at the disposal of the Government in each of these towns is small and it will ultimately devolve upon the practitioners themselves to take up this work voluntarily in order to be of the greatest service at times of emergency to their own kith and kin. Whether the Government moves directly or through the agency of the St. John Ambulance Association to start this work, it is upto the medical profession itself to see that the people of India do receive proper and immediate medical attention at the time of air-raids and other forms of enemy activities, if they must keep the reputation and honour of the profession unsullied in this particular respect.

I, therefore, appeal to all medical organisations in this country without any distinction of class, creed, service or qualification, to realise the responsibility in this connection and take up the work of opening classes for imparting training to the general public in First Aid Ambulance work and A. R. P. measures as quickly as possible. The responsibility in this matter of the Indian Medical Association, the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association and similar other bodies which have branches in the different provinces and towns of India, is practically great, in view of the fact that they already possess on their rolls a disciplined,

(Continued on previous page)

TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Members Meet

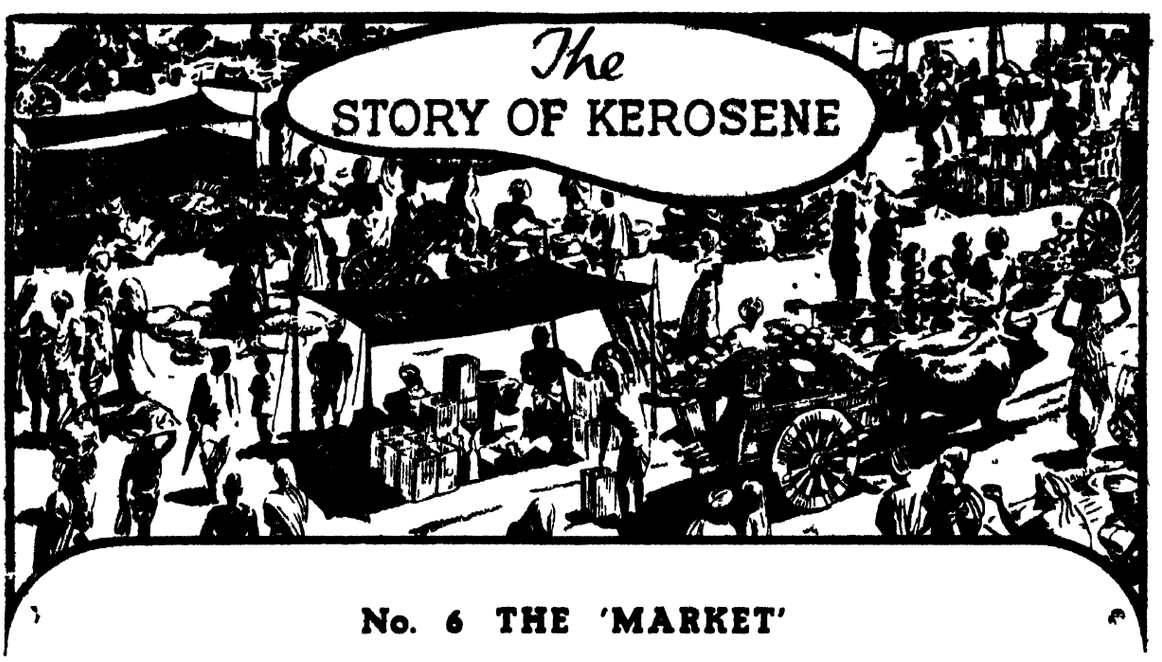
Mr A. R Siddiqi, Chairman, Scientific and Technical Advisory Board, Calcutta Corporation, met the convenors and members of the sub committees of the governing body in the Corporation Building on the 4th April, last.

Mr J. B. Grant, Director, Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, who was present as Chairman of the Corporation Water Works Board, told the meeting what America had done in the matter of similar municipal boards Following this, there was a general discussion on the subject in which Dr. Meghnad Shaha, Dr. B. C Guha, Mr. J C Roy, Dr. M Ahmed and Professor A. N. Bose took part.

It was unanimously decided that each sub-committee should first of all survey the existing conditions and then prepare reports on the lines of further investigations and recommendations.

Mr. Siddiqi assured the meeting that not only members of the Corporation and its executive, but the citizens of Calcutta, fully welcomed the formation of the Board and he was certain that the recommendations of the Board would be carried out if financial and other handicaps did not come in their way.

Dr. K. C. Choudhury and Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Secretaries of the Board, were authorised to arrange the meetings of the various sub-committees.

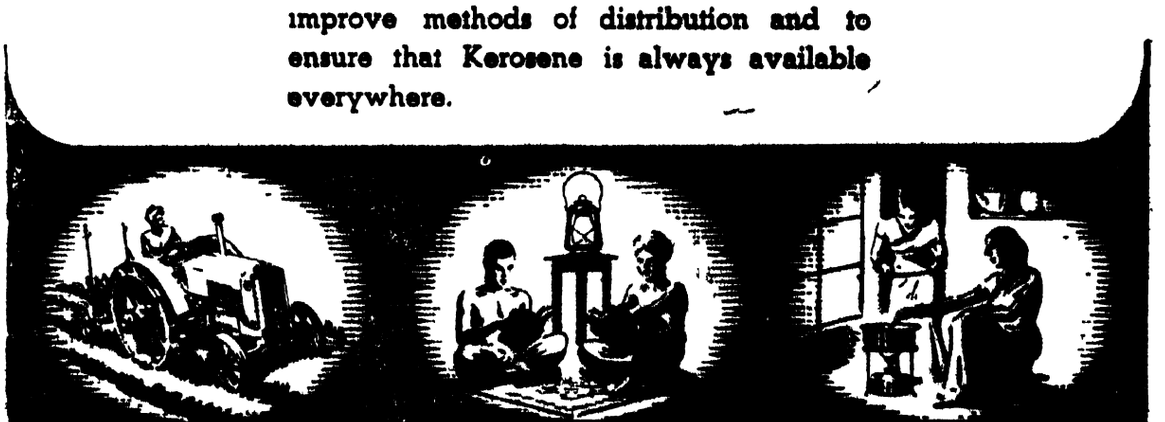


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Bombay Municipal Building Regulations And Bye-Laws

[By G. P. Dandekar, Esq., B.E., A.M.I.E. *Special Officer, Bombay Municipality*]

THE atmosphere throughout the world in this decade appears to be charged with germs conductive to the revision of Building Codes, the cities of London, Berlin and Rome in Europe; New York Boston, Ottawa and Vancouver in America and Canada; Capetown and Johannesburg in South Africa have all revised their codes during the last few years.

Bombay being an international port could naturally not escape this infection and ever since the year 1932 there has been a clamour for the early revision of our Building Regulations and Bye-laws.

All the above City Municipalities appointed Advisory Committees consisting of from half a dozen to two dozen members drawn from their Officials and from members of the Engineering Profession and Institutions in their towns, with sufficient staff under them, to draft amendments to their Building Codes.

These Committees took from three to five years to complete their labours and the Municipal Councils took about another two years for deliberations before the amendments became law.

Lacking in broad and liberal outlook, we, in India, do things differently and so does our City. Very few had any idea of the magnitude of this work and they, perhaps, thought that a few amendments here and there were all that was needed. With such a faint idea of the work, it was but natural that a suggestion was made to entrust it to an experienced Officer of the Building Department, who would do this work in addition to his own duties. This experiment was tried for a time but it failed. There was no wonder that it failed because, due to the unprecedented building activity in the City, the Building Department was already over-worked and it was impossible to get on with this difficult task unless a whole-time Special Officer was appointed for the purpose.

The Corporation ultimately sanctioned this appointment by their Resolution No. 421 of 2-9-1937 and it came to my lot to be that Special Officer. The first thing to do before getting on with the work was to collect up-to-date Building Codes of important cities in the world and the Codes of the cities already mentioned together with Codes of Paris, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon were obtained.

The Cities of Shanghai and Warsaw also appear to have taken into their heads to revise their Building Codes and, perhaps, knowing the Bombay was the second largest City in the British Empire, they naturally wrote to our Municipality to send them our up-to-date Building Regulations.

Imagine my plight when I was asked by the City Engineer to put up a suitable reply to these two Municipalities. I could not write to them that we were so very backward as not to have revised our Buildings Regulations for the last 84 years and our Building Bye-laws for a period of twenty years, since they were last revised in 1905 and 1919 respectively, as compared with European and

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American Cities who usually revise their Codes after about ten years. I therefore prepared a reply containing a rosy picture of Reclamation Schemes, Road Schemes and some Housing Schemes carried out by the Bombay Government, the Municipality and the ex-Improvement Trust, mentioning the amounts of enormous expenditure upon them. I deliberately mentioned these amounts in lacs and crores of Rupees instead in Pounds and Shillings to make it rather difficult for them to understand.

I thought I was free from it and forgot all about it. To my surprise the Secretary of Shanghai Municipality wrote a letter of thanks to the City Engineer, expressing "The most grateful appreciation of the Council for the information therein afforded, which will prove of great value." I think, further comments superfluous.

Now, turning to our subject, I do not propose to give you any detailed history of old Bombay or its building bye-laws as it has been dinned into our ears from various platforms and through the press for several years past.

I shall therefore refer you to only such dates, charts and statistics as are absolutely necessary for a clearer understanding of the subject and in order to realise the difficulties that we have to face.

You perhaps know that the Bombay Municipality came into existence in the year 1865 and the population of the town was already about 8 lacs in the year 1868.

This enormous population was due to the boom in the Indian cotton export trade caused by the American Civil War of 1860, when Lancashire had to purchase all its cotton from India. Bombay was the chief port for its export and it attracted people from all over the country to share this boom. There were no roads, trams, adequate police protection nor street lighting in Bombay at the time and this enormous population had perforce to stay in the very small and compact area in Mandvi near to the docks. It is this area where very high buildings on narrow lanes were put up in those days and it is this area, which is called the heart of Bombay, which is the despair of the civic administrators who are not able to reduce appreciably the evils of the insanitation, over-crowding and rickety buildings there.

You must always bear in mind this difference between our city and newly laid out cities like Washington, Canberra and New Delhi, where there was open and undeveloped land like a blank sheet of paper and where you could plan your city first and then commence construction according to that plan.

In the case of Bombay a congested town as described above was already there. The Municipality with its Building Rules and Bye-laws came in afterwards. London had to face similar situation to a certain extent. This is why the earlier rules for open spaces and heights were so inadequate as they had to adjust themselves to the existing conditions.

The insanitary conditions of Bombay went on from bad to worse year after year. The Municipal Act was being amended at intervals but the only really sound and comprehensive Act was that of 1888 which even now holds sway. This Act controlled the construction of private buildings in the City, made provisions as regards height and ventilation of rooms, prescribed widths of new public streets and empowered the laying of set-back lines. It also conferred powers to frame bye-laws which were for the first time enacted in the year 1892.

These Bye-laws permitted a new building to be erected to a height of 1½ times the width of the street on which it abutted. A living room had to abut on an open area equal to 1/10th of the aggregate floor area of all rooms abutting thereon and being not less in any direction than 6 feet across.

The minimum floor area for such a room was required to be 80 square feet and its clear height was to be 8 feet.

There was no provision however in this enactment for building the height of additions to old buildings.

The Act was further amended in the year 1905 and contained the well known Sections 349A and 349B for controlling the heights *of new buildings as well as those for additions over existing buildings*.

Section 349C regarding timber-framed buildings and Section 353A regarding Building Completion Certificate to be submitted by Licensed Surveyors were also framed. This Act also amended Section 348 requiring the minimum area and height of a living room to be 100 sq. feet and 10 feet, respectively.

In the year 1910, a new set of Bye-laws was introduced and Bye-law 41 as then framed demanded only 7 feet open space for a height of 70 feet against 20 feet demanded under the present Bye-law 41.

The sanitary conditions of Bombay continued to be appalling towards the close of the last century and Municipal Act of 1888, and its subsequent amendment of 1892, were not capable of checking the slums that had already sprung up. Bombay then was a plague-striken City and almost every year plague used to break out. To tackle this problem of slum clearance, to prevent over-crowding and to better the ventilation of over-crowded parts, the City Improvement Trust was constituted in the year 1898. The Trust has carried out several very useful schemes and has opened out some of the worse slums of Bombay. The famous 63½° rule for open spaces was adopted by the Trust for buildings on its estates and it gave very good results. It was, therefore, thought advisable to incorporate this 63½° rule in the building Bye-laws which were again amended in the year 1919. New Bye-laws 41-B, 41-C and 81-D, specifying open spaces around buildings built away from streets, for additions over existing buildings and for keeping such open spaces unencroached on by subsequent structures, respectively, were framed in the same year. The City was divided into scheduled and non-scheduled areas, open spaces laid down in the current Bye-law 41, were prescribed for dwellings in scheduled areas and Bye-law 41-A based on 63½° rule was made applicable to buildings in non-scheduled areas.

This finishes the history of development of the Bombay Building Regulations and Bye-laws as they stand to-day.

It was thought that after the enactment of 1905, and the new Bye-laws of 1919, Sanitary conditions in Bombay would greatly improve. They have no doubt improved to some extent in non-scheduled areas but no satisfactory improvement is noticeable

in scheduled areas and we are again set thinking of what to do.

The first impression that one gets on reading the Bye-laws is that they are as tortuous and ill-ventilated as the poorest quarters to which they refer and in most parts as much in need of revision, re-building and re-planning.

Bitter experience in one or another form, or an act of God, such as a house collapse, fire, or plague has often forced the hands of the law-makers and resulted in somewhat hasty if on the whole common-sense measures.

It has been said that men of lion-stout-heartedness, eagle-eyed perception and sphnix-like wisdom are urgently needed to re-plan the whole tottering legal structure. I do not for a moment presume that I have been selected for this work because those who appointed me saw some of the above qualifications in me. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to draft suitable amendments for the future healthy growth of this city and when these proposals are in your hands in printed form, in a few days time, I am certain that many amongst you and particularly amongst the Architects who may possess the above qualities will assist us by sending useful suggestions to improve upon our draft which may make our building Regulations a model for others to follow. It will be but proper on my part, before proceeding further, to mention that what little I have done is due to the training that I received under one of the very able Building Engineers of the Municipality, Mr. Talagiri, (now retired) and to the encouragement and valuable help that I received from our City Engineer, Mr. Modak, who would surprise many by the quality and amount of work that he puts through and whose recent world tour helped a good deal in securing new ideas and literature on city planning which has been very useful to me in my work. It is he who realised the urgent necessity of revising these regulations shortly after taking up the duties of the City Engineer and set the ball rolling. He has spent many a long night discussing with me these draft amendments after a hard day's work.

If there were no opportunities in the past for the framers of these Regulations and Bye-laws to base them on a preconceived plan let us begin afresh with a chalked-out programme.

We must know that a city or a town works, eats, trades, prays, buys, travels, sleeps, plays, grows. Yes, it is a *living organism*. A town planner therefore must design his city so as to enable it to function properly in all the above spheres. Some of the elementary things which require consideration before we set out on planning our city are :—

(1) The geological formation of its land.
(2) The annual rainfall.
(3) The prevailing direction of wind.
(4) The latitude in which it is situated.

The first two factors influence the structural aspect of buildings to be put up in the city, while the last two have a very great bearing on the orientation of streets and buildings.

They also play a very important part in a scheme of dividing the City into zones which we propose to do hereafter.

If you glance at the map of Bombay Island you will see that nature has endowed it with a nice elongated shape from north to south and there is a plenty of cool westerly sea breeze blowing over it throughout the year. If only man could so design his streets and buildings as to admit of free circulation of air and light from one end to the other throughout its width there is no reason why Bombay should not become one of the healthiest cities in the world.

The directions for both these are parallel *viz.*, north-west to south-east. Bombay is situated on a latitude of 19° to the north of the equator and if the streets were laid in the above direction they would get sunlight throughout the year on their surface, at least for a few hours a day, which would keep them sanitary.

Experimenting it appears that the height of a building should not exceed more than 1¼ times the width of the street while the ratio of 1 :1 is better. I have based the permissible heights of buildings in the amended Sections 349-A and 349-B of the Act accordingly. I now take you to a few defects of the existing Building Rules and Bye-laws. One is sometimes amazed at the ingenious interpretations given to the language of these Bye-laws which should really be interpreted for designing sanitary houses in the City, instead of exploiting the inherent shortcomings thereof. I think one should look at them more as an architect than as a lawyer.

There is no time at my disposal to-day to read out the suggested detailed amendments and I am not going to do it. It would also be a better arrangement to supply you with printed copies of these amendments for your perusal when they are ready. More meetings may then be arranged for detailed discussions after you have had sufficient time to formulate your own suggestions for further modifications. I would only enumerate a few of the most important items which are proposed to be controlled by these amendments and by the insertion of some new sections and Bye-laws :—

(1) Arresting smaller sub-divisions of building plots below a certain minimum area and refusing permits for alterations or repairs to buildings standing on an area below a certain minimum.

(2) Making it incumbent on the owner to submit development plans of his land, requiring him to construct roads within his premises of certain widths at his own cost and with such alignment as would fit in with the future scheme of streets in the locality.

(3) Dividing the City into zones with special rules for each zone. These rules would include the conditions applicable to buildings on ex-Trust plots and would also contain relevant provisions of the Town Planning Act. Zoning indicates control of buildings in different areas in respect of open spaces, heights and user.

(4) Obtaining powers to acquire parts of buildings in set-back whenever so required by Municipality.

(5) Prescribing regular lines on house gullies to eventually convert them into service passages of at least 10 feet width.

It will perhaps be a news to many that the total length of house gullies in Bombay is 104 miles. Imagine such long narrow stretches with central

open channels containing filth and stagnant water, in congested parts of the City. We really wonder as to how Bombay is so healthy in spite of them.

(6) Amending section 337 of the Act so as to discourage partial repairs to old buildings and accelerate their early demolition.

(7) Amending Sections 349-A and 349-B to allow greater heights than 70 ft in specified areas, or zones, and to regulate the heights on the basis of unit of floor of 11 ft. height

(8) Enforcing lighting of passages, staircases, washing-places and water-closet blocks in buildings at night.

(9) Demanding servants' quarters and garage accommodation and accommodation for drivers within the owners' own premises for the tenants in residential buildings.

(10) Demanding garage accommodation for public buildings, theatres, warehouses, etc., within their own premises.

(11) Demanding special appliances for water lifting, fire escapes and passenger lifts for residential buildings above certain heights.

(12) Powers to prescribe building lines, in addition to set-back lines on certain streets.

(13) Prescribing lines at the junctions of streets for ensuring visibility.

(14) Controlling elevations of buildings along important streets from an architectural point of view.

(15) Clearly defining the front and rear face of a building and demanding rear open space throughout its rear, even if the building is at the junction of two streets.

(16) Demanding front and rear open spaces within the scheduled area.

(17) Demanding at least 5 feet open space at the sides of a building within each owner's premises so that no two buildings can be less than at least 10 feet apart.

(18) Giving the advantage of a neighbouring open space left under the Bye-laws to an adjoining owner only to the extent of the open space that he himself proposes to leave within his own premises adjacent to such open space.

(19) Deleting the light plane altogether and applying 63½° rule to the side open space on which a living room abuts.

(20) Prescribing the minimum floor area of a single room tenement, double room tenement and tenements of more rooms by drafting a new Bye-law to substitute the present Bye-law 42. It is laid down that a single room tenant must have at least an area of 170 sq. feet which will be allowed to be divided by a dwarf partition into two compartments of 100 sq. feet and 70 sq. feet to afford the privacy to females in such a tenement which is absolutely necessary.

(21) Licensing of R. C. C. Specialists, Mistries and Contractors.

Gentlemen, there are numerous other problems of a modern City which drafters of Building Codes will have to study. They cannot, however, be dealt with in one lecture. I may simply mention some of them in passing—

(1) Ribbon Development.
(2) Low rent housing.
(3) Slum clearance.
(4) Reduction of overcrowding.
(5) Cheap and quick transport facilities.
(6) Public parking places and recreating grounds.
(7) Aerodromes.

In my opinion we must, without delay, take up the preparation of a Master-plan for the whole of Bombay so as to include in it all the above items in an orderly way. This Master-plan should be elastic to admit of subsequent minor deviations but no development in any part of the City should be allowed if it does not fit in with such a Master-plan no matter who proposes it.

Let us all co-operate and let us arrange things in such a fashion that buildings will be suitably separated from each other, that traffic will flow freely on its own way and neither obtrude into other activities nor cause death, that areas will be left at intervals to ensure breathing spaces and grounds where we and our children can play in the sun and wind. We will disentangle the muddle of huts and homes, factories, and workshops, and place them where they are best fitted to be. We will wage war on town-bred diseases, on ill-health and discontent by *PLANNING*.

A lecture delivered before the Bombay Engineering Association

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I. P. SPECIAL OFFICER FOR CALCUTTA

Mr. A. H. Nunn, Executive Engineer, Chittagong Division in the Eastern Circle, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, to Calcutta, and appointed as Additional Special Officer, Rescue and Demolitions, Air Raid Precautions.

HIGH COURT

A *communique* announces that His Majesty the king has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice, Lodge, at present Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court, to be a Puisne Judge of the same court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Costello.

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Justice Akram, at present Acting Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be Additional Judge in place of Mr. Justice Lodge.

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

The conference of leaders of different parties in the Bengal Legislature met again at Government House, Calcutta, on April 8. His Excellency Sir John Herbert presided.

After discussing the communal situation in the province, with particular reference to the recent happenings in Dacca, for about two hours the conference adjourned until April 22.

Those present were: Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. M. B. Mullick Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, Mr. J. N. Basu Mr Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker.

'HARIJANS AND TUBE-WELLS SCHEME

The Harijan Utthan Samity, an association for the uplift of *harijans*, have addressed a communication ,to the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation in connexion with the proposed scheme for the sinking of tube-wells in the city in order to ensure an adequate supply of drinking water to the citizens of Calcutta "if the present sources are disturbed in case of an emergency."

The Secretary to the Samity in his letter to the Chief Executive Officer after referring to the present "unsatisfactory" state of affairs in regard to water supply in *bustees*, urges that the present opportunity of sinking tube-wells in different parts of the city should be utilized for providing an adequate water supply in the localities inhabited by *harijans* and other poorer classes.

CLOSING TIME UNDER SHOPS ACT

Misunderstanding appears to exist among the public regarding the closing hour of shops prescribed under the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, states a Press Note.

According to the Act the time for closing shops is 8 p.m. Standard Time, that is, 8-24 p.m. Calcutta Time, and half an hour is allowed to serve customers who are already present in the shop at 8-24 p.m. So the actual closing hour is 8-54 p.m. Calcutta time

Under the rules every shopkeeper is required to display a notice in a conspicuous place in the shop, specifying the days of the week on which the shop will remain closed for a full day and a half day, and to forward a copy of the notice and all changes in such notice to the Chief Inspector of Shops and Establishments.

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PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending April 12, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

A NEW HISTORY OF INDIA

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who came to Calcutta last week-end in connection with a meeting of the *Bharatiya Itihasa Parisad*, met here Sir Jadunath Sarkar. It is understood that Editors of different volumes of the proposed history of India have been selected. There will be about 20 volumes, and the work will be immediately undertaken. Three volumes are expected to be published in course of a year.

Work on ten volumes of the History, which is being prepared under the auspices of the *Bharatiya Itihasha Parishad*, has begun. Besides Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the scholars who are collaborating in the work are Sir Jadunath Sircar, Rao Bahadur Dixit, Dr. P. C. Bagchi, Dr. R. C. Mazumder, Mr. Mohd. Habib, Pandit Nilkantha Sastri and Mr. Jaychand Vidyalankar, who will be the Secretary to the Board of Editors.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S RESIDENCE

ATTACHMENT ORDER OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE HUNG UP

The order attaching the one-fourth share of the premises No 38/2, Elgin Road, residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his brothers, was hung up on Thursday morning at the said premises by the police.

A LETTER TO CLIVE

A letter addressed to Lord Clive and the Council of Fort William, on July 4, 1766, by Walter Wilkins, was exhibited and commented upon by Mr. J. C. De at an ordinary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Though yellow with age, the manuscript is legible and tells of a ship called the *Falmouth Indaman* which had become "stranded" somewhere near the mouths of the Raymungal and Mutwalla rivers, and the President and Council were anxious to save the passengers and crew of the vessel. They had written to Wilkins on June 30, and "comfortable to (their) orders" Wilkins had sent "two boats with an European" to the river-mouths with "instructions to be extremely vigilant in making constant signals by day and night as a guide to the sloops."

Circular letters were also forwarded by Wilkins to various "zemindars bordering on the sea coast to help the distressed".

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department, Calcutta, notifies:—

During the last 8 months, 148 cases of thefts by servants were reported in Calcutta. In most of these cases the servants were new and the names and addresses given by them were found to be false. In a recent case a servant with a squint of the right eye was concerned. A servant of similar description was mentioned in two other cases. Probably the same man served in all these houses under different names. In four other cases, an Oriya servant with a tattoo mark between the eyebrows came to the notice. To check the activities of these criminals and to save householders' enormous losses, the police will undertake to verify the antecedents of servants before appointment. The public are advised either to drop a reply-paid post card giving the name, father's name and address of the servant or to call at the local police station.

An all-India organisation of beggars has come to the notice of the police. Recently two Madrassi boys who were supposed to be dumb, were on medical examination found to be normal. They kept their tongues twisted to cheat the public. On further investigation 10 other boys and girls were found in Belgatchia *bustee*. Three men and nine women were making a living out of the earnings of these children. A large number of appeals printed in all the languages of India were recovered.

A NEW X'RAY CENTRE

Kuonsashi Sebayatan, an X'ray treatment centre, attached to the charitable dispensaries managed by Daridra Bandhab Bhandar was opened by Sir Nripendranath Sircar on April 5 in the presence of a large gathering including many prominent persons, at 105/1, Raja Dinendra Street

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Secretary of the Bhandar in giving an account of the activities of the Bhandar said that the society was established 19 years ago due to the efforts of a band of selfless workers. From a small beginning it had now attained its present status. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Nawn of Messrs. B. C. Nawn and Bros donated Rs. 2,500 for the establishment of an X'ray centre and had promised to contribute Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 more and a monthly contribution of Rs. 250/- for the running of the centre which had been named *Kuonsashi Sebayatan* after the name of the deceased wife of the donor. The Daridra Bandhab Bhandar proposed to spend about Rs. 5,000 for acquiring the apparatus. Besides, society had to spend about Rs. 8,000 for adding another storey to the building for the accommodation of the apparatus

Sir Nripendranath Sircar, declaring the annexe open, said that from what he had gathered from the papers of the society he could say that it had been doing useful work. The menace of tuberculosis was great and they had not the means to face the menace adequately. It was said that the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital was doing great work. But in a city the population of which according to the present census was reported to be about 21 lakhs 200 or 300 beds in the Jadavpur hospital were altogether inadequate. He believed that in the city of Madras there was provision for 400 to 500 beds for tuberculosis patients.

BENGALI NEW YEAR'S DAY

An interesting feature of the Bengali New Year's Day celebrations in Calcutta, in recent years, has been the demonstration of physical feats given by boys and girls in different parks of the city and its suburbs.

This year also such demonstrations were held in many parts of the city on Monday, the 14th April. Hundreds of boys and girls marched past and saluted the National Flag and then gave a display of various physical feats, the most impressive of which were held in the Lake Maidan in South Calcutta and at Deshbandhu Park in North Calcutta.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending April 12, 1941):—

Wards.	Small-pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	8	10
II ..	13	14
III . ..	28	24
IV	10	7
V	28	28
VI	21	27
VII	10	10
VIII	13	9
IX ...	34	35
X	2	2
XI	13	10
XII	1	...
XIII . ..	5	1
XIV	9	9
XV	3	3
XVIII	2	2
XIX . ..	15	15
XX	16	13
XXI	2	1
XXII	7	6
XXIII .	4	1
XXIV	11	10
XXV .. —	3	3
XXVII . ..	3	3
XXVIII	22	21
XXIX	22	22
XXX	3	3
XXXI	3	3
XXXII	2	2
Campbell Hospital ...	14	1
Grand Total	385	293

MUSLIMS AND BENGALI LITERATURE

The contributions made by Moslem writers to Bengali literature were stressed at a conference held in the Moslem Institute Hall, Wellesley Square, Calcutta. On the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Moslem Sahitya Samiti (literary association) Kazi Nazrul Islam presided.

In his inaugural address the Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, emphasized the importance of Moslems studying the Bengali language. *Bengali*, he said, was their mother tongue and it was essential that Moslems should study the language as other sections of the population.

A complaint, he continued, was often heard now-a-days that the Moslem writers were mutilating the Bengali language. It would be for the conference to consider if there was any truth in that allegation, which in his opinion was made for political purposes Personally he thought that far from mutilating the Bengali language the Moslem writers were enriching it by introducing new words into it from other sources

A complaint, he continued, was often heard now a days literature would convince anyone about the important contributions made by Moslems to Bengali literature in the early stages of its growth In the circumstances it was impossible for Moslems to mutilate the language which was as much their creation as of other sections of the population

After referring to the work of the Samiti the Premier regretted that the Government had not yet rendered any help to the institution, and assured the conference that he would see what assistance the Government could give it in future

The President after dwelling on certain aspects of Bengali literature, appealed to the Samiti to render every help in its power to struggling Moslem literature in order that the community might be benefited by their literary activities. There had been, he said, many instances in which promising writers had been compelled to leave the sphere of literature and seek new avocations due to economic difficulties. In his opinion, this was a national calamity.

BENGALI MUSLIMS IN THE CORPORATION

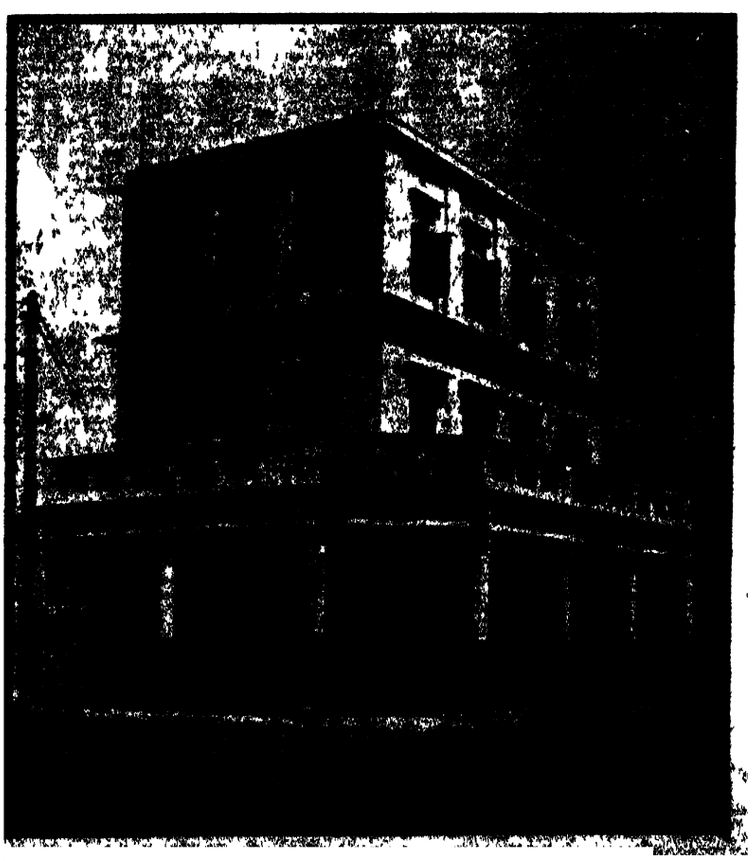
The proposed changes in the second amendment in the Calcutta Municipal Act were discussed at a largely attended meeting of the Bengalee Muslims held at Shraddhananda Park. Mr. Syed Habibur Rahaman, President of the All-Bengal Krishak Proja Party (non-parliamentary) was in the chair.

The President Mr. Rahaman said that the present Ministry was responsible for introducing separate electorate in place of joint electorate and thus brought about present importation of the non-Bengalee Muslims into almost all Muslim seats of the Corporation Councillorship as well as into almost all Corporation Muslim services driving the Bengalee Muslims from the Corporation. The Ministry had thus betrayed the interest of the Bengalee Muslims in the Calcutta Corporation to make them pariahs in their own metropolis of Calcutta.

Mr. Rahaman urged the Corporation Hindu Councillors to make reservation of 25 per cent. of Corporation Muslim services for the Bengalee Muslims. He demanded of the Bengal Ministry to make statutory reservation of 25 Muslim seats of Corporation Councillorship for the Bengalee Muslims and provide for the adult franchise for the Bengalee Muslims in their own metropolis of Calcutta.

Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, M L.A , said that if the present state of affairs in the Corporation were allowed to continue the interests of the Bengalee Muslims would be gone for ever. He instanced the cases of several well-qualified Bengalee Muslim candidates whose claims to be appointed in the Corporation services had been brushed aside by non-Bengalee Muslim candidates from outside who had been backed by the Muslim Leaguers

Moulana Abdur Rouf, Moulana Abdul Wahab Bokainagari, M L.A , Moulavi Abdul Malek of Comilla, Moulavi Hatem Ali Naoroji and Moulavi Abdul Karim also addressed the gathering



CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

RISE IN JUBBULPORE'S POPULATION

According to revised census figures the population of Jubbulpore district has risen by 17.8 per cent. and that of the city by 47.6 per cent. The population of Jubbalpore district has increased from 778,811 to 915,968 and that of the city from 124,885 to 183,544 within the last decade.

The number of literates in the city and district is 60,800 and 65,188, respectively.

GARDEN REACH MUNICIPALITY

The following have been declared elected as Commissioners of the Garden Reach Municipality as the result of the General Election :—

"Mr. Makhanlal Ghose and Munshi Rahamuttullah (Ward No. 1); Dr. M. A. Ayub and Mr. Sudhakar Paul (Ward No. 2); Haji Raisoddin and Mr. Meherali Mollah (Ward No. 3); Mr. Taher Molla and Mr. Nurul Huq Mali (Ward No. 4) and Dr. S. M. Abdul Kabir and Mr. Sibkristo Nasker (Ward No. 5).

MUNSHIGANJ WATER WORKS

The Government of Bengal has, it is learnt, agreed to bear one-thrid of the cost of the scheme for new water works at Munshiganj.

The scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 85,000, has been under consideration for the past two years. The District Board of Dacca and two zemindars of Bhagyakul have promised to contribute a large sum towards the cost and several rate payers of Munshiganj have paid about Rs. 4,000 for house connections.

The present water works, which were constructed in 1908, are inadequate to cope with the town's growing demands.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND KHADI

Khadi supply to the employees of the Madras Corporation is to be discontinued as the result of a resolution adopted by the City Council. In its place mill cloth is to be supplied. The resolution was adopted by 18 votes against 11.

Mr. C. Basudev, the Mayor, has issued a note in this connection saying that "Khadi has been found to be not only uneconomical, but unsuitable for rough wear and that the Corporation peons and other employees have objected to the compulsory use of this unsuitable cloth".

The City Council also refused to sanction the contribution for teaching Hindi in Corporation schools.

LITERACY DRIVE IN BENGAL

Speaking on adult education at the Education Week, Mr. H. M. S. Jahaque, Director of Rural Reconstruction, revealed [illegible] year plan of educating all the illiterate adults of the province by starting 100,000 schools at a [illegible] cost of Rs. 60 lakhs of which Rs. 12 lakhs were expected to be contributed by the Government.

He said that on the question of control of adult education, the general view was that it should be vested in the Education Department as these adult schools should be manned by teachers of primary schools as a rule.

Mr. A. Wadud, District Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, suggested that the financial problem could be solved to a great extent by enlarging the scope of Section 2 of the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1930, with a view to bringing the elementary education of illiterate adults within the purview of the Primary Education Act.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL BILL

The House of Representatives, Burma, accepted the Senate's amendment to the City of Rangoon Municipal Amendment Bill, increasing Burmese representation on the Corporation to 50 per cent.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji's amendment suggesting reduction of Burmese seats from 20 to 18 and providing for increased Indian representation was rejected.

Mr. J. I. Nelson, Leader of the European Group, opposing the Bill, observed that the Burma Act had provided for the protection of minorities, but the Bill took away that right.

The House also passed the Burma Shops Bill, fixing a 54-hour week and providing for a weekly holiday for employees.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Haji Muhammad Sami has been elected Senior Vice-Chairman of the Cawnpore Municipal Board. Mr. Harishankar Bagla was elected Junior Vice-Chairman.

The following have been elected Chairmen of the various Committees :—

Lala Chhangamal—Finance; Mr. Bakhatnarain—Education; Mr. T. C. Kureel—Town Improvement; Haji Qamruddin—Public Health; Mr. Wahidahmad—Public Works; Mr. Mustafa Husain Naiyar—City Tax; Mr. Dwarkaprasad Sing—Water Works; Mr. Maheshwariprasad Nigam—Conservancy; Mr. Phullidas—Road and Pavement; Dr. Premnarain—Civil Lines Tax; Mr. Guruprasad Kapor—Park and Arboriculture; Mr. Shivnarain Vaid—Burning Ghat; Mr. Syedali Zaid—Muslim Grave-yard; and Mr. Maheshwariprasad Nigam—School Committee.

MADRAS MAYOR ON CONGRESS FLAG

Mr. C. Basudev, Mayor, refering to the proposal to remove the Congress flag from the Corporation building in a Press statement says :—"I may inform my friends there is nothing strange and unusual if the tri-colour flag which is flown

tially a flag of the Congress party, is removed from a place in which the Congress party has not only ceased to be in power but has also ceased to function."

He adds: "Until and unless a flag designed and accepted by all the various important political parties and sections in the country comes into being, no one has a right to call any flag the national flag".

SYLHET MUNICIPAL BOARD

The Assam Government have decided that, on the expiry of the period of supersession now extended up to June 24, by a Government Order, the Sylhet Municipal Board shall be re-established with 16 elected and four nominated members.

For the purpose of reconstituting the Board the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has been directed to take immediate steps to hold the general election.

Announcing this decision a Government resolution states:—

"The Government desire in view of the previous history of the municipal administration at Sylhet which led to the supersession of the Board, to convey a warning to the rate-payers and to make clear to them that should the municipal affairs of the town again fall into confusion the Government will not hesitate to supersede the board for a second term, possibly for a longer period. The Government hope that the newly-constituted board will be alive to their responsibilities and will maintain the administrative efficiency that has been restored during the period of supersession."

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PEOPLE DIED OF CHOLERA

during the week ending April 12, 1941

Get Yourself Innoculated

PATNA CITY MUNICIPALITY

The question of the election of new Chairman for the Patna City Municipality continues to exercise the minds of the municipal commissioners

Twenty municipal commissioners held a meeting and approached Nawab S. M. Mehdi with a request that he should consent to re-election as Chairman. Nawab Mehdi, who is a member of the Moslem League, thanked them for their offer but declined to seek re-election, as it would be against the mandate of the Moslem League which had boycotted the civic elections.

The Governor of Bihar has appointed the following to be Commissioners of the Patna City Municipality:—

The Sub-divisional Officer, Patna City (*ex-officio*); Mrs. Sushama Sen (wife of Dr. P. K. Sen); Mr. Jogeshwar Ram, Maulavi Shafiqur Rahman; Rai Sahib Sri Narayan Arora; Mr. Shakambharn Nandan; Mr. Shah Rafiuddin, B.L., and Mr. S. Tajammul Hussain, M.L.A.

ON THE BASIS OF JOINT ELECTORATES

Shikarpur, the home town of Premier Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, will be the first municipality in the whole of India to have election on the basis of joint electorates.

Nominations have already been filed and seventeen Muslim candidates for twelve seats have filed their nomination papers despite an appeal by the Sind Muslim League to boycott the elections. Voting will take place on April 25 and 26.

Preparations for the elections under joint electorate system in other municipalities including Sukkur, Hyderabad and Jacobabad are almost completed, while the term of Mirpurkhas Municipality has been extended for the purpose of introducing joint electorate.

Sponsored by the Allah Baksh Ministry during the Budget Session in 1940, the Bill introducing joint electorates in borough municipalities in the province was passed into law by Mir Bunde Ali Ministry in the same session and it has again fallen to the lot of Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh to implement the Act.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending April, 12, 1941:—

Wards	Cases.	Deaths.
1	13	6
2	6	2
3	14	3
4	14	2
5	26	10
6	15	3
7	12	2
8	15	2
9	23	7
10	6	3
11	17	2
12	3	...
13	7	1
14	8	...
15	4	1
16	1	...
18	4	1
19	17	3
20	6	2
21	1	...
22	17	7
23	11	6
24	6	...
25	7	4
27	21	9
28	12	4
29	4	...
31	3	...
32	13	6
Carmichael Medical College Hospital	2	2
Campbell Hospital	34	7
Chittaranjan Hospital	6	4
Mayo Hospital	3	2
Port	7	2
Grand Total	351	109

Legal Intelligence

Re-Appointment Of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea As Chief Executive Officer

Hearing Of Injunction Petition At High Court

THE application made on behalf of plaintiffs-petitioners, Manindra Nath Banerji, Barrister and Rate-payer, and Satis Chandra Bose, Barrister and Councillor, for an injunction restraining the Corporation of Calcutta from acting in pursuance of a resolution purported to have been passed on March 31st last and from taking any steps in furtherance thereof or giving effect thereto, until the final disposal of the suit, was heard before Mr. Justice Panckridge on April 9.

In the application the plaintiffs also asked for an injunction restraining J. C. Mukerjea from acting or continuing or purporting to act as Chief Executive Officer in terms of that resolution until the disposal of the suit.

In the suit the plaintiffs asked for perpetual injunctions against the Corporation of Calcutta and J. C. Mukerjea on the above line.

After Mr. Sarat Bose had argued on behalf of the plaintiffs-petitioners, Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr.) began to argue the case on behalf of the defendant J. C. Mukerjea and had not finished when the further hearing of the application was adjourned by his lordship till after the reopening of the Court after Easter Holidays on Monday, April 21st next.

Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. P. C. Basu and Mr. P. B. Mukherji appeared for the petitioners; Sir A. K. Roy (Advocate General) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the Corporation; Mr. S. N. Banerjee and Mr. S. B. Sinha for J. C. Mukerjea. Mr. Surita, Mr. B. C. Ghose and Mr. S. P. Chowdhury for added defendant-councillors; Mr. Clough for added defendant-rate payers.

(Before Mr. Justice Panckridge)

Manindra Nath Banerjee and another

vs.

Jyotish Chandra Mukerjea and another.

Arguing on behalf of the plaintiff-petitioners, Mr. Sarat Bose said that J C Mukerjea was appointed Officiating Chief Executive Officer on December 15, 1924, and he was permanently appointed to that post on May 17, 1927, His last term expired on March 31, 1941

On 28th February last the Corporation passed a resolution appointing Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer for a further period of two years with effect from April 1 last, but the local Government refused sanction on March 13 last On March 22 last Corporation again passed a resolution reappointing Mukerjea for two years with effect from April 1 last. In the event of Government approval not coming before April 1, Corporation also resolved then that Mukerjea was to continue as Chief Executive Officer On March 29 last the local Government refused sanction and in course of a letter Government informed the Corporation that Mukerjea could not legally function as Chief Executive Officer after 31st March without the approval of the Government to his reappointment In his affidavit in opposition Mukerjea said that this letter was received at his house at about 7-30 p.m. on March 29 but he did not vouchafe to the Court the information when this letter was delivered at the Central Municipal Office.

Mr. Justice Panckridge: What turns on that?—Mukerjea tries to make out that there was no time to convene a meeting giving 48 hours' statutory notice

Mr. Justice Panckridge: I suppose the Act does not make any provision for what is to happen if the appointment is not approved.

Corporation Administration

Mr. Bose replied that there was nothing in the Act as to what would happen if unfortunately the Chief Executive Officer for the time being died suddenly. He supposed that in that event the administration of the Corporation would be run by the Deputy Executive Officers and the heads of the departments Under the statute certain procedure had to be followed before the Chief Executive Officer could be appointed. That would take some time but during that period the administration of the Corporation had to be carried out and would be carried out by the Deputy Executive Officers and the heads of the departments. Counsel was mentioning this point because there was no answer to the question of law raised by the petitioners having regard to the wordings of the statute and different sections. Only an attempt was made to raise certain matters of prejudice and to start a bogey that there would be deadlock in the Corporation and impasse.

Counsel then said that his points were that there was no valid meeting and that there was no valid resolution Further the sanction of the local government to the continuance of Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer had not yet been received. Mukerjea made the point in his affidavit in opposition that there was no time to comply with the rules of business. Mr. Bose's answer was that was no defence

Coming to deal with the incidents of March 31 last, Counsel said that five meetings had been called that day but in none of the agendas of those meetings was there any item relating to the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. Under Section 60 of the Act, no business 'shall' be transacted of which notice had not been given. But what happens was that when one of those meetings was in progress at about 8 p.m. this matter was mentioned by a Councillor and other Councillors followed suit and the resolution in which J. C. Mukerjea took his stand was passed. In the meantime Mukerjea withdrew the delegation of powers, he had re-delegated to his subordinate officers. Obviously he

and that to coerce the Corporation to re-appoint him. He was the person who was trying to create a deadlock in the Corporation. When the last meeting of the Corporation was in progress on March 31, attempts were made by certain Councillors to bring forward the resolution sanctioning the continuance of J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer until a proper meeting could be held to submit a fresh proposal to the Government. Eventually this resolution was alleged to have been passed.

This resolution, continued Mr. Bose, apart from the fact that it was not passed at any meeting of the Corporation, was bad, illegal and *ultra vires*. Under the Act Corporation could not extend the old term or continue the old term. Even if the old term could be extended or continued, there must be a definite period for which a person was appointed. In the present case Mukerjea was appointed until a fresh proposal was submitted by the Corporation to the Local Government In other words there was no definite period fixed for his appointment

Legality of Resolution

Counsel submitted that the resolution in question was bad because it offended section 51 of the Calcutta Municipal Act because it was a continuance of the old appointment and further there was no definite period fixed He had already said that no notice of the alleged resolution was given and no agenda was served relating to the appointment Further the fact remained that as soon as this question was mentioned protests were lodged by several Councillors as regards the legality of the meeting. The Mayor, apparently,—counsel did not dispute his *bona fides*,—admitted that the so called meeting was illegal, but instead of dissolving the meeting he declared that he was trying to be as illegal as possible that night The illegality of the whole proceedings admitted of no doubt. All the relevant sections, all the statutory provisions had been broken Rules of business were broken Eventually the Mayor put the resolution to vote which was carried by 39 votes to 23. two members not voting. 33 members were absent and this clearly affected the merits of the so-called appointment If a portion of the absentee members voted with the opposition, then this resolution could not have been passed, because the difference was only 16 votes. This so-called resolution was forwarded to the local Government with all due speed but the Government had not yet approved of this resolution and inspite of the fact that the Government approval had yet been forthcoming J. C Mukerjea was purporting to act as Chief Executive Officer.

After citing authorities Mr. Bose submitted that on the question of invalidity of the proceedings there was and there could be no answer at all. Mukerjea had sought to invoke the aid of Section 79 of the Act, but Counsel submitted that section had really no application. Here it was not a case of mere defect or irregularity. Assuming that it was not a case of illegality, but irregularity, he submitted there was no escape from the conclusion that this affected the merits of the case, his submission was that it was a case of an illegal act

Mr. Bose submitted that the theory of deadlock was nothing but a bogey. On the question of law he submitted that the whole proceedings of March 31 last of that so-called meeting were bad, illegal and *ultra vires* which could not be cured by the provisions of Section 79 of the Act. Counsel had made out an unanswerable case and he asked that his lordship would grant the injunction as prayed for.

Arguing on behalf of J C. Mukerjea, Mr. S. N Banerji said that in no event could an interim injunction be granted. This application was misconceived and premature. Further, under the Code the suit was not competent even now. This was a representative suit in which it was not only the plaintiffs who pretended to be interested but that such interest existed in a large class of people. Statutory notices were to be served and unless and until they go an opportunity to come in his lordship would not be in a position to say whether in truth this was really a representative suit or as the affidavit in opposition suggested this was a *mala fide* suit and the application was engineered to satisfy the private grudge of different parties Further, the plaintiffs had no interest such as would entitle them to make the suit. Further, the conduct of the plaintiffs did not entitle them to the reliefs they were claiming. Also the balance of convenience was clearly in favour of allowing the present state of things to continue Mukerjea had been functioning as Chief Executive Officer for the last 17 years and the heavens would not fall as had been suggested if he was allowed to function. Nothing had been alleged against Mukerjea except certain points of law, beyond certain vituperative epithets that he had coerced and canvassed into passing the resolution. From the affidavit in opposition it would appear that the party of which one of the plaintiffs claimed to be a member not very long ago unanimously selected Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer to serve for this identical period in January 1940. His lordship would also see from the affidavit in opposition why this sudden change of front occurred

Question Of Law

Counsel submitted that the questions of law as formulated by Mr. Bose could not be decided off-hand, because the very questions of law which were sought to be adjudicated now would have to be adjudicated at the trial. Being a representative suit people were not only entitled to notice but they were entitled to come in and make their submissions on the questions in controversy.

Briefly dealing with the questions of law raised by the petitioners, Mr. Banerjee said that they had not even alleged any injury to themselves which must be the foundation of any application for an injunction. Further the plaintiffs had not speedier method of relief under the Act itself. It did not require an Ordinance to make a law on the subject. The law is there in the Calcutta Municipal Act, and if these powers were invoked and if the local government were of opinion that this was wrong they had got the amplest power to set aside the whole proceedings by an executive order

Mr. Banerjee submitted that facts had not been placed before the court and went on to say that at present there were four parties in the Corporation and referred to the conference between the leaders of the different parties and the Chief Minister and the Minister-in-charge of the local government. Counsel also narrated the circumstances how the conference broke down on the refusal of J. C. Mukerjea to accept less than 18 months and how ultimately J. C. Mukerjea made a statement in the Corporation accepting the post for 15 months, as suggested by the local government and eventually how this present resolution was adopted by the Corporation on the motion of Mr. W. A. Burns. On these facts Counsel asked the Court not to exercise its discretion and grant an injunction. Counsel said that Government had unmistakeably expressed their opinion that if certain things were done, if Mukerjea was appointed for 15 months, then their approval would be automatic.

Affidavit In Opposition

After placing the petition Counsel placed the affidavit in opposition of J C. Mukerjea and pointed out that under the statute the first meeting of the new Corporation was to elect its Mayor and Deputy Mayor and after that, he supposed, Corporation proposed to make the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. The affidavit in opposition stated that Mukerjea took legal advice on the question of withdrawal of his redelegated powers to the officers and said that in doing so he had no ulterior motive. The appointment of Chief

Executive Officer was a statutory appointment and if there was no such officer there was bound to be a deadlock in the administration of the Corporation. Mukerjea claimed that he had been validly appointed by the Corporation and he was acting in anticipation of the approval of the government.

The affidavit in opposition of Mukerjea continued to say that this application was not *bona fide* He was requested by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, then an Alderman and later on by his brother Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to help them in the payment of Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of a house to be called the Mahajati Sadan. They pressed him hard to release the cheque for the amount on account of the grant sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose Mukerjea was compelled not to release the cheque as a requisition had been sent in by a number of Councillors giving notice of a motion for the rescision of the said resolution

At this stage his lordship observed that unfortunately his lordship could not hear all the parties concerned to-day. His lordship said that he was averse to granting an interlocutory injunction, adding however that his lordship had not made up his mind His lordship also observed that he did not want to refuse the application at this stage because it would not be right to do that without hearing Counsel more fully.

After some discussion in course of which Mr Bose asked for the judgment of the Court as the matter raised was of great importance, his lordship adjourned the application till Monday, April 21.

Attorneys : Mr. R. Mozumdar, Mr T. C Mitra, Mr. Hirendra Nath Bose

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 12th April, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 997 against 1055 and 1078 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 344 The general death rate of the week was 40·8 per mille against 35·9 the mean of the last five years

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th April, 1941 was 847 against 905 and 925 in the two preceding weeks There were 91 deaths from cholera, against 67 and 89 in the two preceding weeks There were 243 deaths from small pox during the week against 274 in the previous week There were 2 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 26 and 78 respectively against 44 and 82 in the preceding week The general death rate of the week was 44·1 per mille per annum.

There were 44 imported deaths Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 41·8

There were 73 deaths from respiratory diseases against 96 in the previous week

There were 61 deaths from tuberculosis against 62 in the previous week.

There were 139 deaths of infants under one year

Suburbs (Wards 28 32).

The number of deaths registered was 150 against 150 and 153 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 12 were from cholera, 50 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 6 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 54·5 per mille.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 50·2.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 13 in the previous week.

There were 31 deaths of infants under one year.

TO THE PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for . ..." on 23rd April, 1941, upto 2 p m :—

9 Closing up the remaining portion of fencing with angle iron in front of 5 1, Guripara Road—Rs. 50, dated 2nd April, 1941, (7 days).

10 Closing openings at 2/1, Uriapara Lane —Rs. 136 dated 2nd April, 1941, (7 days)

11. Supplying and fixing a notice board at Eastern Park (Park Circus) Rs 29, dated 2nd April, 1941 (7 days).

12. Renewing the floor in Stalls Nos 24 26—28 in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs 71, dated 16th April, 1941, (10 days)

13 Repairs to retaining wall by the side of tank near Lamp Post No 6 of Hingan Jamadar Lane—Rs. 222, dated 5th April, 1941, (15 days)

14 Repairs to retaining wall of the single channel drain in Paymental Garden Lane—Rs 356, dated 5th April 1941, (3 weeks)

15 Repairs to surface drain in Prabhuram Sircar Lane —Rs 541, dated 5th March, 1941, (2 months)

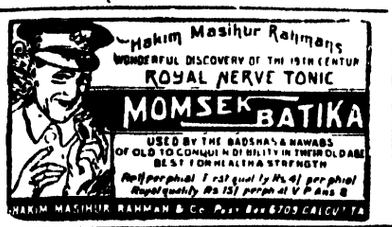
DISTRICT III, ENG'G. OFFICE A F NABI BAKSH,
The 16th April, 1941 *District Engineer 1/c*



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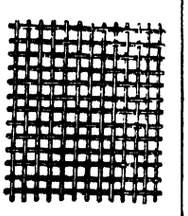
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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the dates noted for each, up to 2 p m Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ..." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a m and 3 p m on week days and 11 a m and 1 p m on Saturdays Price Rs 2 per set

1 Excavation of earth and silt from the artificial channel of the Storm water Sluice Khulti by manual labour

2 Supply and delivery of registers for house water meters

3 Construction of a building for Primary School at Ibrahim Road

4 Construction of a building for Primary School at Samsul Huda Road

5 Construction of a building for Primary School at Dilkhusa Street

6 Construction of a building for Primary School at Harish Mukherjee Street

7 Constructing new 50 ton water Tank

8 Laying of 60 in 54 in and 45 in cast iron pipes supplying and laying of 60 in 54 in 45 in steel specials supplying of 60 in steel pipes etc in Grey Street Extension

9 Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941 42

10 Removal of the Refuse Platform from its present site at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency Area

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 24th April for 2 on 29th April for 3 to 6 on 30th April for 7 and 8 on 2nd May for 9 on 7th May and for 10th on 13th May 1941 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

N B—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business appearing on various documents *e g* Treasurer's receipts tender forms agreements licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf for the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th April, 1941

Time Extended.

Re Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941 42

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended The applications for them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p m on the 31st May, 1941 instead of on 22nd April 1941 as previously advertised

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941 42

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941 42

BHASKAR MUKERJI
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 16th April 1941

The date for receiving tenders for cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during the year 1941 42 has further been extended The tenders in this connection will be opened by the Second Deputy Executive Officer at 2 p m on 7th May 1941 instead of on the 18th April 1941 as previously advertised

BHASKAR MUKERJI
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 16th April 1941

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed Tender for Petty Improvement Works on Friday the 25th April 1941, up to 2 p m —

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted from a register kept in the District Engineer District No I (Cossipore Office) for inspection

2 Raising of cable at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs 455 dated 10th December 1940, (2 months)

3 Changing the sashes of doors and windows of the building of I P station with Tarpaulin Purdahs for A R P Work—Rs 636 dated 10th April, 1941 (1 month)

N. B—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice"

S C GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 16th April, 1941

Auction Sale.

It is hereby notified for public information that the following huts etc, lying in Hughes Road at premises No 12, in Ward No 18, will be sold to the highest bidder at the public auction to be held at the site at 9 a m on Friday the 25th April 1941

The highest bidder shall have to deposit entire cost with the local officer incharge immediately after the sale and the articles sold shall have to be removed from the site within 15 days from the date of sale failing which they shall be forefeited to the Corporation

LIST OF ARTICLES

1 *Ta Gol pata* huts with Dab wall measuring 29 ft by 17 ft and 44 ft by 19 ft and one old privy attached to it

2 5 door frames with door leaves (made of country wood) measuring 6 ft by 2 ft 6 in each

3 1 door with leaves (made of *Jar ol* wood) measuring 6 ft by 3 ft

4 Old bricks 250 pieces approximately

A F NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Engg Office
The 15th April 1941

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 26th April 1941 at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market New Buildings at 2 30 p m punctually

(1) One old and broken Fiat Motor Car No 12333
(2) One bed stead with frames
(3) Two broken chairs
(4) One almirah
(5) One brass *kalsi*
(6) Twelve pieces of iron railings
(7) Five iron rods
(8) One door frame
(9) One iron pipe
(10) One Big iron *Tora*
(11) Three copper *handis* with lids
(12) One brass *gamla*
(13) One copper lagan
(14) One brass pan drawer
(15) Twelve thalis
(16) One brass *ghat*
(17) One brass *pilshuj*
(18) Three small brass glasses
(19) One brass *bat*
(20) One *Tiffinposh*
(21) *Thalis* six pieces
(22) One Wrought Iron pipe 6 ft
(23) One iron weight without ring
(24) One big wooden almirah

F RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th April 1941

S S Hogg Market

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Mrs Lachmi Tirathdas for the registration of the names of Murli and Lalchand, represented by their mother and lawful guardian Mrs Lachmi Tirathdas as occupiers in respect of Stall No 6 in Block "A" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr Tirathdas

Objections if any to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof

A QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th March, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Carriage and Horse Tax Etc.

1st Half-Year, 1941-42.

Owners and persons in charge of carriages, jinrickshaws, racehorses, horses, ponies or mules, are hereby informed that Section 167 (1) and (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, requires that a statement showing the number of vehicles and animals owned or kept in their charge, together with the tax payable, should be forwarded to the Municipal Office before the 1st May, 1941. Printed forms of such return may be obtained on application to the License Officer at the Central Municipal Office. It is further notified that failure to forward such return entails liability to prosecution and to a fine of Rs. 20. Persons, who, for the sake of convenience, prefer to make payments of taxes on the spot, may pay such amount, as may be due, to the Inspector, when he calls; he is authorised to receive money and grant license then and there. Claims for remission of tax on carriages on the ground that they were not used, will not be entertained after the 30th June, 1941.

Registration of Carts.

The half-yearly registration of carts under Section 183 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the current half-year begins on the 1st April, 1941. Owners of carts, including hand-carts, which are not used for the conveyance of human beings, should get them registered without delay. The fee payable for registration of every cart shall be Rs. 4. An additional charge of one rupee shall also be payable in each case for the number-plate to be affixed to the cart.

Cart Drivers' Ticket

Under Section 187 of the Act, drivers of carts are required to carry (exposed to view) a ticket granted by the Corporation bearing the registration number as driver.

Tax on Dogs

Under Section 173 of the Act, a tax at five rupees per annum is payable for every dog kept in Calcutta and the owner or person in charge is required to forward to the Municipal Office before the first day of May a list of dogs owned by him or in his charge and at the same time pay to the Corporation the tax payable in respect of every such dog. On payment of the fee, a license will be issued for the current year and a number ticket will be provided to be kept attached to the collar or otherwise suspended from the neck of the dog. Any dog which has no number ticket so attached or so suspended runs the risk of being seized or destroyed

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd March, 1941.

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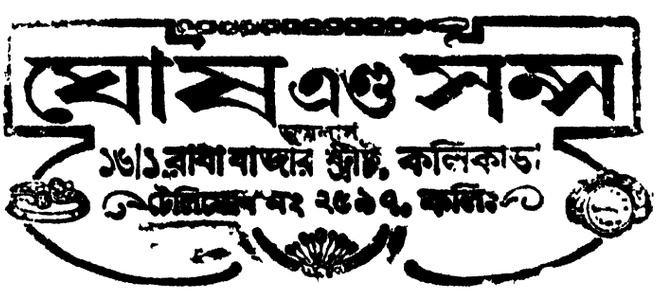
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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. , "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capita'	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Offices: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
London { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Branches { 14-16, Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta } 1-1, Clive Street—D. R. KINLOCH, Agent.
Offices :— } 1, Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting Prompt service rendered

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office :—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches :—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches :—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches :—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,15,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office : DINAJPORE

Branches : CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA

5 & 6, Hare Street

Phone:Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Branch :—Naraingunge.
Bara Bazar Branch Will Be Opened Shortly.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE

AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, Secretary.

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2360 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:—

Rate of Interest on Deposits,
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches —HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE



BANK OF COMMERCE Ld.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

Grams: "Citadel" Phone: Cal. 6967
THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, Madan Street, Calcutta
CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

ESTD. 1928. Phone: Cal. 2073.
BENGAL BANK LIMITED
2, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.
Dividend declared for 1938—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Burdal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD 1928.
Head Office:—**CHITTAGONG.**
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
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PHONE: B. B 6419

THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
Head Office—SYLHET
Branches :—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

SPACE

RESERVED

PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1908
Head Office:—PURI
Calcutta Office:—2, Dalhousie Square
Phone: Cal. 2718
Branches :—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office :—**8, Clive Street, Calcutta**
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2631
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch :—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phones: Cal. 3486
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...	0 14 0			
Leg per lb. ...	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. ...				

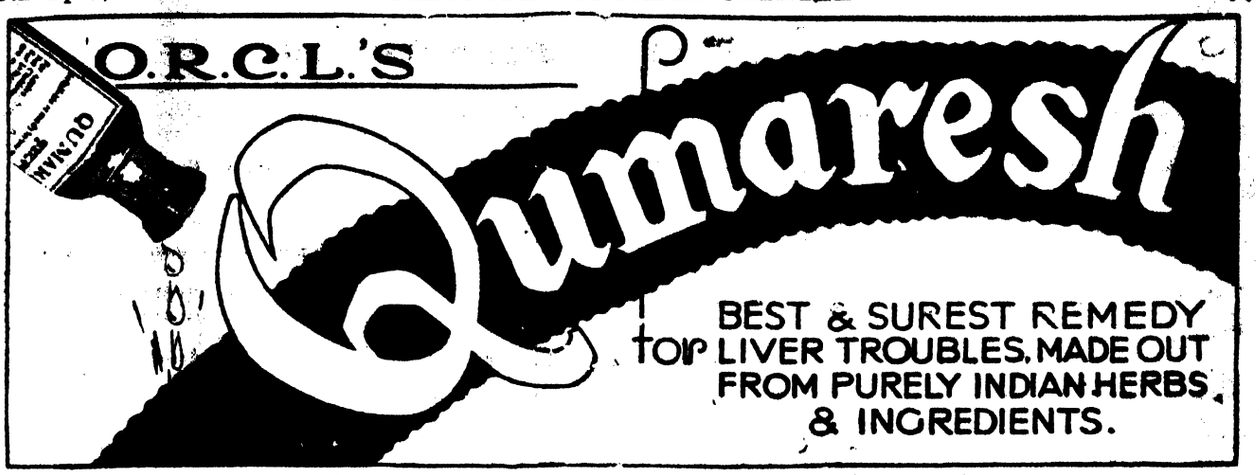
MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain ,, ...		0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 11 0	0 12 0		


USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Sindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen.	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer.	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 8 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting)	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special)	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry)	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ..	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ..	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen)	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 9	0 5 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal .. seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ..		
Do. Lahore ..		
Do. Country ..		
Do. Darjeeling ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ..		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	
Ginger	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric	0 5 0	
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Patna red ..		
Do. white ..	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ..		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ..	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla		
Do. Country		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras		
Do. Rangoon		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Sikkim ..		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Naintal 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 3 to 4	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Basl Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hasel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer. pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

B N D S
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...	0 14 0			
Leg per lb. ...	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. ...				

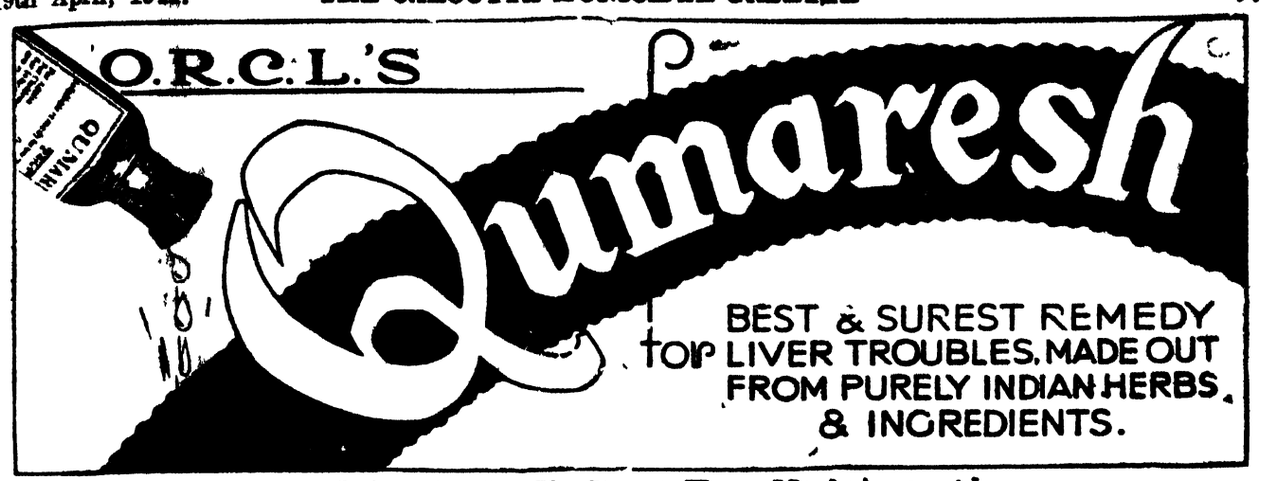
ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain ,, ...		0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat	0 11 0	0 12 0		


USE
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta
FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked pork Sindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhatkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhatkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) .	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons .. .	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting)	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special)	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) .. .	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (outlet)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ..	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ..	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ..	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each —	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ..	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) .. .	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ..		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal .. seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Mursidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ..		
Do. Lahore ..		
Do. Country ..		
Do. Darjeeling ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ..		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ..	0 4 0	
Ginger	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric	0 5 0	
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Leak each ..	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Patna red ..		
Do. white ..	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ..		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ..	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling .. per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla		
Do. Country		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ..		
Do. New per seer —	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras		
Do. Rangoon		
Do. Shillong ..		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ..	0 3 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer .		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Sikkim ..		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Vegetable marrow Country each —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 3 to 4	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score —		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score —		
Do. (Country) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each —		
Hasel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma .. —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer —		
Lime patty per score —	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer. pur) —		
Do. (Country) —		
Locket per 1 seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer —	0 3 6	0 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mush melon per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Musk melon ,, (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, ...		
Bombay ...		
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—20 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam ,,		
Do. Singapore ,,		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,,	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
,, Kandahar	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Sofata 16—25 ,,	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund ,,	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukhabad ,,	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ..	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ,, ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY **KEVENTER'S BUTTER** AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 ,,		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 3 0 ,,	Business to be approved by the authority.
38A	0 4 0 ,,		29 & 30	4 0 0 ,,	
37	0 1 6 ,,				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 ,,		13	0 9 0 ,,	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 ,,		16—20	1 11 0 ,,	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ..	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suji	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Dessi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Banttoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chinisakkar per md. ..	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do per seer .	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabuli rice per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer		
Golab Soru Rice ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc..		
Arahar per seer .	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,,		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Coocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 9 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
'Victoria"—'Swan" per 4-I. G. tin ..	3 6 9	
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 12 9	
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I G. tin ...	3 12 6	
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 2 6	
"Lion"—"Anchor" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 13 6	
Elephant Brand Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..		
Do. ,, Small ...	3 0 3	
Owl ,, Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... / Milk Chocolates slab ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb, ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	6 lb. tin Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Peppermints per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Derenske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Selmer per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

5 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50 ... —	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin — ...	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 6
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	0 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor.	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. I	0 12 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. 2nd ,, ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay ,, ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Gauhati ,, ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Disi per seer ...		
Do. Hilly ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling ,, ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans ,, ...	0 3 0	
Squash ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato ,, ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot ,, ...	1	8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	0 10 0	1 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghosa ,, ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab ,, ...	0 5 0	
Do. Bagdad ,, ...	0 3 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik ,, ...		0 12 0
Do. Quetta ,, ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma ,, ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi ,, ...	0 10 0	
Do. Singapore ,, ...		
Khobani ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Monafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 3 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer ...		
Dates Beera per lb. ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling 30—40	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25 to 50 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ..	2 8 0	
Do Kabul ...	2 4 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ,,		
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 6
Do. Sultana ,, ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	
Do. Shelled ,, ..	0 4 0	
Nut Ground ,, ...	0 2 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. ,, ...	1 0 0	
Bombay ,, ,, ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh ,, ...	2 0 0	
Jessore ,, per seer	1 4 0	
Dinapur ,, ,, ...		1 2 0
Pabna ,, ,, ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Masafferpur ,, ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee ,, ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda ,, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 4 0	6 8 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) ,, ...	5 4 0	5 12 0
Patnai (Atap) ,, md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	5 12 0	6 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java ,, ,, ...	0 4 3	
Cocoanut Oil ,, ...	0 4 6	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 5 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Flour ,, ...	0 1 8	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...	6 2 6	6 2 9
Sujee ,, ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Atta fresh per maund ...	6 4 0	
Til Oil ,, ...		5 4 0
Chandausi Atta per md.		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	4 12 0	5 12 0
DAL.	0 10 0	
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 6
Arhar ...	0 3 0	
Kalai ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khesari ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mosoor (split) ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. (khari) ...		
Matar ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Chana Dal ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhuli ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
	0 2 3	0 2 6
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
,, ,, Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 10 0
Owl & Swan per tin ...		3 4 0
,, ,, Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand ,, ...		3 12 0
,, ,, Bulk ...		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin ...		3 1 0
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone:—Calcutta 5698. Telegrams—"RIWARD" Cal.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolai (Manja) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 12 0	5 4 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 12 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...		0 2 0
GHEE.		
Cawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...		1 10 0
Khurja ...		1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...		1 11 0
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
"Dabia Dabee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 2 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb. ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. .	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	
Milk ..		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 11 0	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Do.	0 5 0	0 6 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...		
Apples 16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 60 ..	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 12 0
Goat ...		0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 1 0
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	0 14 0	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11A	0 10 0 each	Business to be approved by the Committee.	Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15 Milk 1	0 3 0 each 0 3 0	Vegetables. Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Gelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	—	—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Bapsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Bona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
„ Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—	1 2 0	
Aligarh	—	—	1 4 0	
Pabna	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 4 0	
Jessore	—	—		
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasht	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—	0 1 3	
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.
W. B. 9—1	0 4 0	Betel
Do. 3	0 15 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready-made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 787)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sileng ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 0 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	
Kalai —	0 2 6	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 each	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
			Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,
,, 141—142	,, 0-8 ,,	,,
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,
,, ½164-½166	,, 0-12 ,,	
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,	
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-13 ,,	Dry fruits
B. 47	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.
,, 63	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	Mudikhana
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,	
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Godown
,, 3	,, 1-0 per day	
,, 72	,, 1-4 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,	
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month	
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,	
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,	
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,	
,, 4	,, 11-0 ,,	
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day	Business to be approved by authority.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,	
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	
,, 89	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 85	,, 1-10 ,,	
,, 83	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes
,, 33	,, 1-3 ,,	Do.
,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 37, 38	,, 1-3 ,,	
,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 125-126	1 0 0	Butter.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 59-60	1 0 0	Bread.
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	Butter
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 3 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 3 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 3 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V. F. S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef. 30	1 8 0	Beef.
„ 38	0 8 0	Skirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 13	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „	
„ 29-1	per month.	
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 17, 18	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26	0 4 0 „	Do
„ 35—36		
„ 47—48		
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4 & 46.	1 0 0 „	Plantain
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
17 & 18	0 4 6 „	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry—Hen Coops „ 67—74	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 115-130.		
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, Revenue Officer.

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork "	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl "	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon "		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's " "	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Prab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) "		
Brinjal "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower "	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) "		
Do. (Desi) "	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) "		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) "		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape "		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote "	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple "	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Star apple "		
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut "	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kesaria Shaw 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER		
Aligarh p. lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur "	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta "	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee "	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) "	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Desht "	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 7 0
Sugar	0 4 6	0 4 9
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) "	0 3 6	0 4 0
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt "	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 3
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER	2 10 3	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	" 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 34—36	" 0 8 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56—57	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	" 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	" 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—86	" 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	" 0 8 0	Pork
Chandney 87	" 0 6 0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
[illegible]

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

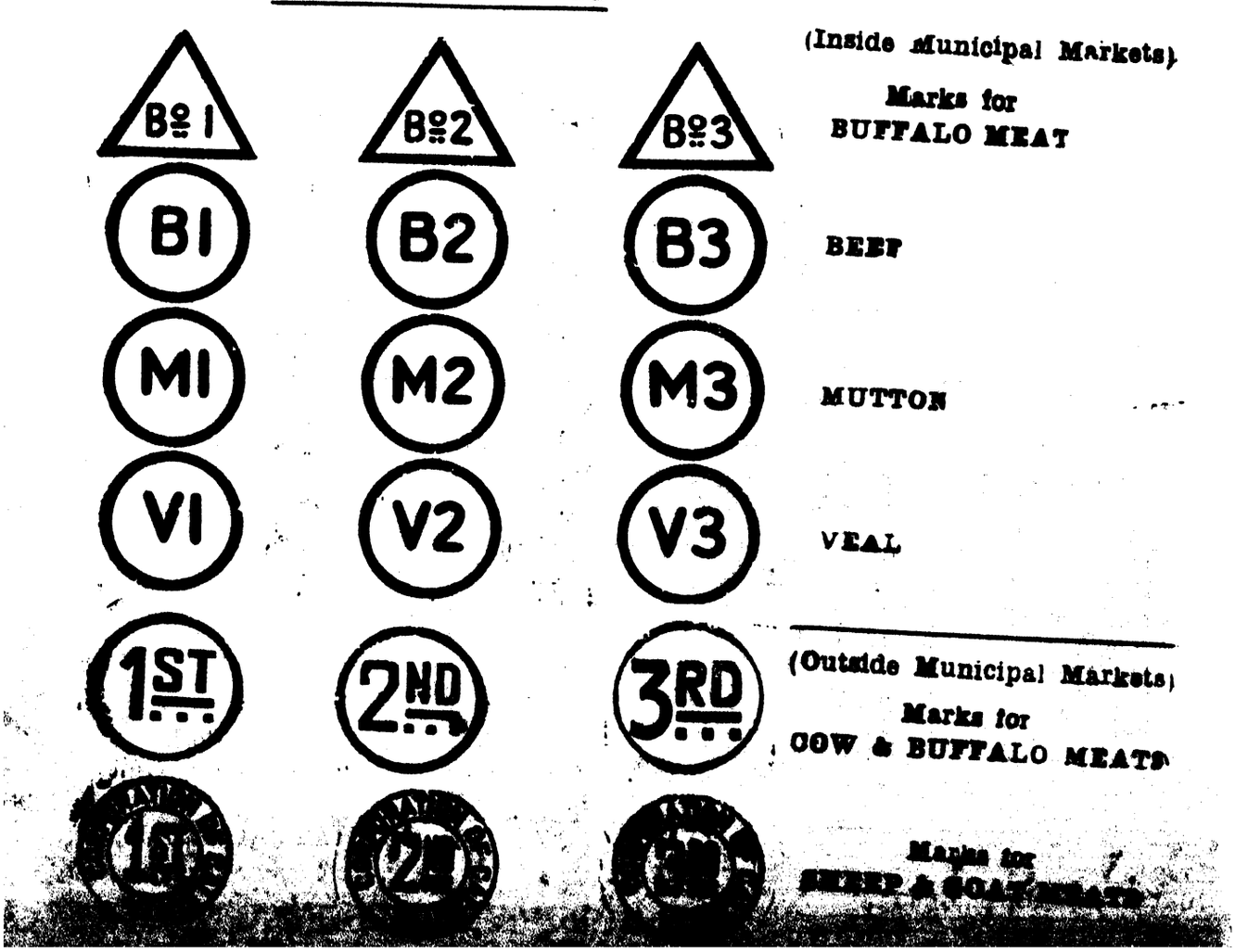
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Shlong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,,		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer		
,, (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,,	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	
Madras ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P
Patna per seer	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	6 8 0	7 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	
Bhanga ,, ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,		0 1 4
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,,	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

Refuse Collection in U. S Cities

The practice of collecting refuse from the street curb in cities in the United States is, we read, often criticized on the grounds that it makes the streets unsightly, that refuse is scattered by scavengers, and that, when not properly secured, it spills and blows about. Also, containers are at times upset, either accidentally or wilfully.

Curb-collection is extensively used in American cities; but a variety of alternative methods are also in use. In New York, for example, much of the refuse is placed for collection against the front of the building. In Washington and Detroit, where alleys are wide and plentiful, the refuse is usually collected from just inside the back fence. In Rochester, it is placed at the rear of the houses, and the collectors wheel it on hand trucks to the street and return the empty containers. Even more obliging are the collectors in some sections of Pittsburgh, for they take the refuse from the cellars.

In those sections of Philadelphia which consist of solid-row houses with no alleys, the refuse must be collected from the street unless the collector enters the house. Here, however, the refuse could be placed against the building instead of at the curb, as in New York, but the time required for collection would be increased somewhat, and it is doubtful whether appearances would be much improved by this change alone. Where there is a driveway in the rear of houses suitable for a truck, collection from the rear is the custom; but it takes a lot of time and is laborious to remove refuse from narrow alleys. Nevertheless, this is done in some sections of Pittsburgh, where rubbish and wrapped garbage are bundled in burlap and taken through the alley to the street. Incidentally, Pittsburgh does not collect ashes.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED.

"House-holders and city refuse collectors can do much to reduce the objectionable features of curb-collection," writes *Citizens' Business*, published by the Bureau of Municipal Research, Philadelphia. "Many now do the necessary things; many do not. If each householder would put out refuse neatly, and confine it so that it would not spill or blow about, conditions would be improved. Sometimes, particularly before a week-end holiday, refuse is put out several days before it is collected; sometimes, too, containers are not taken in for days after collection. The ideal is to put out refuse just before collection, and to take in the containers immediately after. Avoiding dust and the scattering of refuse during collection, and always replacing containers carefully and neatly so as not to clutter the street or sidewalk, are things the collectors can do. By more stringent regulation of scavengers, the city authorities can prevent much of the littering."

A Grand Paradox

The city is one of the grand paradoxes of government management in America. Measured in budgetary terms, American cities and local authorities are twice as important as the States and fully as important as the Federal Government, since they spent in 1938, 7 billion dollars as against 3·5 billion dollars by the States and 6·8 billion dollars by the Federal Government. Yet, constitutionally the American cities are mere creatures of the sovereign States. They come into being, they survive or die at the whim or wish of the State; and they can do only what the States authorize them to do and only in such a manner as the law specifically prescribes. So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the term 'city' or 'local authority' or its equivalent is not even mentioned in the American Constitution, and the federal statutes must be diligently searched before mention of the word 'city' or 'local authority' may be found.

BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Amendment Bill Passed

The Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1941, was passed by the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Wednesday last by 105 to 55 votes. The Bill was passed by the Assembly in the form in which it had emerged from the Upper House.

The Assembly was thereafter prorogued.

Opposing the final reading of the Bengal Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill on behalf of the Congress Party, Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhury entered his "last and emphatic protest against this pernicious measure." It was on record, he said, that the Bill was being enacted not only to oust the jurisdiction of the civil courts in respect to disputes relating to District and Local Board elections but also to take away the right of appeal in such matters. He pointed out that the Bengal Municipal Act of 1932 had been put forward by the Government as a justification, for the provision of this Bill was not a 'model enactment' and as such, such an enactment should not be followed. "It is a scandalous abuse of the legislative machinery to ask the House to pass such a measure," he remarked. "Sir Bijoy is dancing to the tune of a reactionary coterie of Dacca. The Bill will not be an improvement upon the present state of things; it will be nothing but retrogression."

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District III And Dhappa

Re. Putting a Strong Water-hyacinth Barrier on The Bidyadhari Just About Town Outfall.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 2nd May, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within fifteen days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer,
Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th April, 1941.

AN OATH FOR OUR CITY FATHERS

"We believe in Our City, in the spirit of her institutions, and in the principles of freedom of thought, equality of opportunity, and sense of individual responsibility, for which she stands: and as an expression of our gratitude to those who have wrought to give us this priceless heritage, we pledge to these free institutions our allegiance and loyalty in times of peace as well as in hours of peril, and we will do all in our power to aid Our City to reach the goal visioned by our forebears."

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ENGINEERING
MUNICIPAL &
GENERAL

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The Engineer In War Time

FROM the ranks of civilian engineers a group that has emerged only in the last two centuries and prior to which military engineers dominated the mechanical and constructional arts, Canada is to-day drawing many of her leaders and technicians for the armed forces and the industrial home front, said Dr. T. H. Hogg, President of the Engineering Institute of Canada, in a national network broadcast inaugurating an E.I.C., raido series on "The Engineer in War Time."

Mentioning Captain Robert Davies' "gallant action in extricating the large high-explosive time bomb which momentarily threatened disaster to St. Paul's Cathedral," and Lieut.-General A. G. L. MacNaughton, who left his peace-time work as President of the National Research Council to command the C.A.S.F. overseas, as outstanding examples of the engineering profession's contributions to the armed forces, Dr. Hogg went on to point out that "hundreds of others are trying to emulate his example, using their native talents, their engineering education, and their engineering experience to further and protect our civilisation."

From a wide field in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, and chemical engineering, "the art of directing the great sources of power in Nature for the use and convenience of man," the speaker pointed out that the profession in war is turning to a destructive end, namely, the destruction of the power of the enemy. On the home front he mentioned a civil engineer, Hon. C. D. Howe, who directs Canada's civilian army as Minister of Munitions and Supply.

In the field, he said, although war to-day is a complex economic struggle, many of the old military dictums still hold good, one being: "To win battles it is necessary to have men and materials in the right place at the right time," which entails a big engineering problem—transportation. Men must be carried by land, sea, and air, artillery (which, by propulsion, "transports" high explosives to the enemy) must be strategically located and operated, and munitions, food, gasoline, and other supplies must be continuously distributed.

"The fighting ships of to-day are themselves concentrated marvels of engineering skill, requiring for their operation and maintenance engineering ability of high order," Dr. Hogg declared, and the same is true of the Air Force, where the fine craftsmanship in the factories of Britain and America is in evidence.

"Unquestionably success in this war will largely be dependent upon the wholehearted co-operation of industry, especially the engineering industry," he emphasised. "Machines are playing a vastly more important part than ever before. It is mechanised forces that fight this war. The tank and the airplane, modern transport of all sorts, new and more costly weapons; these are the realities of to-day."

He pointed out that as far back as 1938 the professional engineering organisation of Canada, at the request of the Department of National Defence, gathered together the academic and professional records of about 10,000 engineers and trained men. Indexed and filed, he said it was invaluable

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BRITISH
• WAR •
SAVINGS
MOVEMENT
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IN
NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.
Full particulars, samples and prices from:
SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

in locating technical men of the types often in demand for war work.

To engineers who might be listening to him, Dr. Hogg said in conclusion: "We cannot all remove time bombs or command armies, but in this war the civilian. . . can contribute to the common effort as never before. The engineers and technicians who form so substantial and important a part of the Canadian Active Service Forces can be relied upon to do their part. Upon the civilian engineers, who largely direct and control the vast industrial effort that may well be Canada's chief contribution to the Empire's struggle, is laid a still greater burden—greater because its acceptance is an individual responsibility.

We have to thank the *Engineering and Contract Record* of Toronto for this report.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending April 19, 1941 :—

Wards.	Small-Pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	11	9
II	7	6
III	13	12
IV	9	6
V	12	10
VI	18	16
VII	4	4
VIII	7	7
IX	19	14
X	1	1
XI	9	7
XIII	2	1
XIV	14	11
XV	5	3
XVIII	5	5
XIX	11	10
XX	12	13
XXI	7	5
XXII	9	4
XXIII	2	1
XXIV	6	2
XXV	1	—
XXVII	4	2
XXVIII	17	15
XXIX	16	16
XXX	3	2
XXXII	1	1
Campbell Hospital ...	9	6
S. P. Hospital ...	1	1
Grand Total	235	190

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

New Schemes

A number of road development schemes, which are to be financed from allocations made to the provinces from the Central Road Fund, were approved by the Standing Committee for Roads at its meetings in New Delhi recently.

They included schemes for improving the surfacing of over 300 miles of arterial roads: a number of schemes for provision of dustless surfacing on short lengths of roads through urban areas; over 100 schemes for the construction or reconstruction of, or improvements to, roads and bridges in the province of Madras, the reconstruction of four bridges on the Grand Trunk Road in Bengal, and the construction of a bridge and five causeways on the Poona-Nasik and Dhulia-Edilabad roads in Bombay. The committee also approved a scheme for the construction of a road connecting the Chama-McCluskieganj Road with the McCluskieganj railway station in Bihar. This is expected to facilitate the development of the colony.

The Committee also considered the question of maintenance of roads with particular reference to future road development but postponed any conclusion pending discussion of this question by the Transport Advisory Council.

CHEQUES THROUGH ORDINARY POST

Warning To Public

The following bulletin has been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta :—

Medicines of English, German and other foreign origin believed to be stolen were recovered on searches in connection with cases of burglaries in dispensaries. Proprietors of dispensaries are requested to inspect these medicines at Lall Bazar and to establish their claims.

The public is warned against the despatch of cheques and drafts through the ordinary post. In many cases cheques were stolen and cashed. Crossed cheques were cashed through fictitious accounts opened in small banks, which in their anxiety to attract customers opened accounts without any varification or references.

The number of thefts of cycles is on the increase. 84 cycles were stolen during March. Cycles should never be left unattended on the streets or outside any premises.

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS A Digest

TAGORE LAW LECTURES

Sir Allahdi Krishnaswami Iyyar, Advocate-General, Madras, has informed the University of Calcutta of his inability to deliver the Tagore Law Professorship lectures for the year 1938, which he could not deliver that year and which he was expected to do some time this year.

FOR FIGHTING AIR-RAID FIRE

As a result of the Conference held between the officials of the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta it has been decided, it is understood, to distribute stirrup pumps for fighting fire in case it is caused as the result of air-raid for the Calcutta District No. I which is situated from Mechuabazar to the south to Shambazar. The distribution of these pumps will be for the present limited only to this district.

House lists of the district with names of the owners and occupiers to whom the pumps will be distributed are being prepared.

BENGAL INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, M.L.A., has been appointed a member of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, in place of Mr. J. G. H. Ariff, deceased.

The Bengal Industrial Survey Committee consists of fourteen members with Dr. P. N. Ghosh Chairman. It has so far submitted three reports on the marketing of cottage industries products, electrical development in Bengal and fixation of a minimum price for sugar cane in Bengal.

Six Sub-Committees of the Industrial Survey Committee are now engaged in gathering data for their reports on finance, technical education, sugar chemical industries, leather industries and sericultural industries.

MR. J. M. DATTA

Mr. Jatindra Mohan Datta, M.Sc., B.L., Secretary, All-Bengal Census Board, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, for his valuable contribution to the study of population problems in Bengal.

He was proposed by Dr. R. A. Fisher, F.R.S., Calton Professor of Eugenics in the University of London, and seconded by Dr. Frank Yates of Rothamstead Experimental Station, England.

FIGHT AGAINST SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA

The question of introducing compulsory inoculation in the city against small-pox and cholera in order to arrest the present progressive deterioration in the health of the citizens caused by the outbreak of these two diseases in an epidemic form this year, is now engaging the attention of the Government of Bengal.

Following a recent informal discussion with the authorities of the Calcutta Corporation on the matter, the Government have asked the former to draw up a scheme incorporating all the necessary details for its execution in a big city like Calcutta, which, according to this year's census, claims a population of over 21 lakhs.

The scheme so far outlined by the Corporation is estimated to cost about 4 lakhs of rupees.

HONOURING MR. PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Pramatha Chaudhuri, (Birbal), the distinguished litterateur of Bengal, held on the 6th April last under the presidentship of Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta, it was decided to celebrate the next birthday of Mr. Chaudhuri in a befitting manner. A representative Committee with Mr. Hirendranath Datta as the president, was formed to take necessary steps in the matter.

The Committee has since met and is forming a Reception Committee, the membership subscription for which has been fixed at Rs. 3/- only. It has been decided to organise a public reception to Mr. Chaudhuri where a specially printed edition of his short stories will be presented to him. Donations and subscriptions will be received, and they may be sent to the Hooghly Bank Ltd., 48, Dharmatalla Street, Calcutta.

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PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending April 19, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on Tuesday morning presided at a further meeting of the Conference of political leaders.

Although certain matters remain outstanding for further discussion, agreement was reached on several points, the details of which will be published over the week-end.

The Conference appeals to the public to refrain from any action which may tend to cause communal ill-feeling, and earnestly hopes that all communities in the province will use their utmost endeavours to ensure peace and harmony, which are essential to the successful accomplishment of its work.

The following were present at the meeting of the leaders' Conference at Government House :—

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. M. B. Mullick, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker and Mr. K. Shahabuddin.

A. R. P. AND HOSPITALS

In the course of a Press Note issued by the Director of Public Information it is stated that certain hospitals have been selected in the Calcutta Corporation Area and in the Howrah Municipal Area and in addition to this other hospitals in the environs of Calcutta have been chosen to provide accommodation for serious casualties. The managing committees of hospitals have been approached and they have given their most willing co-operation not only as regards taking in casualties into their own hospitals but also have consented to expand their hospitals up to a certain number of beds which have been decided upon. Arrangements have been made that on the declaration of a state of emergency, a number of beds in the hospitals will immediately be made available by allowing the convalescent and mild cases to go to their homes. The existing hospitals in Calcutta and the environs can thus provide ample beds for A. R. P. casualties and more beds could be made available by establishing New Emergency Hospitals if necessary. These New Emergency Hospitals would be established in various country houses, etc., which have been earmarked for the purpose. A scheme has been made for evacuation of cases to mofussil hospitals should this be necessary.

A Motor Ambulance Service has been organised by which casualties will be taken from the various First Aid Posts to Hospitals, the whole organisation being under the Central Control set up by A. R. P.

This scheme relies essentially on voluntary services and the response has on the whole been very good. It has proved a tax on the loyalty and co-operation of many doctors who have done well in coming forward not only to man Aid Posts but also to give necessary instruction in First Aid to the teams of the Posts.

Government have sometimes ago appointed a Special Medical Officer for A. R. P., and an additional staff was appointed recently consisting of a Chief Medical Officer, A. R. P. and 8 Regional Medical Officers who are engaged full time in developing First Aid Posts in the areas alloted to them, these areas embracing the whole of Calcutta and its surrounding Industrial Area.

FAREWELL PARTY TO RETIRING BAILIFFS.

A farewell address by the staff of the Miscellaneous Division of the Collection Department was given to Babus Kali Tanoy Mukherjee and Patit Paban Pal of the same Division, Collection Department, Calcutta Corporation under the presidency of Mr. Satish Chandra Chakrabarty, Acting Collector, at the Garden House *Basanta Kanon* of Babu Chandi Charan Sadhukhan at 47, Barrackpore Trunk Road on 20th April, 1941. Many distinguished guests graced the occasion by their presence and they were treated to a sumptuous dinner at the close of the function.

BENGALI ENCYCLOPAEDIA

An earnest appeal to the people to help in the publication of the Bengali Encyclopaedia left unfinished by Pandit Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan, scholar and linguist, was made by different speakers at the first death anniversary of Pandit Vidyabhusan held on the evening of Wednesday last at Mahabodhi Society Hall, College Square, Calcutta, Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu presided.

The President said that Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan was a versatile genius. He showed proficiency in learning languages while in school and was able to master no fewer than 26 languages of the civilised world—no mean achievement during one's short span of life. He was ignorant of academic hall-mark, nevertheless, he was a true scholar widely known for his learning and knowledge which travelled beyond the seas. He was an erudite scholar equally brilliant in philosophy, history and other branches of knowledge. In these days of acrimony if more people like Pandit Vidyabhusan were born among them peace and harmony could easily be established.

FIRST CORPORATION MEETING OF THE YEAR.

Notice Of Requisition Motion

The first meeting of the Calcutta Corporation in the current financial year will be held on April 28, for the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

A requisition motion has been tabled by 18 Councillors of the Corporation, belonging to the different groups, for the re-affirmation of the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, as Chief Executive Officer and for fixing his term of office at 15 months instead of two years, in view of the settlement with the Government. The requisitionists desire this motion to be taken up immediately after the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

The requisitionists are :—

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sircar, Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutt, Haji Md. Yusuf, Mr. S. A. Habib, Mr. Abdul Matin, Mr. Haribar Das Chowdhury, Mr. Jagannath Kolay, Mr. Mohan Lal Mackar, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose, Mr. Satyabrata Sen, Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed, Mr. Fakir Ch. Ghose, Mr. Sudhir K. Chatterjee, Mr. Netai Charan Paul and Syed Badrudduja.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Consequent upon taking up an appointment with the Central Board of Information, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, I.C.S., (Retired), M.L.A., has resigned the Chairmanship of the Public Relations Committee, Bengal. He has been succeeded by Mr. Geoffrey W. Tyson, who had hitherto been the Deputy Chairman.

Mr. K. Shahabuddin, M.L.A., has been appointed Deputy Chairman in place of Mr. Tyson.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

MADRAS HOME FOR BEGGARS

To deal with the beggar nuisance in the city of Madras, the Government have provided a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the Corporation for the construction of an industrial home for beggars in which mat and basket weaving will be introduced. Able-bodied men will be employed on stone breaking and such other works.

REPRESENTATION TO GANDHIJI

In view of recent happenings in the Madras Corporation, a strong representation was made to Mr. Gandhi that the resigned councillors should be permitted to stand for re-election on the Congress ticket. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi while prepared to consider the request has called for information regarding the views of local Congressmen.

SUKKUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Seventy-five nominations were filed yesterday for 34 seats in connextion with the general elections to the Sukkur Municipality under the joint-electorate system. Twenty-eight Moslems are contesting the 14 seats allotted to them. Meanwhile, the application preferred in court seeking an injunction for postponement of the elections has been adjourned till April 30.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND CONGRESS FLAG

A short notice question was put to the Mayor at last week's meeting of the City Council why the Congress tricolour flag was not flown as usual when a civic address was presented to Mr. Jinnah.

The Mayor explaining the position said that the resolution of the Council on the question required that the flag should be flown only on days when they were having meetings and as there were no meetings of the Council yesterday, the flag was not flown.

KARACHI MAYORAL ELECTION

"No member of the Karachi District Congress Committee who is a member of the Municipal Corporation shall support the Muslim League candidate for the forthcoming Karachi Mayoral Election"—this instruction is contained in a resolution passed by the Karachi District Congress Municipal Committee.

It may be mentioned that Mr. M. H. Guzdar, a prominent member of the Working Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, is among the four Muslim candidates for the Mayoral Election to be held on May 6, and a number of influential Congress Corporators, including Mayor Lalji Mehotra, Mr R. K. Sidhwa, Mr. Pasaram Tilaramani and Dr. Popatlal are members of the K.D.C.C.. According to convention, the Mayoralty should now go to a Muslim.

MAYORS' PRECEDENCE

The Government of Sind has rejected a representation by the Karachi Municipal Corporation to move the Government of India to amend the Warrant of Precedence.

It is stated that the representation suggested that the warrant of precedence should be so amended that the Mayor, being the first citizen, should be given a higher place over others at public functions. The Sind Government has also declined recommendations for exempting the Mayor from personal appearance in court.

PURULIA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

All the Commissioners of the Purulia Municipality elected on the Congress ticket, including the President, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, along with Mr. Manoranjan Sah, a Commissioner nominated from the Christian Community, tendered their resignations which were accepted at Special Meeting of the Municipality.

Mr. Girish Chandra Mozumdar was elected Vice-Chairman to carry on the administration for the time-being.

Of the 16 elected members, 15 belong to the Congress party.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending April 19, 1941 :—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	26	8
2	19	2
3	45	13
4	21	...
5	34	8
6	25	7
7	13	3
8	21	5
9	42	10
10	8	1
11	8	2
12	1	...
13	10	2
14	12	4
15	6	...
18	2	2
19	13	3
20	12	5
21	9	1
22	23	9
23	20	6
24	11	5
25	6	2
27	29	11
28	8	3
29	7	...
30	4	2
31	4	1
32	4	4
Carmichael Medical College Hospital	3	3
Campbell Hospital	54	4
Chittaranjan Hospital	2	2
Port	2	2
Grand Total	504	130

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Making Little Children Go Down Man-Holes

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Dear Sir,—Saintly-souled as he was, late Mr. C. F. Andrews during his life-time used to draw attention of the Corporation Authorities, through the Press regarding the cruel practice of employing little children to go down the man-holes into the Calcutta Sewers to remove the dirts therefrom and expected that the authorities concerned would consider this question from the humanitarian point of view and put a stop to this practice by adopting some other method. He is no longer in this world and it is a pity that his expectation still remains un-fulfilled.

Instances have occured in the past in which many cleaners have lost their lives by being gassed. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that a kind-hearted gentleman of Bhowanipur, named Mr. Nafar Chandra Kundu, lost his life, several years ago, while attempting to rescue a cleaner from the manhole at Bhowanipur. A Memorial was erected which is still existing at the spot where he sacrified his life. The fact that the manholes existing in Calcutta prove from time to time death-traps to those who are employed to clean these has been well established and it is, therefore, incomprehensive how on the face of this fact the Authorities have not so far cared to put a stop to this cruel practice. Will the present Mayor kindly pay his attention to this matter and adopt such course as will enable the cleaners to carry out their jobs without the least fear of being gassed to death provided employment of some other method in this connection is deemed impossible.—Yours, etc.

HARICHARAN BOSE,
7/2/1-C, Hazra Lane, Kalighat,
Calcutta.

Excise Duty On Tyres

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—Appreciating that whereas all new taxations are opposed by the public at large, the wisdom of equalising the national budget cannot be underestimated and that revenue must be found to balance the India's increasing expenditure, I seek your hospitality to publish the following *anent* the current Press comments on the proposal of an excise duty on tyres.

As far as internal consumption of pneumatic tyres and tubes is concerned, the proposed excise duty can be made harmless for the rising industry by simultaneously imposing a similar custom duty of the same percentage on imported stuff. I do not think that anybody will oppose this protective measure. As the fact stands, even without the proposed excise duty, the small manufacturers are facing a hard competition against foreign manufacturers; and it is almost certain that if foreign tyres and tubes are allowed the present freedom to enter this country after the proposed excise duty is levied, the very existence of India's Rubber industry will be threatened.

Another important point that seems to have escaped attention of the proposer as well as the opposers is the immense possibility of building an Export trade on tyres and tubes; for, India is a rubber producing country and Indian Rubber is most suitable for the manufacture of tyres and tubes.

Recently, the Rubber industry has enlarged itself by leaps and bounds. The quality, now-a-days produced, can be favourably compared with foreign products of repute. Due to blockade of Germany and his possessions, the markets, which so far were in his clutches, are directing their enquiries to Indian manufacturers, certain transactions having actually taken place and the negotiations which are pending are sure to materialize. This is the time for India to capture such markets. If once the foreign trade is established, there will be no future danger of over-production as in the case of Sugar. Nobody can deny that the proposed excise duty will seriously hamper India's efforts towards exporting her tyres and tubes to foreign countries.

In war days, any effort directed towards bringing foreign currency into Empire countries, in the shape of exports of merchandise, is definitely a War-effort of superior type. Such enterprise on the part of the manufacturers should be whole-heartedly encouraged by the authorities concerned. No argument, therefore, is tenable to justify imposition of duties on export trade under present condition of the country and her tyre industry. I would even go so far as to state that had a measure like this been proposed by anybody in Britain, I am sure the proposer would have lost public confidence. Britishers are facing immense risk of life and property in order to carry on their foreign trade. They have put up a very encouraging slogan: "Britain delivers the goods". Whatever they can spare, they are exporting. I do not know why the same principle should not apply to India.

I would, therefore, urge on the relevant authorities to drop the idea of taxing Indian tyre industry. In case they are not inclined to do so even in view of the fully-justified and overwhelming opposition, I would request them to consider the advisibility of simultaneous imposition of a customs duty to an equal extent and complete exemption of exports of tyres and tubes from proposed excise duty.—Yours etc.

J. P. GUPTA,
General Manager.
R. B. S. Jain Rubber Mills,
2, Jwalaprasad Lane,
Lillooah.

ACCOUNTANT OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION

Mr. Haraparbati K. Mitra has been appointed Accountant of the Corporation by the Services Committee No. I.

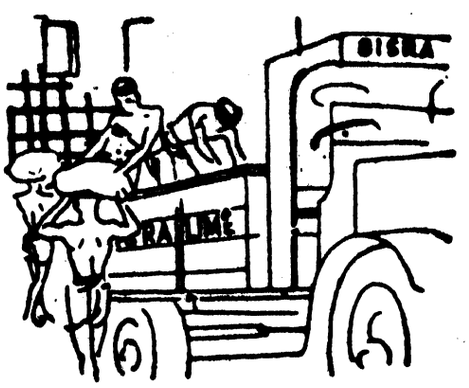
Mr. Mitra comes of a very old highly respectable family of Baghbazar. His grandfather was the late Dewan Thakurdas Mitra who is still reverently remembered by many. Many streets and lands of North Calcutta bear the names of his forefathers. He stood first with a first class in the M.Sc., Examination.



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Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

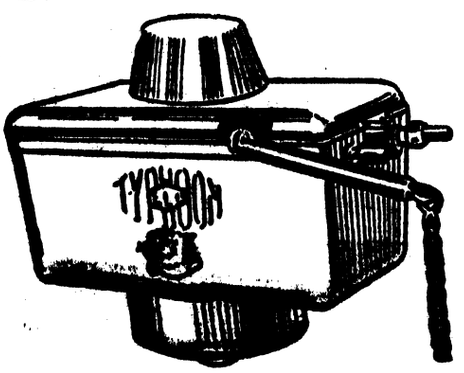
For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 22nd March 1941.

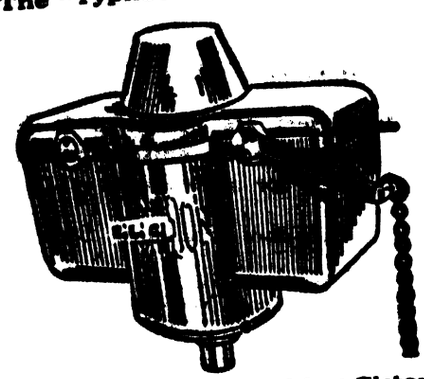
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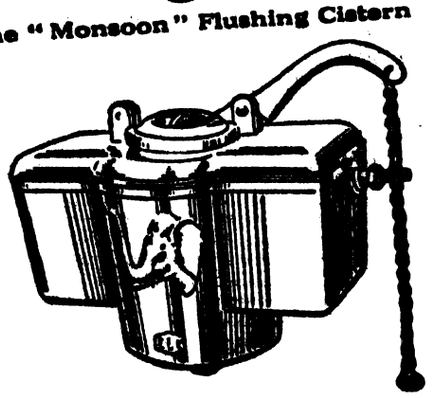


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The "Monsoon" Flushing Cistern



The "Elephant" Flushing Cistern

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Calcutta Associations & Institutions

WARD IV HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of Ward IV Health Association (6, Sukea Street), was held on the 30th March, at the Ram Mohon Library Hall at 267, Upper Circular Road. The Secretary read before the meeting his report for 1940-41.

In the course of his report he referred to the "Baby Show" conducted by the Association and in which 59 babies entered as competitors. Silver cups and medals, with certificates of honour were awarded to the first six successful competitors. Besides these, a doll, a packet of biscuit and a tin of sample barley were given to each baby attending the function. Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Public Health, Bengal, presided over the function and Mrs. A. C. Chatterjee distributed the prizes and certificates of honour. Lectures on Maternity and Child Welfare were delivered by vetern doctors, like D. N. Moitra, S. N. Das, and others.

To arouse interest in Child Welfare, the Secretary referred to the "Baby Clinic" and the "Homeopathic Department," recently opened by the Association at the Treatment Centre. Babies are examined thoroughly and the report thereof are furnished to their guardians.

On account of high percentage of death, due to Small-pox, this year, the Association had to open a Vaccination Department.

The following is a statement of account of the number of patients attended to and the report of the work done by the Association for the welfare of the Ward :—

Patients treated : New—966; old—1,174; Total—2,140. Surgical operation—1 : Injection—16; Vaccination—529. *Clinical Examination* :—Blood for W. R.—11 cases; blood—2 cases; Urine—10 cases; Sputum—1 case.

Under head "Propaganda," 22 Cinema shows and 3 Van demonstrations were held. During epidemic seasons 3,300 leaflets on health subjects were distributed amongst the public.

The Secretary then placed before the meeting the audited accounts for the year 1939-40, which were accepted. The Budget estimate for the ensuing year was also placed and passed.

Nine prominent people of the Ward were elected as Honorary Members of the Association and the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers of the Association for the year 1941-42.

President—Prof. C. C. Bhattacharjee. *Vice Presidents*—Messrs. Ajendra Krishna Ghose, Amulya Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter. *Secretary*—Mr. Amulya Chandra Bose. *Assistant Secretaries*—Messrs. Amal Chandra Bhattacharjee, Nilmony Das, Birendra Kumar Roy. *Treasurer*—Mr. Ananta Charan Law. *Auditors*—Messrs. G. Basu and Co. *Executive Committee*—Messrs. Moni Mohan Seal, Santosh Kumar Saha, Jatindra Nath Dutta, Provash Chandra Ghose, Bejoy Ratan Mitter, Rohini Kumar Roy, Tara Prasanna Mukherjee, Abdul Satta. *Co-opted Members*—Dr. K. P. Sarbadhikary, Kaviraj Prasuti Pr. Sen-Gupta, Mr. Kali Churn Sen.

BURRABAZAR STUDENTS

Conference Meet

"As the citizen of the future, it will be your duty to find out more, think and judge better, have clearer aims, and weigh the spiritual aims of life against the material, with greater success; to work more wisely—and to do more of it for love, love of humanity and the glory of God", thus observed Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker presiding over the Burrabazar District Students' Conference.

The 1st session of the Burrabazar Students' Conference commenced on Tuesday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker at Marwari Chhatra Nivas, 150, Chittaranjan Avenue. The Conference was opened by Mr. Mulchand Agarwalla. The students' flag was hoisted by Mr. Prasanta Sanyal, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation. Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mayor of Calcutta, and Prof. Hummayun Kabir addressed the Conference and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan sent a message wishing success of the Conference.

BOYS' OWN LIBRARY

Annual General Meeting

At a general meeting of members held on Friday, the 21st March, 1941, the election of the members of the Executive Committee for the session 1941-42, has been confirmed :—*President*—Mr. J. C. Mitra, M.A., B.L., (Late Accountant-General, Bengal), *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. B. C. Mukerjee, Lt. B. K. Bose, Mr. B. K. Sett, and Mr. B. K Deb, *Secretary*—Mr. A. K. Basak, *Treasurer*—Mr. D. P. Mitra, *Librarian*—Mr. P. Sen, *Asst. Secretary*—Mr. P. C. Sett, *Asst. Treasurer*—Mr. P. Sett, *Asst. Librarians*—Messrs H. N. Gupta, B. Sircar, A. K. Chatterjee, and A. K. De, *Members*—Messrs. A. K. Banerjee, B. K. Dey. B. C. De, G. C. Dutta, J. K. De, J. K. Barat, P. K. Rudra, P. K. Sett, (*Councillor*), S. Bose, S. Guha, S. P. Dutt and S. Mitter, *Auditor*—Mr. P. Basak.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Notice To Fire Insurance Companies

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Stores Buildings at 149, Lower Circular Road including furniture, fittings and fixtures together with the stores kept therein for Rs. 5 lakhs as per details noted below for one year from the 10th June, 1941 :—

(a) Buildings	1,00,000
(b) Furniture, fittings and fixtures ..	40,000
(c) Central Corporation Stores consisting of Lighting Stores, Water Works Stores, etc., ...	3,55,000
(d) Hazardous goods such as kerosene oil, paints, jute, cotton waste, etc., (kept in a separate building)	5,000
Total	Rs. 5,00,000

Quotations which must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for....." will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1941.

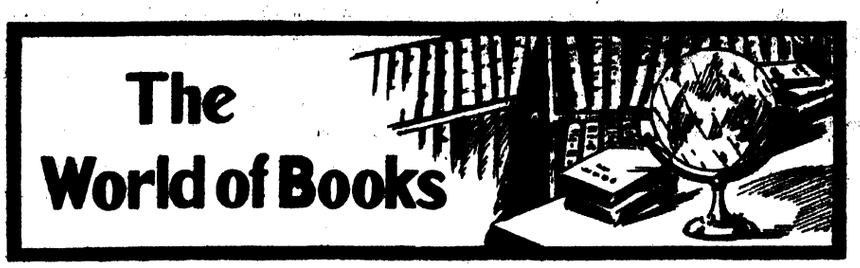
Central Municipal Office, The 24th April, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary.

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the portion of the Central Municipal Office Buildings occupied by the Printing Department of the Corporation together with its contents for Rs. 2 lakhs (25 per cent. for building, 50 per cent. for machinery and 25 per cent. for stock of paper) for the period of one year from the 28th June, 1941. Quotations which must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for....." will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 12th May, 1941.

Central Municipal Office, The 24th April, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, Secretary.



MODERN IDEAL HOMES FOR INDIA: By R. S. Deshpande, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind), *Engineer, Bombay P. W. D., Published at Saraswat Brahmin Colony, Poona, No. I.—Price Rs.* 8.

Mr. R. S. Deshpande's book is generally meant for non-technical men and particularly for prospective house-owners. Mr. Deshpande had first-hand knowledge of the requirements of an average house-owner on account of his association with the Saraswat Brahmin Colony in Poona and, therefore, his lucid discourses on the subject can be read with profit.

The volume covers the whole field of building a home, beginning with the choice of site and ending with finishing, decoration and gardening. There is also a chapter on Air-conditioning and Sound-proofing which are now-a-days considered by rich people to be essential fitments to their homes.

Of the different chapters, the most interesting is the analysis and synthesis of a modern home. Here the author has very ably explained the function of different rooms, such as cooking, dining, study, nursery, sleeping rooms, garage, etc., minimum space requirement and their respective position in relation to each other. In the chapter on interior decoration and colour scheme, the author, with the help of colour chart, has tried to explain in a non-technical way the meaning of harmony, contrast, discord, etc., and it is hoped that the readers, on a perusal of this chapter, will be able to produce a colour scheme, if not brilliant, at least a satisfactory and sober one.

The book contains 95 plans of all denominations with their estimates and photographs of the completed buildings or their perspective views. I have seen better photographs of some of the buildings as illustrated here and wish the author will make necessary changes in his next edition.

The book is well produced and the price of Rs. 8/- can be considered very moderate.

—L. K. BANERJEE, B.E., A.M.I.E.

OXFORD PAMPHLETS ON WORLD AFFAIRS.—(1) The Prospects of Civilisation—Alfred Zimmerin; (2) The British Empire—H. V. Hodson; (3) 'Mein Kampf'—R. C. K. Ensor; (4) Economic Self-Sufficiency—A. G. B. Fisher; (5) 'Race' in Europe—Julian Huxley; (6) The Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles—G. M. Cathorne-Hardy; (7) Colonies and Raw Materials—H. D. Henderson; (8) 'Living Space' and Population Problems—R. R. Kuczynski; (9) Turkey, Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean—G. F. Hudson, (10) The Danube Basin—C. A. Macartney; (11) The Dual Policy—Arthur Salter; (12) Encirclement—J. L. Brierly; (13) The Refuge Question—John Hope Simpson; (14) The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Germany's Eastern Policy—John W. Wheeler-Bennett; (15) Czecho-Slovakia—R. Birley; (16) Propaganda in International Politics—E. H. Carr; (17) The Blockade 1914—1919—W. Arnold Forster; (18) National Socialism and Christianity—N. Nicklam; (19) Can Germany Stand the Strain—L. P. Thompson; (20) Who Hitler Is—R. C. K. Ensor; (21) The Nazi Conception of Law—J. Walter Jones; (22) An Atlas of the War (15 maps with explanatory text): (23) The Sinews of War—Geoffrey Crowther; (24) Blockade and the Civilian Population—Sir William Beveridge; (25) Paying for the War—Geoffrey Crowther; (26) The Naval Role in Modern Warfare—Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond; (27) The Baltic—J. Hampden Jackson; (28) Britain's Air Power—E. Colston Shepherd—Price 3d. nett each

To the general readers in English Messrs. Oxford University Press are doing an invaluable service with their Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs. In a nutshell is presented in each pamphlet, priced only 6d., a distinct question of world importance. The booklet cannot, and does not, claim to be exhaustive; but the writer is an expert on the subject he presents, and the treatment is thoroughly lucid and informative. Thus, the general reader gets acquainted with the questions that agitate the world, and the questions already cover a very wide field. Alfred Zimmerin may be said to introduce the series appropriately with the Prospects of Civilisation; and the concrete problems and the crisis of that civilisation then are presented by a continued series of pamphlets. About 30 of them are already available and amongst them are such intersting and informative ones as "Turkey, Greece and Eastern Mediterranean" by G. F. Hudson, "The Sinews of War" by Geoffrey Crowthor, "Britain's Air Power" by E. Colston Shepherd, etc. The pamphlets, we might presume, give a mar that amount of information, which enable him to follow world affairs intelligently.

MILADUN-NABI

Corporation Muslim Union Celebrates

Under the auspices of the Muslim Union, Calcutta Corporation, the Miladun-Nabi was celebrated on Friday, the 18th April, 1941, at the Central Municipal Office.

The ceremony was laregely attended by Muslim and Non-Muslim Councillors and officers prominent among them being Mr. A. R. Siddiqi (Mayor), Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma (Deputy Mayor), Mr. B. C. Chatterji, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Mr. Debabrata Mukherji, Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerji, Mr. Anukul Chandra Das, Mr. C. C. Griffiths, Mr. Mohammad Rafique, Mr. Syed Badruduzza, Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Dr. Abdul Ahsan, Mr. S. A. Habib, Mr. A. Matin, Hazi Md. Yusuf, Mr. S. M. Yakub, Mr. S. C. Chakravarti, Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Mr. Nabi Buksh, and Dr. M. U. Ahmed

The function began in all solemnity with milad shariff described in Arabi by the Imam of Tipu Sultan's mosque. After a recital of a 'Naat' in Urdu in praise of the Prophet, speeches were delivered in English by Mr. Syed Badruduzza. Mr. B. C. Chatterji and Mr. A. R. Siddiqi dwelling on the life and teachings of the Holy Prophet of Islam. Gentlemen present were treated to Sharbat and sweets.

Legal Intelligence

Re-Appointment Of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea As Chief Executive Officer

Interim Injunction Not Granted By High Court

AFTER two days' hearing, Mr. Justice Panckridge in the House, announced, on Tuesday, the 22nd April, his decision not to issue an interim injunction on the application made on behalf of Manindra Nath Banerjee and Satish Chandra Bose, a Councillor, for a temporary injunction restraining the Corporation of Calcutta from acting in pursuance of a resolution purported to have been passed on March 31 last and from taking any steps in furtherance thereof or giving effect thereto until the disposal of the suit. In the application the plaintiffs had also asked for an injunction restraining J. C. Mukerjea from acting or continuing or purporting to act as Chief Executive Officer in terms of that resolution until the disposal of the suit.

(Before Mr. Justice Panckridge)

Manindra Nath Banerjee and another

vs.

Jyotish Chandra Mukerjea and another.

MONDAY, THE 21ST APRIL

The hearing was resumed of the application made on behalf of Manindra Nath Banerjee, Barrister and rate-payer, and Satish Chandra Bose, Barrister and Councillor, for an *interim* injunction restraining the Corporation of Calcutta from acting in pursuance of a resolution purported to have been passed on March 31, last and from taking any steps in furtherance thereof or giving effect thereto until the disposal of the suit.

The plaintiffs also asked for an injunction restraining Mr. J. C. Mukerjea from acting or continuing or purporting to act as Chief Executive Officer in terms of that resolution until the disposal of the suit.

In the suit the plaintiffs asked for perpetual injunction against the Corporation of Calcutta and Mr. J. C. Mukerjea on similar lines.

Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. P. C. Basu and Mr. P. B. Mukherjee appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. S. N. Banerjee, (Sr.) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for defendant, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea; Sir A. K. Roy, (Advocate-General), and Mr. S. B. Sinha for defendant Corporation; Mr. Surita, Mr. B. C. Ghose and Mr. S. P. Chowdhury for added defendant-Councillors; Mr. Clough for added defendant rate-payers.

Arguing on behalf of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Mr. S. N. Banerjee submitted that no temporary injunction should be granted. There was no impelling reason why the Court should be asked to stop Mr. Mukerjea from functioning as Chief Executive Officer, when the Local Government had ample powers under the Act to do that summarily. Why, at the instance of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, who voted against Mr. Mukerjea's appointment, in spite of the party mandate, and why, at the instance of another gentleman, should this Court interfere in this matter when it would appear that nine Councillors who had been added as party defendants were opposing this injunction? In essence, for all practical purposes, it still remained a personal fight between certain members of the Bose family and Mr. J. C. Mukerjea. No other Councillors had come forward to make an affidavit in support of this application. On the question of balance of convenience, Mr. Banerjee asked the Court not to grant an *interim* injunction.

Mr. Banerjee then placed the concluding portion of the affidavit in opposition of J. C. Mukerjea and referred to the controversy over the payment of Rs. 1 lakh in connection with the construction of a house for the "Mahajati Sadan" and explained how, eventually, a representative suit was filed and an injunction issued by the High Court restraining the Corporation from paying the money. Counsel said that that injunction was continuing with the result that no money had been paid. Later the premises had been attached, owing to the disappearance of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and the Chief Executive Officer had been appointed its Receiver by the Criminal Court.

Mr. Banerjee then read the affidavit in opposition of Councillor Jogesh Chandra Ghose, who had been added as a defendant. The affidavit stated that the suit in question was against the interest of the rate-payers.

Mr. Banerjee, in this connection, referred to the Conference held on March 31 last, between the Chief Minister and the Minister for Local Self-Government on the one hand and various party leaders in the Corporation on the other to discuss the question of appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. He also recalled how on the return of the Mayor and other party leaders from the Conference to the Corporation, the question came to be discussed in the Corporation and how ultimately the present resolution relating to the appointment of J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer came to be made, pending consideration of a resolution for his appointment for 15 months at a proper meeting.

His lordship remarked that the point was that there was no resolution now appointing J. C. Mukerjea for 15 months, and inquired whether a requisition had gone in for the purpose.

Mr. Banerjee replied that in compliance with the provisions of the Act the Mayor had called a meeting for April 28, for the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

Counsel said that under the Act the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor should take place at the first meeting of the Corporation every year in April and until that was done no requisition meeting could be called.

His lordship said that there was nothing in the Act to prevent Councillors in the transition stage from submitting a requisition for the purpose. His lordship inquired if there was anything to prevent Councillors from giving notice of a resolution to be passed at that meeting.

The Advocate-General replied that personally, he did not see any objection so far as the Act was concerned. He thought that there was nothing to stop this matter being brought up immediately after the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Banerjee said that the Mayor had called a meeting for April 28, next and within a week or so a final decision would be reached. Further, the Government had ample powers under the Act to mullify this decision but up till now the Local Government had not done anything. Then it would appear that the Minister for Local Self-Government with the concurrence of the Chief Minister, was agreeable to have J. C. Mukerjea in office for 15 months. The question was one of form. The resolution was passed by 39 votes to 23 but not a single Councillor (except one of the plaintiffs) had come forward to make an affidavit in support of this application. It was not a question whether it was *ultra vires* for the Corporation to make the appointment but whether the powers were exercised in a proper way. On the question of balance of convenience, no *interim* injunction should be granted. If the injunction was granted, the situation would remain as it was.

On behalf of the Corporation,, Sir A. K. Roy said that he was not going to argue the question of law. The idea underlying a temporary injunction was to preserve the *status quo*, and that was what his lordship was asked to do.

The Advocate-General argued, that however strong a case might be made on its merits, the court could not be asked to grant a temporary injunction because such injunction could only be granted if it was satisfied that there would be some violation of the rights of the plaintiffs and that they would be put into difficulties. Here no question arose of any injury, irreparable or otherwise, to the plaintiffs. Mukerjea had been the Chief Executive Officer for 17 years and public interests demanded his continuance as such should not be interfered with on an application for temporary injunction. There was no suggestion that Mukerjea was doing anything rash or improper. Further, his lordship would have to consider whether this was *bona fide* suit. Having regard to the balance of convenience, in this case, his lordship would not grant a temporary injunction.

Mr. B. C. Ghose, on behalf of added defendant-rate-payers, said that allowing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea to continue until the position was rectified in the course of another 8 or 10 days was the balance of convenience and, therefore, his lordship should refuse the injunction requested. Secondly to suspend the matter might bring about a deadlock until a substitute for Mr. Mukerjea was appointed which could not be, before the next meeting. Thirdly, it was a moot point whether it was a representative suit or a personal suit. In these circumstances it was not expedient to grant an injunction.

Mr. Clough for the added rate-payers-defendants submitted that the application was not *bona fide*. The objection was purely an objection in "form," not an objection as regards "substance." The real objection on the part of the Government was with regard to the period of appointment. If the real objection had been known earlier the Corporation might have passed a proper resolution appointing Mukerjea for fifteen months.

In his reply, Mr. Sarat Bose submitted that none of the defendants had dealt with the law in this case. The Advocate-General did not say one word on the points of law raised by him, nor did Mr. Ghose or Mr. Clough. Referring to Mr. Banerjee's contentions, Mr. Bose said that he (Mr. Banerjee) had argued, for some inexplicable reason, that an *interim* injunction could not be granted in this case and that such an injunction should not be granted on the ground of balance of convenience. Mr. Bose submitted that after dealing with the points of law he would deal with the allegations of vendetta—"malice" etc.—that had been suggested to exist. Section 60 of the Calcutta Municipal Act dealt with what should be done before any matter could be considered at a meeting of the Corporation and in Mr. Banerjee's submission the directions contained therein were only "directory." He had relied on 21 Lah. 649 and had quoted the judgment of the Chief Justice in that case to show that the word "shall," in all cases, was not meant to be imperative. Mr. Bose remarked that it was unfortunate that Section 99 had not been quoted in that judgment and urged that in the above case "all" the members of the Committee were present at the meeting in question, which had cured the irregularity. But, in the present case, all the Councillors were not present. Mr. Banerjee had also relied on 67 I.A. 464, but Mr. Bose submitted that this case did not touch the real point that had been raised in the present suit.

Mr. Bose had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

TUESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL

The hearing of the case being resumed, the Advocate-General informed the Court that since Monday afternoon a requisition had been sent for the consideration of this matter relating to the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer at the first meeting of the Corporation to be held on April 28 next. A copy of the requisition was later handed to the Court.

Arguing on behalf of the plaintiffs in support of the application for an *interim* injunction, Mr. Sarat Bose said that while not attempting to answer points of law, Mr. Banerjee had tried to draw a harrowing picture of what would happen if Mukerjea was restrained from acting as the Chief Executive Officer. It had been said that there were a lacuna in the Calcutta Municipal Act in that it did not provide for an emergency. Counsel said that there was no such lacuna in the Act. Section 2 (5) clearly laid down that the local Government might, by a notification in the *Gazette*, appoint a person to perform duties which were conferred or imposed on the Chief Executive Officer until that Officer was appointed under Section 51 (1) of the Act. That was a complete answer to any suggestion that a deadlock or public inconvenience would be caused if Mukerjea was restrained. That section contemplated a position where there had been a failure to appoint the Executive Officer under Section 51 (1) of the Act. Once it was held that the resolution of March 31, was illegal, the proper authorities would exercise the powers conferred on them by statute.

Counsel then referred to the requisition for the consideration of the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer and said that, apparently, that had been done in the light of the discussion that had taken place in Court on Monday. The requisition motion sought to reaffirm the resolutions passed on February 28 and March 22 whereby Mukerjea was reappointed. But these resolutions were "dead resolutions" as the local Government had refused to sanction the appointment of Mukerjea on the basis of these two resolutions. Then the requisition motion referred to the settlement arrived at with the Government on March 31 by virtue of which they waited to fix the period of office of Mukerjea for 15 months with effect from April 1 last. There was an implied admission here, because the requisition did not refer to the resolution of March 31 last. When the requisition motion was talked of "in view of settlement with the Government," an erroneous statement was made. Mukerjea, by his subsequent acceptance of the term of 15 months, could not revive the Conference which came to no decision as he would not then have anything less than 18 months.

His lordship remarked that he gathered there was no contract between Government and the Corporation or between Mukerjea and the Government that the appointment for 15 months would be sanctioned. His lordship, however, could not imagine that Government would not

implement what they said or that Mukerjea would not carry out his undertaking to accept a shorter term.

Mr. Bose replied that the difficulty was that there was no proposal emanating from the Government. Certain proposals were discussed and the Ministers made it clear that they were expressing their own views and would not bind the Government, there was a proposal for a period of 18 months which was turned down Then there was a proposal for a 15 months' period and it was said, Government would consider it if Mukerjea would unconditionally cancel the withdrawal of the delegation of powers to the various departmental heads.

Mr. Justice Panckridge That has been done.

Mr Bose But not in the manner demanded The Mayor had said so in his speech as will appear from the minutes of the proceedings of March 31 last Then there was a further difficulty about the requisition It was suggested that all that would have to be done was to pass a resolution on April 28 next, but it could not be done that day

Mr Justice Panckridge Why not?

Mr Bose replied that this was a fresh appointment and under the Rules of Business (Rule 19(a)), such statutory appointments were to come through the Services Committee which would have to be reconstituted Even if the proceedings of the old Services Committee were to be taken into consideration as the basis of the appointment, then, the only proposition that could be considered on April 28 was to fix a day for the appointment or to adjourn the matter In any case the resolution could not be passed on April 28 Submitting that the resolution passed on March 31 last, was clearly illegal, Mr Bose said that the question of convenience or inconvenience did not arise

Arguing on the question of law Mr. Bose referred to five cases on the question of notice where it had been held that the absence of proper notice had vitiated the whole proceedings. He then dealt with the various points made by Mr Banerjee

His lordship said that he had decided not to issue an *interim* injunction and that he would deliver his judgment stating reasons, later on

Attorneys :—Mr. R Mozumdar, Mr T. C. Mitra, Mr Hirendra Nath Bose

STUDENTS' UNITY

All-India Convention In Calcutta

A stirring call for unity in the ranks of students was made by different speakers at the All-India Students' Unity Convention which met for a two-day session at the Calcutta University Institute Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. Niharendu Dutt-Mazumdar, M.L.A., inaugurated the convention while a presidium consisting of student representatives from four provinces conducted the deliberations.

Delegates from different provinces and districts of Bengal, numbering about 500, attended the convention Among the delegates there was a fair number of girl students.

In a message to the convention, Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose asked the students to rise up in protest, not only against disunity, but also against those outworn creeds that sought to divide India on the false criterion of dogmas and creeds

"India is neither Hindu nor Moslem," he said, "she belongs to all Indians. There must never be a Moslem India standing face to face with a Hindu India. Do not allow yourselves to be lured into the fatal error of looking upon a part of India as the land of Muslims or another part as the land of the Hindus whatever be the temptation or provocation."

THE Improvement Trust

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1941 :—

Present :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, *Chairman*; Mr Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri; Mr J J N Birch; Mr Md Rafique; Mr. F Rooney; Sir Hari Sanker Paul, KT

They further *resolved* that specifications for Scheme No XLIX be altered to provide for 18 inches Filtered Water Main and that the Corporation be asked whether they will meet the extra cost of diameter in excess of the requirements of the scheme

Taken Over From The Corporation

The Board considered the resolution of the Works Standing Committee of the Calcutta Corporation of 6th December, 1940, regarding the taking over, under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, of Scheme No XLVI (from Strand Road to Port Trust Railway), as forwarded by the Chief Executive Officer with his letter No. S.3916 dated the 16th/17th December, 1940, and *resolved* that the conditions laid down therein should be accepted with the exception of condition No. 9

As regards condition No. 9, the Board *resolved* that they could not consider esurfacing with 3 inches stone metal to be a reasonable requirement in addition to liability to paving with 7 inches thick cement concrete when called on to do so and requested the Corporation to waive this condition.

Gariahat Road Tramways

The Board considered the Chief Engineer's note of the 20th February, 1941, and approved of the plans forwarded by the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited showing the proposed tram tracks, in Scheme No XLVIII (Old Ballygunge Road and Gariahat Road Widening).

ALIGNMENTS ABANDONED

The Board considered the following note from the Chief Valuer dated the 14th February, 1941, and resolved that the alignments referred to therein should be abandoned

Alignment No I

This alignment laid down a 100 foot roadway from Beadon Street to Shambazar and was sanctioned by Government on the 17th July, 1917

The southern portion of this alignment has been converted into Scheme No VIIH (Beadon Street to Grey Street), and the northern portion has been converted into Scheme No. VII-J (Grey Street to Shambazar).

The whole of this alignment should now be abandoned by the Trust.

Alignment No. XII

This alignment laid down a 100-foot and 120-foot roadway for Ballygunge Main Road and extended from Ekdalia Road to Jhautola Road. The alignment was sanctioned by Government on the 22nd March, 1918.

The southern portion extending from Ekdalia Road to Ballygunge Store Road has been converted into Scheme No. XLVIII, and the northern portion extending from Ballygunge Store Road to Jhautola Road has been converted into Scheme No. VIIIC.

The whole of this alignment should now be abandoned by the Trust.

Alignment No. XIII

This alignment laid down an 84-foot roadway extending in a westerly direction from Central Avenue to the Port

Commissioners' land west of Strand Road. The alignment was sanctioned by Government on the 18th August, 1917.

The eastern end extending from Central Avenue to Chitpore Road has been converted into Scheme No. VIIF. The next portion from Chitpore Road to Strand Road has been converted into Scheme No. VIIG, and the westerly end from Strand Road has been converted into Scheme No. XLVI.

The whole of this alignment should now be abandoned by the Trust.

ALIGNMENT No. XX

This alignment laid down an 84-foot roaway extending from Central Avenue to Cornwallis Street and was sanctioned by Government on the 11th July, 1917.

The whole of this alignment has been converted into Scheme No. XXXVII, and should now be abondoned by the Trust.

ALIGNMENT No. XXI.

This alignment laid down an 84-foot roadway extending from Central Avenue to Upper Chitpore Road and was sanctioned by Government on the 7th February, 1918.

The portion of the alignment extending from Grey Street to Central Avenue has been converted into Scheme No. VIIJ. The portion of the alignment between Grey Street and Upper Chitpore Road has been converted into Scheme No. XLIV.

The whole of this alignment should now be abandoned by the Trust.

ALIGNMENT No. XLII.

This alignment laid down a 40-foot roadway extending from Dharamtala Street to Prinsep Street and was sanctioned by Government on the 22nd March, 1922.

The whole of this alignment has been converted into Scheme No. XLI, and should now be abandoned by the Trust.

ALIGNMENT No. XLVII

This alignment laid down a 60-foot roadway extending from Southern Avenue to Rash Behari Avenue and was sanctioned by Government on the 19th March, 1931.

The whole of this alignment has been converted into Scheme No. XLVII, and should now be abandoned by the Trust.

ALIGNMENT No. XLI.

This alignment laid down a 150-foot roadway extending from Russa Road South to Gariahat Road and was sanctioned by Government on the 17th December, 1921.

The portion of the roadway from Russa Road South to Lansdowne Road Extension has been converted into Scheme No XXXIII, and the remaining portion extending to Gariahat Road has been converted into Scheme No. XLVII.

The whole of this alignment should now be abandoned by the Trust.

ALIGNMENT No. I—COSSIPORE

This alignment laid down a 60-foot roadway extending from Belgachia Road to Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space and was sanctioned by Government on the 6th February, 1924.

The whole of this alignment has been converted into Scheme No. XXIX, and should now be abandoned by the Trust.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period up to 19th April, 1941.

District.	Premises No.	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
I	32, Durga Ch. Mukerjee St.	1	12-3-41
	2, Ananda Lane ...	1	18-3-41
	10, Mohammad Romjan Le.	1	11-3-41
	18, Mohan Bagan Row ...	1	13-3-41
	22 & 22-1, Mohorsi Debendra Road	1	14-2-41
	1-1, Vidyasagore Street ...	2	15-2-41
	133-1, Ramdulal Sircar St.	1	17-3-41
	1, Radha Kristo Sett Lane	1	17-3-41
	P. 47, Jagannath Ghat Rd.	1	17-2-41
	9-B, Vivekananda Road ...	1	17-2-41
	365, Chitpore Road, Upper	2	20-2-41
	P. 12, Sch. XXXVII ...	1	21-2-41
	P. 95, Sch. XLIV ...	1	21-2-41
	3-4-A, Ram Krishna Lane	1	22-2-41
	10, Goabagan Lane ...	1	28-2-41
	79, Shambazar Street ...	2	28-2-41
II	3, Chuterpara Lane ...	1	27-3-41
	Plot 29, Scheme XXXVIII C. I. T. ...	2	27-3-41
	3, Kanai Dhar Lane ...	1	18-3-41
	Plot 118, (Por) Scheme VII-E, C. I. T. ...	1	18-3-41
	123, Akhil Mistry Lane ...	1	24-3-41
	37, Huzuri Mull Lane ...	1	7-3-41
	3-1, Chittaranjan Avenue ...	1	17-4-41
	Plot 77-81-1, Scheme VIIE (C. I. T.), Chittaranjan Aveuue	3	17-4-41
	34, Chandni Chauk Street	1	18-4-41

VITAL STATISTICS

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending 19th April, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 902 against 997 and 1078 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 268. The general death-rate of the week was 41·2 per mille against the 33·3 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th April, 1941, was 762 against 847 and 905 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 91 and 67 in the two preceding weeks. There were 156 deaths from small-pox during the week against 243 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 29 and 91 respectively against 26 and 78 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39·7 per mille per annum.

There were 43 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 37·4.

There were 77 deaths from respiratory diseases against 73 in the previous week.

There were 65 deaths from tuberculosis against 61 in the previous week.

There were 139 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 140 against 150 and 150 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 13 were from cholera, 34 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 2 from fevers, 17 from bowel-complaints and 16 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 51·2 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 47·6.

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 26 deaths of infants under one year.

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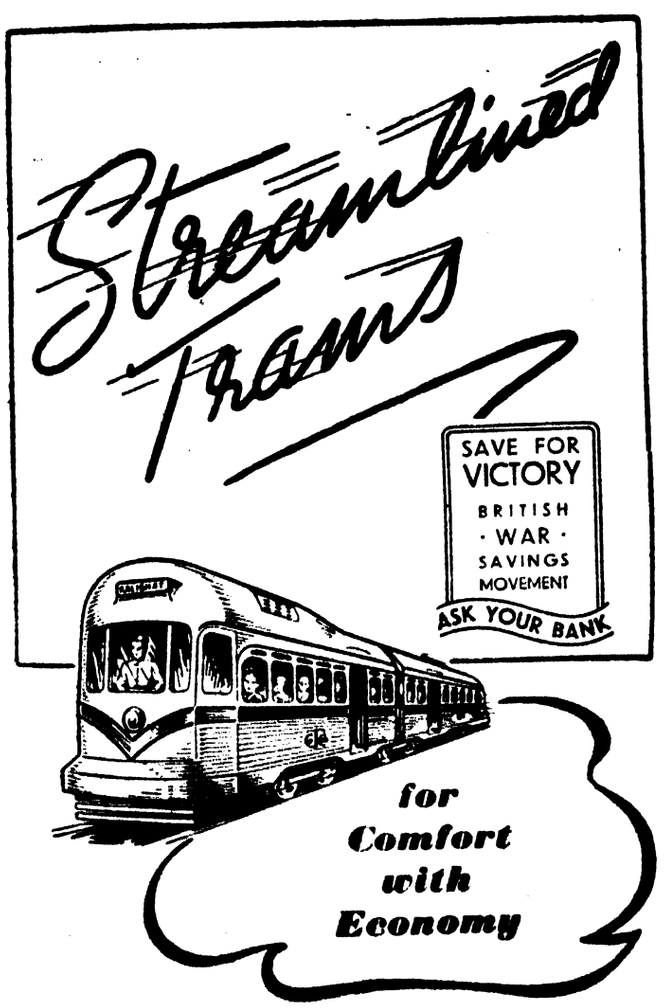
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VENDORS CONVICTED.

List of persons convicted of selling adulterated articles of food, drink or drug or convicted of any other offence regarding food, drink or drug under Chapters XXVIII and XXIX of the Calcutta Municipal Act and Bye-laws thereunder.

Name of vendor.	Address.	Nature of offence.	Date of conviction	Amount of fine
				Rs. As.
Bhola Goala ...	137, Bowbazar Street (Nafar Babu's Bazar)	Milk ...	29-11-40	15 0
Surendra Nath Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15-11-40	15 0
Hari Charan Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	22-11 40	11 0
Siddheswar Ghosh ...	Madhupur ...	Do. ...	29-11-40	10 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	29-11-40	10 0
Arjal Haque ...	14, Collin Lane	Without license ...	30-11-40	5 0
Attikon Bombay Work ...	58, Free School Street	Do. ...	23-11-40	2 0
Ratan Chandra Ghose ...	19, Karaya Bazar Road	Butter	23-11-40	15 0
Lakshmi Kanta Maity ...	41, Jannagar Road ...	Ghee ...	23-11-40	15 0
Dwijendra Lal Mullik ...	1, Hatibagan Road ...	Milk ...	23-11-40	15 0
Moula Bux ...	17-1, Tanti Bagan Lane	Exposure ...	30-11-40	15 0
Ganesh Chandra Bera ...	22, Dilkusa Street ...	Jilapi ...	23-11-40	30 0
Brindaban Sahu ...	3, Phul Bagan Road ...	Do. ...	23-11-40	2 0
Chanoo Mea ...	10, Asgar Mistry Lane	Do. ...	30-11-40	3 0
Khiru Sha & Jhori Sha ...	3, Phul Bagan Road ...	Ghee ...	23-11-40	50 0
Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Mustard oil ...	33-11-40	25 0
Sananda Shaw ...	4-2, Nawab Abdul Latif Street	Sweets ...	30-11-40	3 0
Maniruddin Mohabub ...	9, Do. ...	Mustard oil ...	30-11-40	20 0
Nanku Ali & Sons, Anam ...	79, Taltala Lane ...	Do. ...	30-11-40	30 0
Battoo Shaoo ...	6-1, Kamardanga Road	Exposure ...	30-11-40	2 0
Sk. Latif ...	7-2, Guripara Road ...	Do. ...	30-11-40	2 0
Munshi Shaw ...	1, Bechulal Road ...	Do. ...	30-11-40	10 0
Jagar Panda ...	75B, Dr. Suresh Ch. Sircar Road	Do. ...	30-11-40	5 0
Bhut Nath Nag ...	4-2, Do. ...	Butter ...	30-11-40	20 0
Surjya Narayan Garai ...	17, Circus Avenue ...	Exposure ...	28-11-40	3 0
Sohonlal & Pannalal & Kissen Chand	P.43, Beck Bagan Row	Ghee ...	30-11-40	40 0
Abdul Karim ...	17, Do. ...	Exposure ...	30-11-40	5 0
Sital Samanta ...	51-1, Bright Street ...	Do.	30-11-40	10 0
Do.	Do. ...	Sweetmeats ...	30-11-40	25 0
Satyanarain Chamaria ...	147, Harrison Road ...	Exposure ...	20-12-40	100 0
Ali Md. Hussain Khan ...	73, Phear Lane ...	Cow Ghee ...	20-12-40	10 0
Wali Muhammad ...	10, Peter Lane ...	Milk ...	13-12-40	8 0
Cheti Sha Kissen Sha ...	146, Chittaranjan Avenue	Mustard oil ...	13-12-40	25 0
Mithonlal ...	8, Armenian Street ...	Without license ...	14-12-40	5 0
Bhagwati ...	104, Old Chinabazar Street	Ghee ...	18-12-40	20 0
Bhutnath Manghi ...	42, Strand Road ...	Butter ...	14-12-40	10 0
Md. Morzzem Hussain Ati Rahman	16, Dalhousie Square	Mustard oil ...	14-12-40	5 0
Ali Mahammad & others ...	14, Bentinck Street ...	Without license ...	6-12-40	5 0
Birbhadra Mahapatra ...	8C, New Bowbazar Le.	Exposure ...	6-12-40	5 0
Dhirendranath Banerjee & others	15, Hare Street ...	Ghee ...	20-12-40	15 0
Harihar Shaw ...	3, Hatstings Street ...	Mustard oil ...	21-12-40	40 0
Kalipada Das ...	1A, Raja Lane ...	Exposure ...	6-12-40	6 0
Do. Mali ...	Sealdah Station ...	Milk ...	6-12-40	12 0
Gopinath Sha ...	34, Upper Circular Rd.	Exposure ...	20-12-40	1 0
Bhagbat Das ...	99, Prem Ch. Boral St.	Under Sec. 390 ...	20-12-40	5 0
Kalipada Ghosh ...	Sealdah Station ...	Milk ...	13-12-40	5 0
Parak Ghosh ...	Do. ...	Exposure ...	6-12-40	5 6

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of registers for house water meters.

2. Construction of a building for Primary School at Ibrahim Road.

3. Construction of a building for Primary School at Samsul Huda Road.

4 Construction of a building for Primary School at Dilkhusa Street.

5. Construction of a building for Primary School at Harish Mukherjee Street.

6. Constructing a new 50-ton water Barge

7. Laying of 60 in., 54 in. and 45 in. steel pipes, supplying and laying of 60 in., 54 in., 45 in. steel specials, supplying of 60 in. steel pipes etc., in Grey Street extension.

8. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

9 Supply of kerb and channel stones during 1941-42.

10. Supply of stone-setts during 1941-42.

11. Supply and delivery of 4 miles, 18 lbs. rail, 2 ft. gauge, tipping wagons, cast steel wheels, etc., at Pulta Pumping Station.

12. Removal of the Refuse Platform from its present site at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency Area.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 29th April, for 2 to 5 on 30th April, for 6 and 7 on 2nd May, for 8 on 7th May, for 9 and 10 on 8th May and for 11 and 12 on 13th May, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd April, 1941.

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 31st May, 1941, instead of on 22nd April, 1941, as previously advertised

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 16th April, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement Works" on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1941 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

4. Repairs to sick animals shed at Cossipore Gowkhana, Ward 31—Rs. 472, dated 19th April, 1941, (1½ months).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office.
The 23rd April, 1941.

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Friday, the 2nd May, 1941, upto 1 p.m.

2. Making *pucca* Ganendra Mitter Lane (portion), Ward 1—Rs. 925, dated 8th April 1941, (1½ months).

3. Throwing set back land off 27G and 27F, Balaram Ghosh Street, Ward 1—Rs. 680, dated 8th April, 1941, (1½ months).

4. Laying 6 in. pipe sewer in the passage running opposite 23, Kasi Dutt Street, Ward 2.—Rs. 819, dated 8th April, 1941, (1 month).

5. Construction of urinal opposite Posta Bazar, Ward 5.—Rs. 380, dated 8th April, 1941, (1 month).

6. Construction of gully pit opposite 62, Simla Road, Ward 3.—Rs. 108, dated 8th April, 1941, (10 days).

7. Construction of road connecting 43A/F, Nimtolla Ghat Street to Tagore Castle Street, Ward 5.—Rs. 676, dated 8th April, 1941, (1 month).

8. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Cornwallis Street from junction of Gour Mohon Mukerjee Street to Beadon Street, Ward 6.—Rs. 927, dated 8th April, 1941. (1 month).

9. Screening the public latrine in Mechuabazar Street, Ward 6.—Rs. 238, dated 8th April, 1941, (1 month).

10. Repairs to S. W. pipe sewer in the passage opposite 28, Tagore Castle Street, Ward 5—Rs. 975, dated 23rd April, 1941, (3 weeks).

11. Construction of Bombay-pattern urinal in Giris Park, Ward 6.—Rs. 429, dated 23rd April, 1941, (1½ months).

12. Repairs to footpath of Cornwallis Street between 84 ft. C. I. T. Road and Grey Street, Ward 1.—Rs. 457, dated 23rd April, 1941, (1 month).

13. Repairs to fencing of Deshbandhu Byayam Samity, Ward 1.—Rs. 189, dated 23rd April, 1941, (15 days).

14. Construction of road and sewer connection at 80, Grey Street, Ward 1.—Rs. 805, dated 23rd April, 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 21st April, 1941.

District No. II, Engineer's Department. Manicktola

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, in duplicate, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

1. Repairs to Durwan's Quarter and kitchen of Bagmari Mohammedan Burial Ground, Ward 29.—Rs. 946, dated 17th April, 1941, (one month).

2. Repairs to surface drain off 52A, etc., Telanga Bagan Lane, Ward 29—Rs. 873, dated 30th January, 1941, (one month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 19th April, 1941.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

2. *Re.* repairs to Md. Ali Park boundary wall in Ward 8—Rs. 960, dated 22nd April, 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 22nd April, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on 30th April, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

16. Petty repairs to Stall No. 50, West Range (in Bertram Street) in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 153, dated 22nd April, 1941, (15 days).

17. Painting the wall in the first floor verandah of the Chief Executive Officer in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 23, dated 22nd April, 1941, (7 days).

18. Repairing kerb and channel stones in Wellesley Street—Rs. 398, dated 14th May, 1940, (1 month).

19. Repairs to District Health Officer III's Office in Hogg Street Building—Rs. 149, dated 22nd April, 1941, (10 days).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 22nd April, 1941.

Notice To Petty Plumbing Contractors.

To District III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on 30th April, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

Drainage Contractors, District No. III.

20. Remodelling the lavatories of the Health Department in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 531, dated 22nd April, 1941, (1½ months).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

A. F. NABI BAKSH.
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 22nd April, 1941.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given, under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered to be expedient :—

(1) To prescribe the alignment of the narrow lane connecting Indra Biswas Road with Belgachia Road, in Ward 30 to a width of 25 ft.

(2) To cancel the eastern portion of the alignment of Park Lane failing within the C. I. T. Alignment No. XXXIII, in Ward 15, which was originally sanctioned on 10th March, 1911 by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under the Act III B. C. of 1899.

(3) To cancel the portion of the alignment of Machuabazar Street, in Ward 8, (affecting the Chowlia Mosque) which was originally sanctioned on the 18th March, 1910 by the General Committee of the Corporation as constituted under Act III B.C. of 1899, and to revise the same by shifting a little, towards the north.

Any person, having any objection to the above, should submit the same in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Thursday, the 22nd May, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 22nd April, 1941.

Notice is hereby given under Section 310 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to acquire, in addition to the land and building within the street alignment, the land with the building standing thereupon outside the alignment for the purpose of laying and making a 12 ft. wide street in continuation of the 12 ft. wide common passage (now public passage) through the old premises No. 5, Sevak Baidya Street (now Nos. 5/17 to 5/19, Sevak Baidya Street) to meet Ritchie Road Extension in Ward No. 27, including the recoupment of a portion of the cost to be incurred for such purpose, as delineated in the plan prepared in this behalf.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 24th May, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th April, 1941.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District III And Dhappa

Re. Cross-Bunding the Bidyadhary at Rajakhal

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 30th April, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 22nd April, 1941.

To P. I. Contractors, District III And Dhappa

Re. Clearing Water Hyacinth And Other Weeds From The Bidyadhary Near Town Outfall.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 30th April, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 4 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand

Yours faithfully.
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd April, 1941.

To P. I. Contractors, District III And Dhappa

Re. Clearing Water Hyacinth and Other Weeds From The Outer Channel Of Town Outfall.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 30th April, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 4 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd April, 1941.

Naming of Roads.

It is proposed that the widened Kunda Chowdhury Lane (Calcutta Improvement Trust Road) connecting Gopi Krishna Pal Lane and Mathur Sen's Garden Lane and crossing Butto Kristo Paul Avenue be named as "Kali Prosanna Banerjee Lane."

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above may state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 15th May, 1941.

D. N. GANGULI.
Assessor to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd April, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mrs. Lachmi Tirathdas for the registration of the names of Murli and Lalchand, represented by their mother and lawful guardian Mrs. Lachmi Tirathdas as occupiers in respect of Stall No. 6 in Block "A" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr. Tirathdas.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Acting Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th March, 1941.

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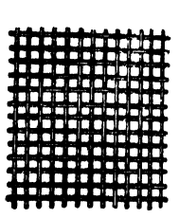
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2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

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Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta.
Managing Director:—
L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.)
A. C. I. S (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1938.
Head Office:—CHITTAGONG.
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, *Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.*

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.
3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta
PHONE: B. B. 6419

THE STANDARD BANK LIMITED
Head Office—SYLHET
Branches :—Calcutta (9, Clive Row), Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, Kishoreganj, Shillong, Maulvibazar
Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

SPACE

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PURI BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1906
Head Office:—PURI
Calcutta Office:—2, Dalhousie Square
Phone: Cal. 2718
Branches :—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office:—8, Clive Street, Calcutta
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN, ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2031
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch :—RUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phones Cal. 3486
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Striein ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0	0 7 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. ...	0 12 0			
MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain ,, ...		0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat		0 12 0		



USE

AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

—AND—

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. (In the building on the south-east of the Market.)	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Vindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

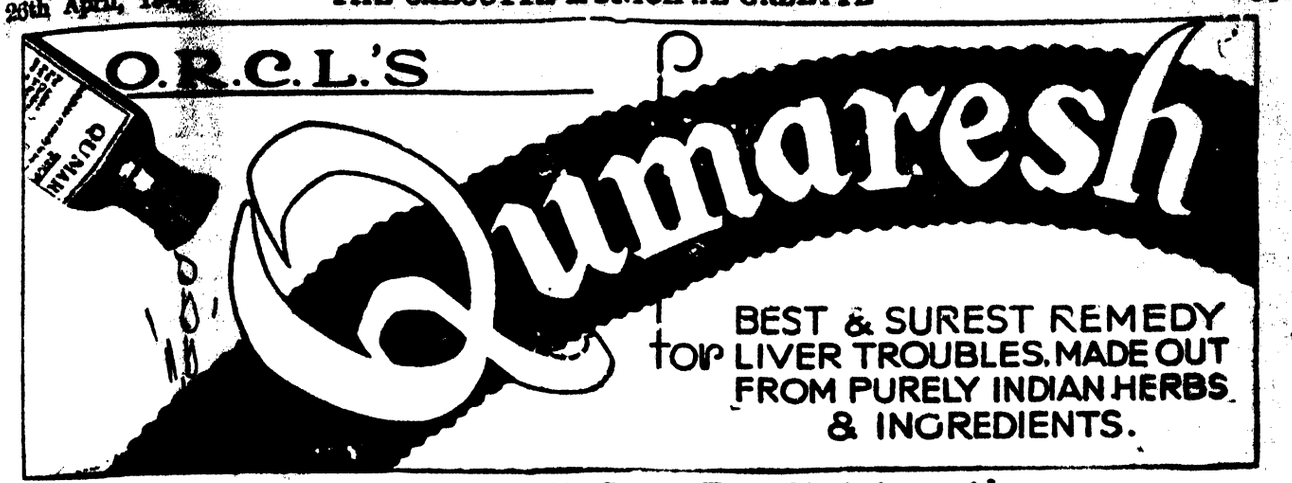
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
uck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ..		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score ..	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	
Ginger ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric	0 5 0	
Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Knol khol Country each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Ladies finger per score ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score .	0 5 0	0 6 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 9	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score		
Spinach per lot of 20 ..	0 3 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ..	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Vegetable marrow country each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 3 to 4	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricots dry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brazil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Hasel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lime patty per score ...		
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Monsoon pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Loket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0
Monkey nuts per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Mash melon per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mask melon „ (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Py[illegible] (Bombay) „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do Bombay ...		
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Liiam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ ...		
Bombay ...		
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Nagpur 16—20 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		3 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „		
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ..	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martavan „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score—		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
„ Kandahar	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. .		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score..		
Surdah Quetta per seer ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukhabad ..	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer —		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY **KEVENTER'S BUTTER** AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
88	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	
88A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
84 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
82 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Suji	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabuli rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, ...	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 6 9	
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk ...	2 12 9	
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4 I G. tin ...	3 12 6	
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 2 6	
"Lion"—"Anchor" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 13 6	
Elephant Brand Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ...	3 0 3	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... / Milk Chocolates slab ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Jew & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Jew & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Horton's Peppermints per lb. — ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Gelmor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label lb. pkt. ..	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ½ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Jondensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	2 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	2 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos	Rent	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G 3	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. I	0 12 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd " " ...		
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Disi per seer ...		
Do. Hilly ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans " ...	0 3 0	
Squash " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ...		1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...	0 5 0	
Do. Bagdad ...	0 3 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		0 12 0
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...	0 10 0	
Do. Singapore " ...		
Khobani " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer ...		
Dates Basra per lb. ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Rari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 10—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 16 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	2 8 0	
Do Kabul ...	2 4 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ...		
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana " ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando		0 8 0
Do. Deshi ...	0 2 0	1 8 0
Do. Farukabad ...	0 6 0	
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	
Do. Shelled " ...	0 4 0	
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...		1 2 0
Darbhanga " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 8 0	7 0 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	6 8 0
Chamormoni ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	5 12 0	6 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 4 3	
Java " ...	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil " ...	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 1 6	
Flour " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee " ...	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund ...		5 4 0
Til Oil " ...		23 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	4 12 0	5 12 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 3 0	
Arhar ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Mosoor (split) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mator " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. " ...	0 1 9	0 2 9
Biuli ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 12 0
Owl & Swan per tin ...		3 4 0
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand " ...		3 12 0
" " Bulk ...		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 12 0	5 4 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai	5 4 0	5 12 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ..		0 2 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...		1 10 0
Khurja ...		1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...		1 11 0
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
" Debia Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 2 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 11 0	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...		
Apples 16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 12 0
Goat ...		0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 1 0
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...	0 14 0	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 3 0 each	Vegetables.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	..	.	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	...	...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	...	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisbakkar (Do.)	...	...	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Atap)	—	.		0 3 0
Dudkhani ...	...	..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled	...	-		0 2 0
Dudhkalma ...	...	-		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	...	—	...	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	..	...		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	...	...		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	...	...	0 1 6	
Rupsal ...	..	...		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	..	...		0 2 6
DAL.				
				0 2 0
Gram (Patnai whole)	..	..		0 2 6
Gram (Dal)	...	...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal ...	...	..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	...	...	0 4 0	0 3 0
Mug (Krishna)	..	...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	..	...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Kalai Dal	..	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	-	...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split)	...			—
,, Khari	..	...	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	..	...	0 2 6	
Salt —	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	...	...		
Aligarh —	...	...	1 2 0	
Pabna ...	...		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	...	...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	...	...	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore —	...	...	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil —	...	...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil	...	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	...	...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil	...	...	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
			0 4 6	
Sugar (White Java) ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Flour (Country)	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Atta —	-	-		0 3 0
Gajl ...	...	...		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	...	...		0 4 0
,, Khejure	—	—		

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per se From	Retail prices per se To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	.	—	0 2 6	0 3
Do. New (Country) ...	—	...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	...	0 1 0	0 1
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	...	1 6 0	0 2
Patal ...	...	—	0 2 0	0 3
Brinjal ...	...	...	0 1 0	0 3
Peas ...	.	...	0 2 6	0 3
Cauliflower each —	...	—	0 1 6	0 2
Cabbage each ...	...	...		
Ginger ...	...	..	0 2 6	0 12
Onion ...	...	..	0 1 6	0 2
MEAT.				
Mutton	-	—	0 8 0	0 10
Goat & Khasht ...	-	..	0 8 0	0 10
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	.	.	0 10 0	0 12
Other ...	..	...	0 8 0	0 10
Hilsa	..	...	0 8 0	0 12
Prawns	..	...	0 8 0	0 12
Parsey	...	..	0 8 0	0 10
Bagda	..	..	0 6 0	0 12
Bhetki	...	...	0 6 0	0 10
Crab per pair ...	..	...	0 1 0	0 12
Koi ... —			0 8 0	0 14
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	...	—	0 6 0	0 10
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	...	—	0 7 0	0 10
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	...	—		
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box — ...	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm —	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.	W. B. 9—1	0 4 0	Betel
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 3	0 15 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.	Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.	Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.	Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
			Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 825).

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	
Kalai —	0 2 6	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor. ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 each	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
			Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
,, 147 to 154	,, 0-4 ,,	,,
,, 155	,, 0-5 ,,	,,
,, ½160-½162	,, 0-9 ,,	,,
,, ½164-½166	,, 0-12 ,,	
,, ½158-½160	,, 0-11 ,,	,,
,, ½167-168	,, 0-7-6 ,,	,,
,, 258	,, 0-10 ,,	Milk
,, 261	,, 0-10 ,,	,,
,, 259	,, 0-10 ,,	
,, ½166-½169	,, 0-18 ,,	Dry fruits
B. 48	,, 0-8 ,,	Mutton.
,, 47	,, 0-8 ,,	,,
,, 68	,, 1-4 ,,	} Mudikhana
,, 64	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 4	,, 1-0 ,,	
,, 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	Godown
,, 69-2	,, 10 ,,	Cloth & Tailoring.
,, 72	,, 1-4 per day	
,, 44 & 45	,, 0-8 ,,	
,, 51	,, 0-10 ,,	
C. 20-21	,, 28-0 Per month	
,, 40	,, 37-8 ,,	
,, 9—10	,, 36-0 ,,	
,, 52	,, 45-0 ,,	
E. 1	,, 2-4 per day	} Business to be approved by authority.
,, 3	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 40	,, 1-7-6 ,,	
,, 32	,, 1-11 ,,	
,, 39	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 35	,, 1-10 ,,	
,, 33	,, 1-4 ,,	
,, 48	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 7	,, 0-9 ,,	
,, 87-6	,, 0-11 ,,	Do.
,, 44	,, 1-13-6 ,,	
,, 86-8	,, 1-1 ,,	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	} Business to be approved by authority
,, 99	,, 1-9 ,,	
,, 100	,, 2-15 ,,	
,, 107	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 106	,, 1-6 ,,	
,, 110	,, 2-13 ,,	Godown.
,, 112	,, 0-10 ,,	Do.
,, 114	,, 0-10 ,,	Shoes.
F. 8	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 12	,, 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
,, 16	,, 0-14 ,,	Shoes.
,, 33	,, 1-8 ,,	Do.
,, 31	,, 2-0 ,,	Do.
,, 32	,, 1-6 ,,	Do.
,, 34	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 35, 36	,, 1-4 ,,	Do.
,, 37, 38	,, 1-8 ,,	
,, 13	,, 2-4 ,,	
,, 9, 10	,, 1-13 ,,	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	,, 0-8 ,,	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	,, 0-8 ,,	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	,, 0-4 ,,	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
,, 8-10	,, 3-0 ,,	Do.
,, 11	,, 1-0 ,,	Do.
,, 14	,, 1-0 ,,	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry fruit.
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.
E. „ 45-47	1 12 0	Butter.
„ 125-126	1 0 0	„
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	„
„ 27-28	1 0 0	„
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„
P. R. 5 & 31, 16	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Oilman's Stores.
„ 19-20	0 6 0 „	Spices.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef. 30	1 8 0	Beef.
„ 33	0 8 0	Skirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.
	Per day each Rs. A. P.	
N. R. 3, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 11, 13, 14	1 0 0 „	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 26-1	1 12 0 „	
„ 29-1	per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 5—12	21 12 0	
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18, 19	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 31 to 35, 36	12 0 0 „	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruits
„ 25—26 „ 35, 36, 37 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do
„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 4	1 0 0 „	Plantain
„ 45 & 46.		
Fish Stalls 37 to 38,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
77 to 84,	0 5 6 „	Do.
110 to 136	0 4 6 „	Do.
17 & 18		
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 44—45	0 11 0 „	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops „ 67—74 „ 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.

A. QASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat and Kid "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pork "	0 6 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl "	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon "		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score		0 8 0
Fowl's "	0 6 0	0 8 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 10 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) "		
Brinjal "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower "	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) "		
Do. (Desi) "	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) "		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. (Desi) "		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape "		
Do. per box		
Goosberry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote "	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple "	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins "		
Roseberry per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Star apple "	0 2 0	0 5 0
Tamarind per seer		
Walnut "	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipta		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kachia Khoa 16 to 20		
Phali 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 3 0	0 4 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dhaspar "	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 6
Atta "	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee "	0 2 6	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 1 9	0 2 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) "	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Deshi "	0 1 9	0 2 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 7 0
Sugar	0 4 6	0 4 9
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai "		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) "	0 3 6	0 4 0
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt "	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 3
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER	2 10 3	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	" 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 34—36	" 0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56—57	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	" 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	" 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 84—86	" 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	" 0 8 0	Pork
Chandney 87	" 0 6 0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

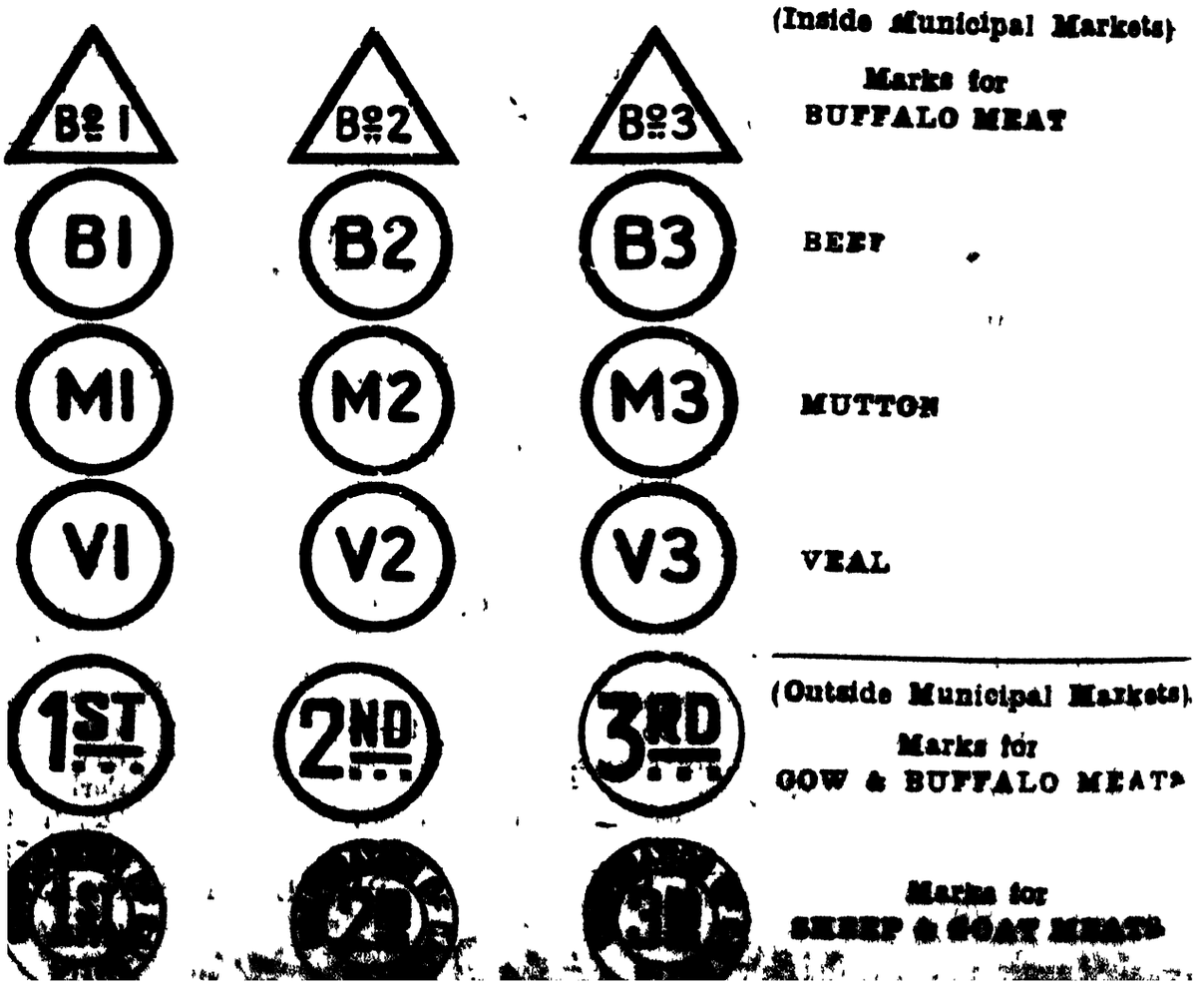
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilisha	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangnar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs "	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic " "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. "		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		
" (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra)		
Fulbul "	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Bolati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond "	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do " (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk "		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	6 8 0	7 0 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chintzsakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar "	0 4 9	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana "	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor "	0 2 3	
Khanga "	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree "	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Hull "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt "		0 1 4
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal "	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 " "	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 " "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 " "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 " "	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

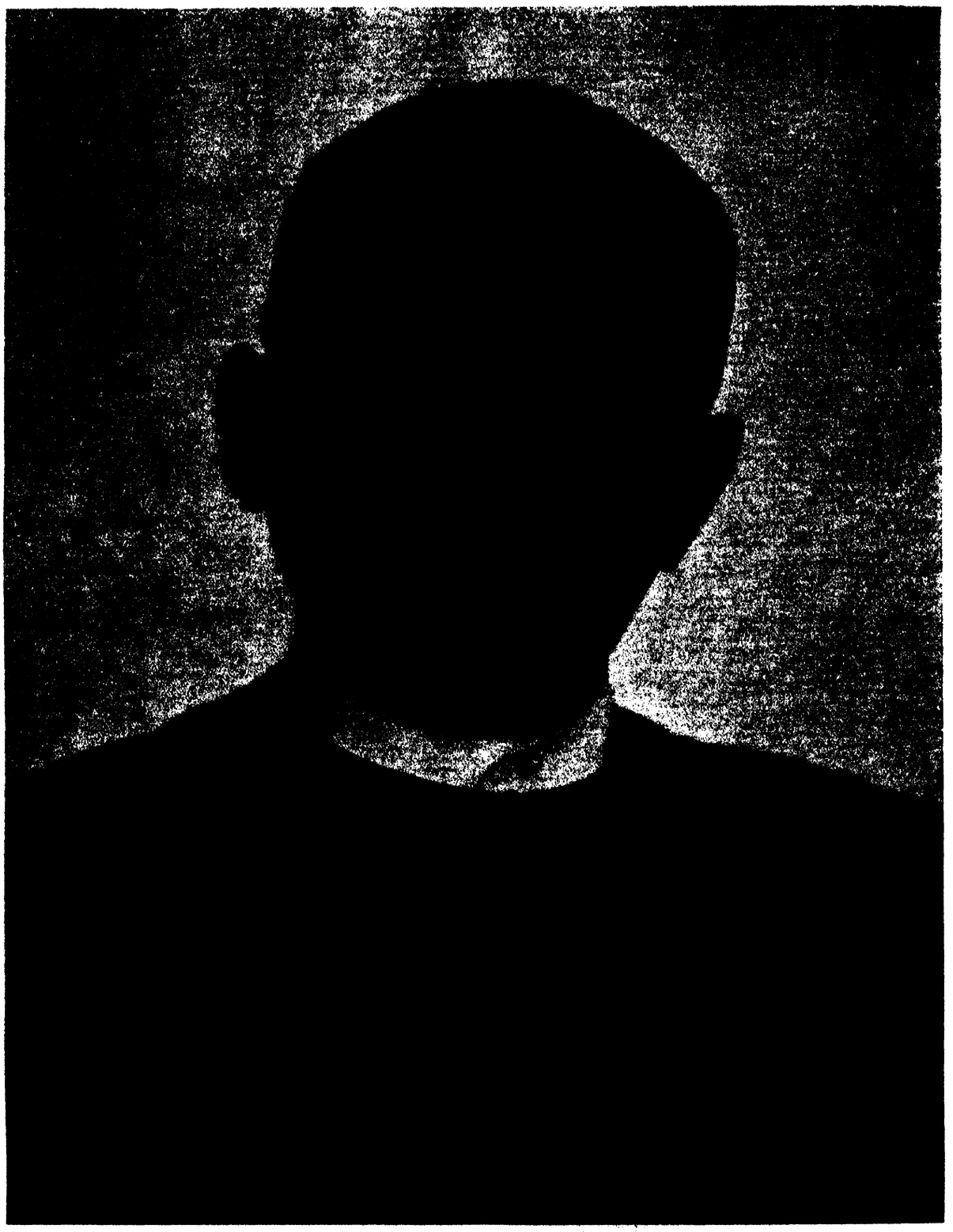
MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT



CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

PHANINDRANATH BRAHMO

"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"
Photo : Bourne & Shepherd

Engraved & Printed by
Bharat Phototype Studio

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 3rd May, 1941 Published Every Saturday

THE MAYORAL ELECTIONS

THE unanimous election of Mr Phanindranath Brahma as Mayor of Calcutta is an event on which both the Corporation of Calcutta and the great body of Calcutta's citizens may alike congratulate themselves. The choice has indeed been a happy one, for Mr. Brahma eminently deserves the honour and recognition that have now been conferred upon him. He has come to occupy a prominent place in the civic life of Calcutta by his hard and persevering work in the Council and Committees of the Corporation. He is fully acquainted with the day-to-day administration of the Corporation. And all this knowledge and all this experience will be at the disposal of the Corporation and the City of Calcutta when Mr. Brahma comes to occupy the Mayoral chair. This is no small gain.

Mr. Brahma, as we said on a previous occasion, is a man who has the courage of his convictions He sticks to his views with a tenacity characteristic of his vivid personality. He is a strong man and determined man, and if strength and determination, knowledge and experience have any place in civic life, Mr. Brahma's mayoralty is sure to prove a success,—a credit to him and those responsible for his election. We offer him our sincerest felicitations and a respectful welcome.

To the new Deputy Mayor we also extend a similar welcome and convey our warmest congratulations By birth and upbringing, by education and culture, by training and temperament, Mr M A. H. Ispahani is well-equipped for the office to which he has been called. He has been connected with the Corporation for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with the working of the Corporation. Gifted with a keen intelligence, quick wit, a becoming presence and the enthusiasm of buoyant youth, Mr Hassan Ispahani will be a fitting occupant of the Deputy Mayor's chair. We wish him a very successful year of office.

We speak in no conventional sense when we say, in conclusion, that we regret to bid adieu to Mr Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, the outgoing Mayor, though our regret is tempered by the feeling that his guidance and wise counsel are available to us in his capacity of a Councillor As Mayor, Mr. Siddiqi won the esteem of all sections in the Corporation by the impartial, non-partisan and dignified way in which he conducted the business of the House He handled difficult situations in a manner which went greatly to his credit and bore eloquent testimony to his tact and persuasiveness. We shall never forget the meeting of the 31st March last. He saved the situation,—in all conscience, a most difficult and baffling one. But for his firm handling the Corporation would have been landed in a morass from which it would have been almost impossible to extricate it. But this has not been his only achievement He has taken the lead in a measure of outstanding importance—we mean the creation of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Board, which is fraught with great possibilities. His move to clean up the *bustees* and his scheme of a home for beggars in Calcutta are of no less importance. The Corporation would be removing a crying shame if it would only accept his proposals.

Contents Inside

"CLEANER CALCUTTA"

New Deputy Mayor's Broadcast

The view that the city of Calcutta was now about the worst in the whole of India was expressed by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, the newly-elected Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, broadcasting from the Calcutta station of All-India-Radio on "Cleaner Calcutta" on Tuesday last.

Despite perhaps being the filthiest city in India, Calcutta's rate-payers, he pointed out, were spending no less a sum than Rs. 2,50,00,000 every year.

Mr. Ispahani reminded his listeners that Calcutta would not be judged by the roads around the Fort, the Chowringhee, Alipore or the residential area south of Park Street, but by Maniktolla, Cossipore, Pagladanga and Tiljala. Diseases and epidemics start from the last named areas and until these were improved all their efforts in improving the health of Calcutta would fail.

The speaker mentioned a few of the most serious of the dangers facing the residents of the city. They were *bustees*, dustbins, and markets.

Referring to the tuberculosis menace, Mr. Ispahani referred to the problem of smoke nuisance in the city. If the Calcutta Corporation and the Smoke Nuisance Committee launched a drive and the other private organisations in the city lent a helping hand it would not be difficult for them to force every householder to build in accordance with the standard to be laid down by the health and building experts of the Corporation in the matter of cooking ranges and *chulas*. He observed that as there was no enactment under which domestic smoke could be controlled, propaganda was necessary.

Speaking about *bustees*, Mr. Ispahani referred to the *bustee*-owners' conference called by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, the outgoing Mayor, and stated that the Revenue Minister of Bengal had agreed to take up the improvement of the Government *bustees* as soon as the Corporation had placed before him a workable scheme. He was of the opinion that the insurance companies should form a joint building society and build tenaments and houses for the working classes out of the reserve funds at their disposal.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Industry And Commerce Museum

A proposal is afoot to name the Calcutta University Commercial Museum as the Asutosh Museum of Industry and Commerce. This name will be in consonance with the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art.

The aim of the Industrial and Commercial Museum, when reorganised, will be to promote the industrial and commercial development in the country through the exhibition of models, charts, diagrams, pictures and specimens. Such a Museum will also help students of commerce prosecuting their studies in the University.

So far, materials regarding paper, glass, textile, iron and steel, rubber, leather and ceramic industries, which are being developed in the country, have found a place at the Museum.

SPECIAL "TAGORE" FEATURE

The issue dated 17th May, 1941, will contain a Special Feature to commemorate the Eighty-First Year of the life of the Poet—

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

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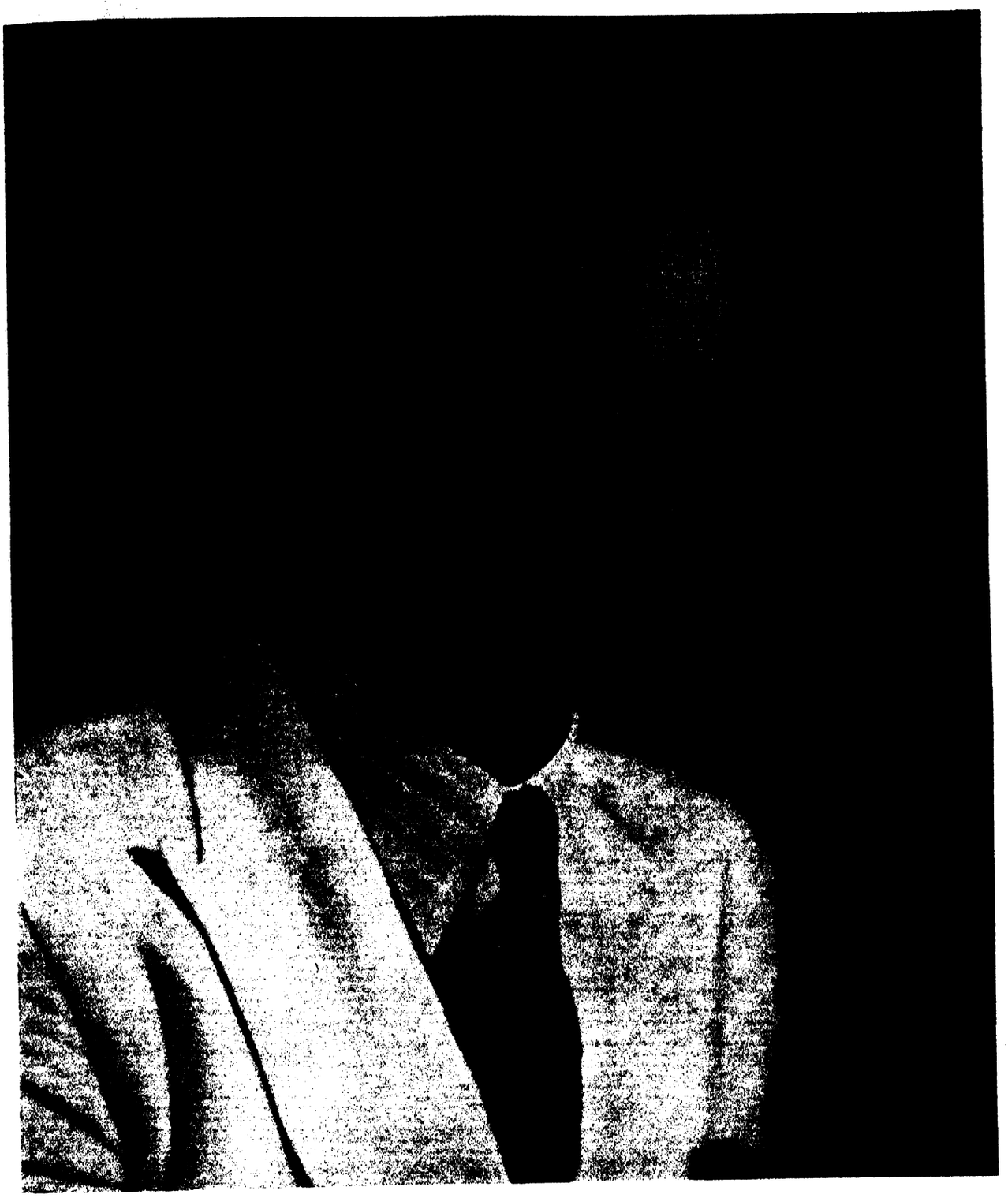
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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.



THE NEW DEPUTY MAYOR

M. A. H. ISPAHANI

"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Engraved & Printed by
Bharat Phototype Studio

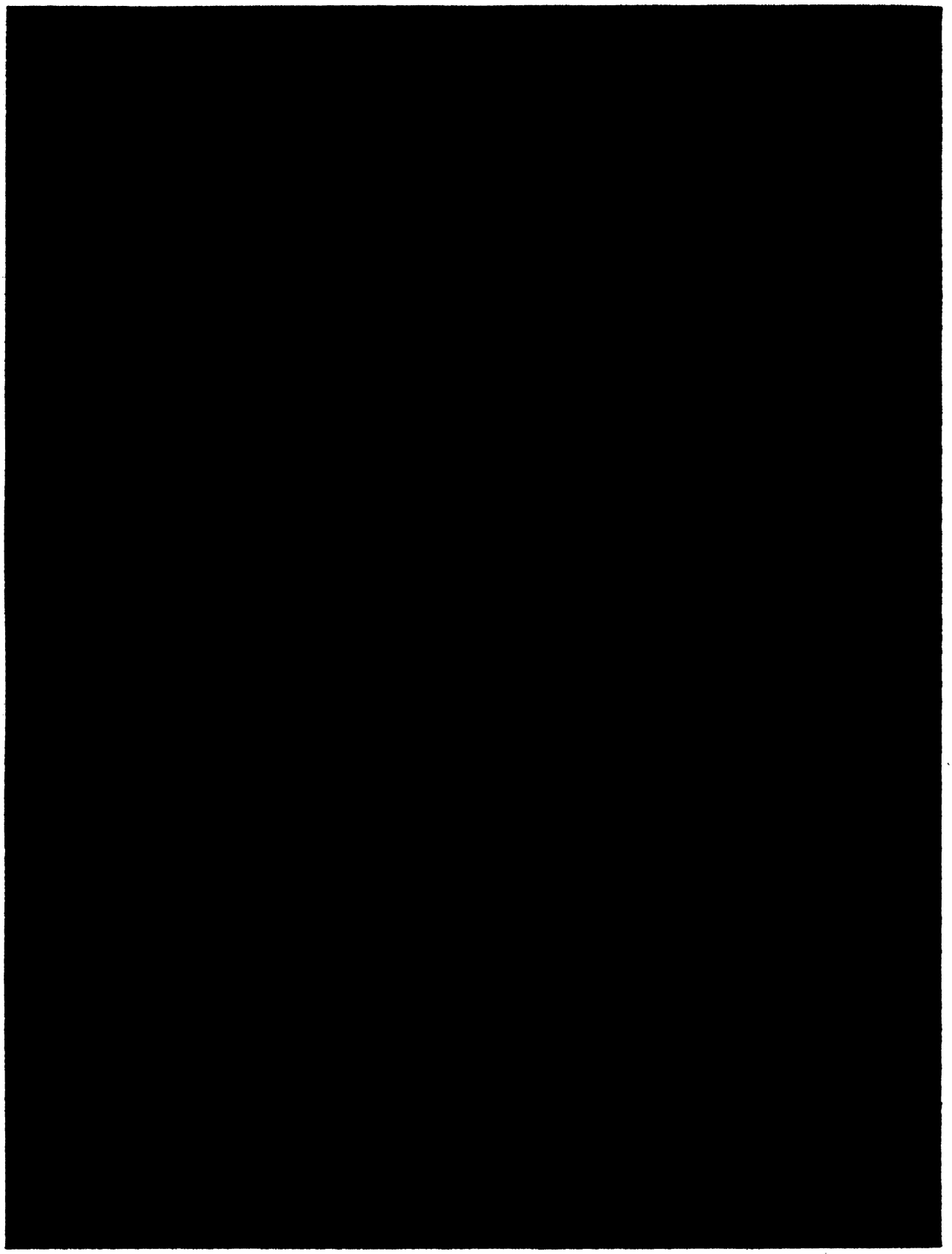


AFTER THE MAYORAL ELECTIONS

Seated in the centre is Mr. P. N. Brahma, the new Mayor with Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, the new Deputy Mayor to his right and Mr. Susil Chandra Sen, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, to his left.

Photo : Hindusthan Standard

THE RETIRING MAYOR



ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI

"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"
Photo : Bourne & Shepherd

Engraved & Printed by
Bharat Phototype Studio



THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE AND MUSEUM IN ANKARA

Ankara: The City Of Kemalism

By

VANGUARD

"A cloud of dust near the railway line that was how Ankara was described before the National Revolution made it the centre of Kemalism in Turkey. In twenty years Ankara has become one of the key points in international diplomacy. The rise of this small country town in Anatolia to become the capital of New Turkey is like an enchanting romance as enchanting as the transformation of Turkey itself.

Nationalist Headquarters

In 1920, when as a result of popular pressure the Sultan called the Assembly at Constantinople, Kemal urged that its place of meeting should be in the interior, preferably at Ankara, away from the range of the Allied guns. When despite of this warning, the Assembly met at Constantinople, the Allies occupied the city and tried to coerce the chosen representatives of the nation. The result was that the Sultan's prestige went down and the Assembly moved on to Ankara in April, 1920, where they decided to organise resistance. This was the turning-point of the Turkish Revolution, for it marked the end of the Sultan's influence and the beginning of Kemal's leadership. The influence of Constantinople waned so far as the internal politics of Turkey was concerned, and Ankara, standing in the heart of peasant Anatolia, embodied the achievements and aspirations of Turkish Nationalism.

Meaning Of The Name

It may be of interest to explain the meaning of the name Ankara. It comes from the Greek Ankyra (Latin Ancora), which means anchor. It is a significant name, since this new capital may be regarded as the anchor for the Turkish ship of State of which the pilot was Kemal Ataturk.

The Old Town

Ankara's old town is not very different from a traditional oriental habitation. It has its cobbled streets and blind alleys, dirty shops and dingy buildings. Narrow arched gateways and crumbling walls could be seen everywhere. But here too there is the touch of the modern: here and there one finds a modern shop: a post-office and a pillar-box things which, perhaps, even to-day would surprise the men from the mountain and the desert. "Everywhere one sees what is dead and past lying side by side with what is modern and alive."

President Lived In The Railway Station

But Mustafa Kemal called the people from the old town to build up the new one on modern lines when the capital was shifted from Istanbul, many thought that the Kamalists had gone crazy in trying to build a new capital in the interior. All sorts of arguments were raised in favour of Constantinople, but the indomitable will of the Mustafa backed by a faithful band of followers overcame all opposition. "Officers, high officials, diplomats, philosophers, poets, journalists, all the *elite* of Turkey had left the tranquility of their houses and villas and gardens by the sea, their fine offices and studios, their wives, families and friends, the settled order of their lives, to follow him." A few old lime-washed buildings with wooden benches and tables became the seat of administration. Newspapers were printed in a

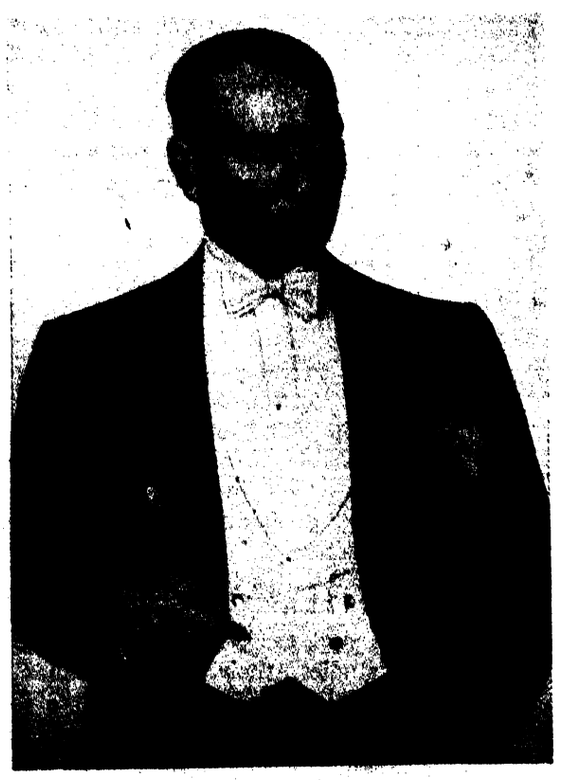
stable: The bureaucracy was settled in the kitchen: a class-room in the School of Agriculture was the General Headquarters: the President lived in two rooms in the Railway Station building. Thus began the functioning of the New Turkish Government.

New Town—Yeni Shehir

Soon the beginnings of the new town were made. It overstepped the limits of the plain and crawled up along the slopes of the background hills. A wide valley separated the old from the new—a valley chequered by grass-bordered streets which followed the ancient caravan routes, but now lined with a stream of fast automobiles. A number of public gardens intersect this valley, which is planned to be developed as the future industrial area of the city, with arranged sites for factories, warehouses and shops.

The residential quarter of the town is separated from the official. Groups of beautifully-planned villas decorate the slopes overlooking the plain, and the whole surrounding is lavishly adorned with gardens. The ministerial offices and government buildings are situated up on the heights, opposite the dominating citadel.

Foreign experts were called on to plan the city and its magnificent public works. The new programme of public works, which was taken up sometime back, was a very comprehensive scheme and included, among other things, sky-scrapers, a new Parliament building, a Central Railway Station, a theatre, a stadium, a race-course, new schools, the establishment of modern sewerage, the development of water supply, new traffic signals. Many of these projects have already been carried out, such as the ministerial palaces, the Government Secretariat, the stadium and the water-conduit, built by an Italian engineer. In 1937, new office buildings for the State President, the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministry and Parliament were built. The Cubuk Reservoir, which was opened in 1936, and is about 9 miles away from the city has a capacity of 17,50,000 cubic yards. Foreign engineers, mostly German, were employed in the project, but the building was a national project and was carried out as such.



THE MAKER OF ANKARA: MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA

Education

Ankara represents all that is fine and noble in New Turkey. A backward country has been suddenly brought to the forefront of culture and enlightenment. This was possible because of the almost superhuman drive of the Kemalists. The story of Kemal's personal interest in educating the Turkish masses has passed into legend. It is here in Ankara that we see the full fruition of that policy. High up on the hill which the citadel crowns, stands a modern school, a modern, airy structure of concrete and glass. It is symbolical that a school should get the place of pre-eminence in the planning of new Ankara. Schools of all kinds are scattered all over the town—with modern, well-equipped libraries and laboratories, modern quarters and sports grounds.

The first building constructed in Ankara for teaching purposes was a training school—the *Ghazi Institute*, where the teaching *elite* is being formed. All the necessary theory of the various faculties and the latest principles of pedagogy are taught there. A modern school for girls has been started, for Ankara knows that a nation cannot be enlightened until the womanhood has been released from the shackles of age-old superstitions and ignorance. This school for girls is the famous Ismet Innenu Institute, named after the present President of the Republic. All the arts and science courses are designed with a view to making the wives and daughters of Turkey realise that the true foundations of healthy nation hood has to be built on homes which are run on sound scientific principles. Rationalism is the key note of modern Turkey whether it is in the political or social relationships.

A Higher School of Commerce is another institution which Ankara can boast about. It is not the usual type of college where theory alone is imparted, it equips its pupils with practical experiences of everyday economies. The students run among themselves various economic organisations like co-op. societies, savings banks investment concerns, and loan offices. In a word, it is a laboratory for practical economics.

A very interesting institution at Ankara is the School of Building Construction and Public Works. It is a curious building with all sorts of architectural specimens jumbled into one. "Here they build for building's sake." Here is education which supplies basic needs of an expanding state. Gone are the days of pure scholastic education, to-day in Turkey education is linked up with the needs and tasks that face the nation. One faith alone is taught in the schools, faith in the nation.

Progress In Research

But the intellectual activity of Ankara is not confined to the opening of new institutions alone. The intellectual output of these institutions show how fertile was the soil of the new nation in which the Kemalists started their work. In the School of Agriculture, problems connected with national patrimony, with the study of fauna and flora and minerals, are actively tackled. The Agriculture and Forestry Schools are at the service of the

lation, for the products of these institutions are the common property of the Anatolian peasantry.

A new Faculty of Law is of special significance since Kemal codified the law of the land. The old theocratic regime with its antiquated laws were swept aside by the wand of the magician, Ataturk, and an up-to-date code based on scientific principles has taken its place. The role of the Law Faculty has thus become extra-ordinarily important, since the laws are in the hands of these scientific experts who teach and research on law.

A School of Medicine has also gained special significance since the health of the people is a charge of the government in Turkey. Up-to-date research facilities are available there and death and disease which were of such common prevalence among the backward masses, are to-day being fought with all the weapons of science.

Ankara Calls The Women

Women in the Ottoman Empire were burdened with all the disadvantages of a backward country. They were kept behind the veils, they were ignorant and illiterate, and life for them, as it is still to-day for many of their sisters in the East, a series of humiliating burdens. The women were kept away from the world by force, "obscuring their eyes and their minds and robbing them of their movement and liberty."



THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, ANKARA

But Ankara's call in the defence of the new Fatherland was echoed and re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of the country, and it was heard and responded to by the mothers and wives of Turkey as much as by the young feminists, waiting impatiently for the bonds to be burst asunder. They left their hearth and home and fought for their new nation, for in it, they saw a hope and a way to salvation. And then, when the war was over, Ankara called the women again to participate in the great task of national reconstruction. "The lattices were pulled down, the veils torn up, the way was open to them and they shared in the modern houses and schools, took their place in offices and banks, had equal rights with men under the modern laws, and had free access to the new learning, science and art." The centre of this liberation movement was Ankara, and from there it radiated all over the land.

People's House

In the heart of the new town, there is a group of buildings which might be regarded as a symbol for the New Turkey—the Museum and the People's House. The Museum contains collections of Turkish costumes, utensils, weapons, and specimens of folk-art. Treasures from Turkey's Hittite and Roman past are preserved here. The Museum is a recognition of the fact that Kemalist Turkey does not scrap the past just because it is the past; rather, it preserves the essence of what is great and noble in Turkey's past. The People's House is the meeting-place for the common people—large rooms for meetings and festivals, libraries and reading rooms, theatre, gymnasium, statues, paintings, collection of manuscripts, halls for concerts and exhibitions. The People's House tells us what is the future that Turkey is looking forward to—it is the future for the people in which each and every member of the nation can participate.

In front of these two buildings, one as the message of the past, and the other as the message for the future, stands a statue—an equestrain statue-dominating the whole of Ankara. It is a monument to a great leader, the Father of the Turkish nation—Kamal Ataturk.

(*Continued from page* 832)

Pyorrhoea and Dental Decay

where the food materials are lodged. By the gradual decomposition of the food materials the gum tissues are more irritated, and all kinds of microrganisms multiply enormously in those pockets. The poison secreted by these bacteria attack the tissues of the gums and after absorption in the system, produce all sorts of diseases. The incidence of Pyorrhoea and other ailments relating to the teeth and gums is more common among the middle class residing mostly in cities and towns. Two conditions are mainly responsible to effect changes in the reaction of the saliva, namely :—(1) Acidity of the stomach, and (2) Formation of Acid Phosphates in the system, which are secreted through the salivary glands of the mouth. Patients with Pyorrhoea are often given alkali, such as Milk of Magnesia, or other alkaline preparations. These, however, are only like patchwork and cannot remove the causative factor. Causes of acidity are to be removed. During investigation on the bowel complaints in this country it was found out that lack of physical exercise, excessive carbo-hydrate food and irregularity of the time of taking food are the three main causes of acidity. Curtailment of carbo-hydrate food and sweets are the primary conditions to check acidity. Sweets in empty stomach will always tend to produce acidity in people who lead sedentary lives. Unbalanced food and not always deficient nutrition is the cause of the disturbance of the digestive system.

Once Pyorrhea is established the already disturbed digestive system gets more disturbed, due to the swallowing and absorption of pus and the micro-organisms of the mouth. At that time there is no remedy which can save the teeth, but by change of diet the cause can be removed and the general health can be improved.

The necessity of the article is to impress upon the public that the appearance of bleeding gums or increase of sensitiveness of the teeth after slight acid food or fruit are signs of some abnormal change in the digestive system. If at this stage the particular digestive disturbance is cured Pyorrhoea can be averted.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero.*

Pyorrhoea And Dental Decay

A Sign Of Digestive Disturbance and Unbalanced Food

[By Dr. H. Ghosh, M.B., M.S.P.E., *Visiting Physician, Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta.*]

IT is generally believed that Pyorrhoea is caused by neglect of the mouth hygiene, and Pyorrhoea causes all ailments of the digestive system. There are innumerable cases, on the other hand, where inspite of taking good care of the mouth Pyorrhoea resulted. After the onset of Pyorrhoea various disturbances in the digestive system become evident, giving an impression that Pyorrhoea has caused the digestive disturbances. In lectures on hygiene of the mouth it has been so often said by responsible persons that Pyorrhoea leads to digestive disturbances. This has led the people to believe that Pyorrhoea is the cause of digestive disturbances. Scientific researches and investigations made to find out the cause of Pyorrhoea now has definitely established that it is the disturbance in the digestive system and unbalanced diet which cause Pyorrhoea and not the other way round. On this erroneous notion, people suffering from Pyorrhoea use all kinds of tooth-paste, tooth-powder and antiseptic mouth-wash, but unfortunately without any result and at last consult dentists, who have no other alternative but to pull out the teeth one after another.

While acknowledging the importance of cleanliness of the mouth and teeth, it must be borne in mind that cleanliness of the mouth alone cannot stop Pyorrhoea or other diseases of the teeth. Animals and reptiles have not to take care of the teeth or their mouths, yet their teeth last their life-time. The most important causative factor is to be sought elsewhere. In children, hygiene of the mouth is no doubt essential to avoid caries of the teeth, but wholesome food containing all the essential vitamins should be considered to be of prime importance. In children of the middle class family caries of the teeth is very common. Milk teeth show black or bluish spots inside or outside. Careful investigation of these will show that these children take sweets, candies or cakes prepared of flour at any hour of the day, and it is not possible to enforce washing or cleansing of the mouth everytime after taking some sweets or candies. The sugar or remnants of starchy food sticking in the mouth, get fermented, changing the alkaline reaction of the secretion of the mouth into acid. Acids dissolve the enamel or the outer shiny covering of the tooth thus exposing the structure just underneath to microbial infection and the resulting caries. Besides, constant acid reaction of the secretion of the mouth causes irritation and congestion of the gum tissues resulting in bleeding gums. Another factor is absence of Vitamin 'C' from the food that is given to these children. Those living in cities and towns are seldom given any fresh fruits or vegetables which contain sufficient Vitamin 'C'. It is not the cost but ignorance is the cause. There are many fruits with sufficient Vitamin 'C' contents, which can be had in plenty for one pice. Children often suffer from diarrhoea, which, in most cases, is due to faulty diet and sometimes due to infection. During each of these attacks, reaction of the secretion tends to change from normal alkaline to acid. Due to faulty or unbalanced diet, the teeth grow with such a defective chemical composition as to be easily affected by acid and bacterial toxin.

In adults and young persons the condition is somewhat different. The incidence of Pyorrhoea or dental decay is more noticeable among men living in towns and cities and leading a sedentary life. Among young men or women doing more intellectual and little physical work and taking large quantities of rice, sweets and starchy food, the incidence of dental diseases is very frequent.

There were many instances where dental diseases started after or during some acute gastro-intestinal disease.

So far as scientific observation can be made the trouble of the teeth and gums begins with the alteration of reaction and chemical constituents of the secretion of the mouth. Generally the secretion of the mouth is slightly alkaline. If, however, disturbances take place in the digestive system, there is at once change in the reaction of the saliva from alkaline to acid. Acid secretion easily dissolves the enamel or the outermost covering of the tooth, and also tends to diminish the defensive power of the mucous lining of the mouth against microbial infection. While alkaline or neutral reaction of the saliva keeps the tissues of the mouth and gums in a healthy condition, change to acid condition produces irritation of the gum tissues, resulting in congestion and bleeding. By the action of the acid the enamel is eaten away, loosening the attachment of the gum from the neck of the teeth. Due to the loosening of the attachment of the gums from the neck of the teeth slight pockets are formed

(*Continued on previous page*)

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Future Buildings

AT first sight it may well appear untimely to discuss now the probable future of building. Some would say that this is a subject for post-war reconstruction and should be left alone till then. Certainly our present pre-occupation with more vital technical problems leaves little time for idle discussions; but does the title of this article fit into term "idle discussions"? No engineer or architect in any of the countries at war, with cities and towns ravaged by air attack or liable to be attacked, will agree for a moment that we can continue to ignore this very subject. Even if there was no immediate urgency, we still have to study now all aspects of future building in order to be prepared for the task ahead. In fact, elsewhere, in the countries at war the future of building is already receiving close attention. In this connection we must remember the devastation being caused to buildings of all kinds by the night bomber, the urgent need there will be for rapid reconstruction as soon as this becomes possible, the lessons to be learnt from the wholesale destruction of all types of structures, and the resulting shape of immediate building, where unavoidable, should assume. We may not feel the same urgency here at present, but what may be decided elsewhere cannot but affect our own procedure here, now and after.

It is difficult at times to reconcile the general progress in technique with the variegated structures one meets with in our towns. In spite of a multiplicity of regulations there is little of definite policy to guide those about to build. There is unhappily no settled policy as to materials, means and methods, apart from engineering principles and practice in the design of any particular structure. We have not made our minds as yet how best we can express utility, protection, and simplicity, combined with effectiveness. We are still largely experimenting with differing materials and with differing mediums. We mix wood, brick, cement and steel, unable to make up our minds whether to work with one or another and so give the right expression to each. It is a confused architecture with the result that our finest avenues present an agglomeration of buildings more often than not quite offensive to the eye and of doubtful taste and efficiency. We have not really decided in what medium we can best provide what is necessary, although from time to time we stumble by accident upon something worthwhile and more to the purpose.

War experience had now added to the confusion of ideas, for we have found that mere four walls with a roof on to give cover is not sufficient to meet modern means of destruction. It is questionable whether established use of any medium quite answers the purpose when the new factors are taken into consideration. But even without these new disturbing factors to give us a new perspective, we cannot be quite certain that some of the more or less usual means we employ are really the best after all. Take the steel-framed building, for ins-

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tance. Great reliance has been placed on this type of structure so far. Yet, an examination of steel-framed buildings damaged by bombing has revealed the girders to have been subjected to corrosion and erosion, which might have reached serious proportions in the course of time. The masonry covered that up, and it would certainly have remained concealed but for the sudden displacement of the masonry by enemy action. What access is there ever provided in such buildings for inspection of the steel so covered by the masonry? It is easy, of course, to make alterations in design to meet it. We can use removable steel panels in such building to be easily removable for purposes of periodic inspection and for any remedial measures to be carried out when and where desirable. But is this the complete answer? Have we really given sufficient thought to the possibility of the use of one material only in any one building, instead of the composite structures we so much rely upon? After we have decided on the best building material for our purpose, ought we not to find means to confine ourselves to that one material right through? There may or may not be a complete answer, but ought we not to strive after one?

A building material must undergo many tests and satisfy many conditions before we can make it the standard basis on which to build, but when it does fully satisfy all our demands and conditions it should be acceptable to all. There need be no single material of the kind. If it is concrete, for instance, we find best, then let us use this material and let us learn to give shape to it for all our purposes; if, on the other hand, we find steel fully satisfying all conditions instead, then by all means let us use steel without qualification and addition of something else. We hold no brief for either or for any other that may come along. No sanctity attaches itself to any material; progressive research may at any time bring us something entirely new to replace with advantage everything we use now. But while we continue to use certain materials, let us at least become expert to operate with any one particular medium, without looking for a solution of our difficulties in the simultaneous use of several in combination. Nor are all the materials we use now with such frequency so fully tested to give us the assurance we ought to have when employed in building. This can be easily remedied, but we have to find first the right design to give expression and final shape to each of the materials we use. The conglomeration of structures we see on our streets, the various shapes and forms, the dwarf and the giant rubbing sides, the bulging and the lean, the artistic and the ugly, featured and the featureless, --all combine to cover up a lack of understanding and decision as to norm and form to be given to such structures in the design, material, utility, and expressiveness.

An advocate of metal buildings recently stated, that by means of vitreous or stove enamelling, spray painting, metal spraying or a number of other processes, any type of facing, such as brick, stone, granite, stucco, pseudo-Tudor, etc., could be reproduced on pre-formed metal sheets. While it may be true that this can be done, there is an evident playing up here to the predilections of those concerned with building in order to make the idea of all-metal buildings more palatable. From the point of view of propaganda such an approach is psychologically correct, but it is hardly a scientific approach, or the right idea, to suggest the grafting of forms belonging to different materials on to a new medium. Why not instead find the proper expression in the very medium suggested? In introducing something new, cannot we give it its own individual form corresponding to the characteristics of the material rather than attempt to disguise it? If we use a new medium we must think in the new medium. Why this chasing after characteristics belonging to quite different materials and forms relating to a past age. A good deal of spoliation and unsightliness is due to the questionable copying of a past epoch. We must not only build better, but give entirely new expression to the new materials we use, corresponding to the age we live in. The word "pseudo" is entirely wrong in this connection. Above all let us concentrate on building what is best, confining ourselves exclusively to the medium we employ. There are entirely new conditions to be fulfilled, new demands to satisfy, new features to be embodied. Town planning is the order of the day; and the aesthetic and other conditions of the true planner present problems of design and construction the engineer can solve without great difficulty. Let him be called in to deal with these problems of building now and in the future. But let us adjust our minds first to present needs and demands.—*Indian Engineering.*

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS
The Week's Digest

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S CASE

The case in which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules for delivering a speech in Hindi at a public meeting at Mahammad Ali Park on the 11th April, 1940 and also in connection with the publication of an article entitled "Day of Reckoning" published in the "Forward Bloc" in its issue of the 18th May 1940, of which Mr. Bose was the Editor then, under circumstances already reported came up for hearing on the afternoon of April 26, before Khan Bahadur Wali-Ul-Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division Police Courts.

The Magistrate passed the following order :—

Proclamation published. Attachment orders executed. Case adjourned *sine die*. Put up after six months, if the accused does not appear before 31st October, 1941.

COUNCILLOR ARRESTED

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and the eldest brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, his son Dhiren Bose and his nephew Ranjit Bose, were arrested by the Bhowanipore Police on April 25 on a charge of assault and wrongful confinement of a watcher of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police on April 20. Mr. Satish Chandra Bose was later released on personal recognizance bond, while the other two were released on bail.

On the complaint of Inspector C. S. Barman, they were later prosecuted before Mr. H. C. Gupta, Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, in connection with an alleged assault on constable Abdul Bari Howladar, a watcher attached to the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police.

It was alleged that about 9-30 p.m. on April 20, Dhirendra and Ranjit assaulted the constable on Elgin Road while he was discharging his duties as a public servant. It was further alleged that the two accused wrongfully confined the constable by dragging him to a taxi and taking him to the residence of the Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy in Lansdowne Road. Mr. Satish Bose is alleged to have aided and abetted the two accused in the commission of the offences.

The accused were released on bail and the hearing was adjourned to May 8.

Mr. Hirendra Nath Bose appeared for the accused.

STUDENTS' WEEKLY SERVICE

The Diamond Jubilee of the *Chattra Samaj* (Students' Weekly Service) attached to the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj was celebrated on April 25 at the Hall of the Samaj. Dr. B. C. Roy presided.

Dr. Roy said that the students of Bengal had a lot of things to contribute to this world which was fast changing. It might be that the temporary setback had come in their onward progress of thoughts and actions. But this should not break their heart. Dr. Roy had confidence that their students would rise up again with new courage and enthusiasm and new message.

When the *Chattra Samaj* was formed, great revolutionary changes were taking place in their society. Students at that time showed immense courage and energy to go ahead. Each one of those who found the Students' Weekly Service was a bright luminary. To spread light and knowledge was their mission. Even to-day that courage, strength and enthusiasm were not lacking in the students. But their forward march seemed to have received a set-back. Their aim and outlook did not seem to be quite clear. Their efforts were ending in nothing at every step.

Enquiry into this state of affairs would reveal a great defect among the students who was responsible for their failure in their efforts. That defect was nothing but their want of judgment. The power of reasoning and judgment which was in evidence among the students about forty years back was now wanting. From clash of ideals, their devotion to a particular ideal of their own had been shaken. This was, said Dr. Roy, the only reason of the present regrettable situation.

As before, the *Chattra Samaj* would have to proceed forward with courage, determination and firm faith in their ideal. They should not yield to disappointment though they might have been suffering from temporary reverses. Let the students awake and take the front line with new courage and vision.

Mrs. Irene Roy said that in times of national emergency, it was always the students who had to bear the greatest burden. Wherever they might look, they would find the young men occupying the vanguard. She said that the youngmen here had to give something not only to India but also to the world. India's serenity, India's *Ahingsa* and India's culture, all these they had to give to the world. She firmly believed if the world was to be saved, it could de done by the fundamentals of India's culture.

She advised the students not to do anything because others had done it. They should not believe anything because it was said by their teachers and elders. They must observe and analyse everything before taking final action.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy said that in these critical times through which they were passing, students had great responsibilities. They should remember their past history. The activities of a band of students who were inspired with lofty ideals should spur them on to translate that noble ideal into action.

Dr. Kalidas Nag also spoke :

SIR P. C. RAY AND SIR NILRATAN FELICITATED

The 80th birth-day of Sir P. C. Ray and Sir Nilratan Sircar and the 85th birth-day of Pandit Sitanath Tattvabhusan were celebrated by the *Chattra Samaj* attached to the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj on April 26.

Addresses of felicitations were presented to them at the function which was presided over by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee. Acharya P. C. Ray and Pandit Sitanath Tattvabhusan were present at the meeting. Sir Nilratan could not be present owing to indisposition.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee welcoming the guests of the evening said that Pandit Sitanath was an eminent philsopher and a great devotee. The Brahmo Samaj had been immensely benefited by him. They could not forget his services.

Speaking about Sir Prafulla Chandra, Mr. Chatterjee said that he was not only a world-famous scientist, his knowledge in history, literature and philosophy also was enormous. He was undoubtedly a vastly learned man, but, above all, he was an honest and a sincere man. His services and sacrifices for the country, his untiring efforts for the welfare of the students would never be forgotten by his countrymen.

Sir Nilratan Sircar, Mr. Chatterjee said, had served the Brahmo Samaj all his life. He had also given proof of his immense love of country by helping the freedom movement since the Swadeshi days.

Mr. Chatterjee prayed to God, so that the lives of these three might be spared for many years more for the good of their country.

200

PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending April 26, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das also referred to their manifold qualities of head and heart.

Pandit Sitanath Tattvabhusan gave a suitable reply.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed a communication to the Government of Bengal regarding the necessity of disseminating knowledge in the province about nutrition value of foods and preservation of health on an organised basis. The committee point out that many of the diseases are the result of malnutrition or are due to the disregard of the principles of proper nutrition and hygiene.

The committee feel that it is necessary for this purpose to launch a well-planned health education campaign throughout the province and urge Government to place at least a lakh of rupees a year at the disposal of the Department of Public Health to enable it to carry out propaganda.

SIR SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

The resignation of Sir S. Radhakrishnan of his office as George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy with effect from 1st July, 1941, was placed before the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on Saturday last. Sir Sarvapalli was appointed *Emeritus* Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy of the University with effect from that date.

In resigning his office Sir Sarvapalli addressed the following letter to the Registrar :—

"May I request you to be so kind as to inform the Vice-Chancellor and the Sydicate, that I intend to resign my post as the George V Professor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta with effect from the 1st of July, 1941. On this occasion I recall with gratitude the uniformly kind and generous treatment I have had for over twenty years, *i.e.*, since March, 1921, when I first took up this appointment. I feel happy that during this period it was given to me to serve this University not only as Professor but also in several other capacities, as a member of the Executive Council, the Syndicate, President of the Post-Graduate Council of Arts, Delegate to the Congresses of the Universities of the British Empire and the International Congress of Philosophy at the Harvard University. If in the course of my service here such coveted distinctions as the Hibbert Lectureship, an Oxford Chair, Fellowship of the British Academy and Fellowship of All Souls at Oxford came my way, the credit is due mainly to the facilities afforded and the encouragement given to me by the University authorities from the time of the great Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee who selected me for this post in 1920.

"The Benares Hindu University happens to be in a difficult position and I find that it is not possible for me to give to it from Calcutta the time and attention which it requires. At the earnest request of the Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya which is supported by the Baroda Durbur, I wish to take up the newly founded Chair of Indian Culture and Civilisation, which, I hope, will enable me to serve that University more effectively.

"It is a compelling sense of duty that has reconciled me to this step, and I hope that the University authorities will appreciate my position. I have given the best part of my life to the University of Calcutta and the service of the people of Bengal and though my official connection with them may terminate in July, I may assure you that my love for them will endure."

Rai Khagendra Nath Mitter Bahadur in placing the letter of resignation moved that Sir S. Radhakrishnan be appointed *Emeritus* Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and recalled his connection with the University dating back 20 years and paid a warm tribute to the services rendered by him to the University.

Dr. W. A. Jenkins seconding the motion thought it his duty to give expression to his personal appreciation, as well of the Department of Public Instruction of the great service rendered by Sir Radhakrishnan to the education of the province. As a scholar Sir Radhakrishnan was well-known. This University owed a great deal to his inspiring leadership. He was a willing co-operator for the advancement of education in the province. Though he was leaving the province they hoped that the University would get the benefit of his advice from time to time.

Sir Azizul Huq, Vice-Chancellor, said that they in Bengal were proud of the fact that here in this University they could give place to a man of the type of Sir Radhakrishnan to help towards the intellectual development of the country. It was well known that this University was the first pioneer University and parent of other universities; not only that men from this province had gone across to other provinces and were pioneers in starting educational institutions in those provinces. They were proud of the fact that once more this University was sending another Sir Radhakrishnan to a sister university.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan expressed his thanks for the cordial appreciation of the little he had been able to do to the University. He assured that whatever he might be this University would be his first and greatest love.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

At the Calcutta University Senate Meeting on Saturday last Dr. Hem Chandra Raychaudhuri was re-appointed Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture on a salary of Rs. 800 per month in the grade of Rs. 700—1,000 till he completes his sixtieth year.

Dr. Biresh Chandra Guha was re-appointed Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry on a salary of Rs. 800 in the grade of Rs. 700—1,000 till he completes his sixtieth year.

The term of appointment of Mahamahopadhyay Professor Vidhusekhara Bhattacharyya as Ashutosh Professor of Sanskrit was extended for a further period of one year with effect from 1st June 1941.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending April 26, 1941:—

Wards.	Small-Pox. Cases.	Deaths.
I	10	7
II	4	4
III	14	12
IV	14	11
V	25	25
VI	8	9
VII	3	3
VIII	4	3
IX	13	11
X	2	1
XI	16	17
XIII	2	2
XIV	15	12
XV	1	1
XVIII	5	4
XIX	19	19
XX	12	11
XXII	2	1
XXIII	5	2
XXIV	8	7
XXV	6	1
XXVII	4	3
XXVIII	13	13
XXIX	9	9
XXX	7	6
XXXI	4	3
Campbell Hospital ...	8	3
Grand Total	232	200

THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

The following *communique* has been issued regarding the deliberations at the conference of party leaders in the Bengal Legislature held in Calcutta under the presidentship of His Excellency the Governor.

The conference resumed its session at Government House on Saturday last under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor, and in addition to its examination of some of the causes of communal discord in Bengal and the specific points of difference between the communities, considered the situation resulting from the recent developments of the war and the recent communal riots in Dacca city and district.

The conference desires to emphasize strongly the paramount need for maintaining unity between all classes and communities, particularly in view of the latest developments in the Near East. It urges upon all communities the desirability of putting aside all communal or sectarian prejudices which might be the cause of discord.

It was generally agreed that this Province should set an example by demonstrating in a practical manner her determination to sink communal differences in a desire to give whole-hearted support of her defence in face of the common danger.

CALCUTTA BLIND SCHOOL

The remarkable methods by which blind people are taught reading and writing, science, geography, and various other subjects were shown by masters and pupils of the Calcutta Blind School at an exhibition organized by them in Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, on Monday last.

Several stalls were erected and the students showed, how through scientific methods, they were able to read and write Braille, perform simple scientific experiments, make cane baskets and chairs and follow maps.

The exhibition was opened by Mr. Justice Biswas who congratulated the Calcutta Blind School on the great work being done by them and hoped that more such institutions would be opened in the near future.

The exhibition remained open on Tuesday last from 12 noon to 8 p.m.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S WARNING

The assurance that any attempt to cause trouble in the city will be dealt with most drastically, is given by Mr. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in a statement issued to the Press.

Mr. Fairweather says: "A certain amount of anxiety has been expressed in various quarters in Calcutta owing to the prevalence of unfounded rumours. The Commissioner of Police, who is in close touch with every section of the populace, desires it to be clearly understood that there is not the slightest reason for any apprehension whatever. In all quarters there is a genuine desire for peace and if good sense prevails, as it has done so far, the people of Calcutta will reject all rumours with contempt. It would be of great assistance to

(Continued on page 888)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD

The Cawnpore Municipal Board has resolved to present a farewell address to Mr. S. C. Chatterji, M.L.A., who has resigned the Principalship of Christ Church College, Cawnpore, and is going to Gorakhpur as Principal of St. Andrew's College.

The resolution was signed by 18 Councillors, including members of the Moslem League and Congressmen.

"DEARNESS" ALLOWANCE

The Jamalpur Municipality have decided to grant a "dearness" allowance of one rupee a month to all scavengers in its employ. This will put the municipality to additional expenditure of about Rs. 4,000 in the year.

SUKKUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION

A piquant situation has arisen in the conduct of elections to the Sukkur Municipality under the joint electorate system and an ordinance is likely to be issued by the Sind Governor in a few days to hold elections on the scheduled date of May 5. The situation follows the filing of a civil suit by a voter to declare the electoral roll illegal on ground that it does not contain a number of voters possessing the necessary qualification acquired in the year 1941. The final roll which was prepared on the basis of the list of 1940 was published nine days after March 31, the last day for publication and a number of voters claimed inclusion in the list by virtue of their acquiring the necessary qualification in the new year. Such technical hitches have led to the filing of a suit in the court by a voter seeking to declare the list illegal.

It is held in Government legal circles that the promulgation of an ordinance is the only way to legalise the present voters' list.

It may be mentioned that Government had to negotiate a number of earlier obstacles including the filing by voters of over nine thousand applications and objections after the publication of the preliminary electoral roll which resulted in the failure of publication of the final list within the prescribed period.

The Moslem candidates who filed nominations for Sukkur Municipality elections, polling for which is fixed for May 5, have withdrawn their nominations from three wards in the city, it is understood, as a protest against the introduction of joint electorate.

151

PEOPLE DIED

OF

CHOLERA

during the week ending April 26, 1941

Get Yourself Innoculated

—Calcutta News And Views

(Continued from page 837)

the Commissioner of Police in tracking down such rumours if people would report the names of any persons spreading rumours. A report may be made to the headquarters at Lalbazar or to any police station.

"Any attempt to cause trouble in the city will be dealt with most drastically as the Commissioner of Police has ample force at his disposal to put this intention into effect. This applies equally to all classes of trouble-makers."

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending April 26, 1941):—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	38	11
2	27	7
3	29	7
4	35	4
5	40	10
6	36	13
7	20	4
8	38	5
9	54	6
10	15	2
11	29	4
12	5	...
13	17	4
14	11	4
15	4	...
16	2	...
18	8	...
19	41	2
20	16	6
21	8	4
22	16	7
23	7	2
24	10	6
25	28	8
27	31	13
28	16	3
29	10	2
31	6	2
32	4	...
Campbell Hospital	43	11
Chittaranjan Hospital	3	2
S. N. P.	1	1
Port	8	1
Carmichael Medical College Hospital	1	1
Grand Total	**657**	**151**

Letters TO THE EDITOR

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

The Bustees

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

Sir,—I have suggested to the Chief Executive Officer that the following persons should be elected as co-opted members of the Executive Committee of the *Bustee*-owners' Association of Calcutta:

(1) The President of the Bustee Standing Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta;

(2) The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust;

(3) The Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department of the Government of Bengal.

As the Bustee Standing Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta is responsible for the improvement of *bustees*, it is desirable that the President of the said Committee should be a member of the *Bustee*-Owners' Committee.

It is one of the duties of the Calcutta Improvement Trust to acquire lands and erect sanitary buildings for the poorer classes, it is desirable that the Chairman of the said Trust should be a member of the *Bustee*-Owners' Committee.

As the financial condition of the Corporation of Calcutta is satisfactory and as a heavy amount of loan must be raised to acquire unhealthy *bustees* and make the necessary improvements therein at heavy costs, it is desirable that the Government of Bengal should make material contribution towards the cost of the said improvements and the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department should, therefore, have voice in the deliberations of the *Bustee*-Owners' Committee.—Yours etc.

A. D. ADDY.

15A, Chetla Road,
Alipore.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

BOYS' OWN CLUB

Anniversary Meeting.

The fourth anniversary of the Boys' Own Club was held at the Club grounds at Bijoli Dutt Lane on April 19, Kumar Bimal Chandra Singh Bahadur *M.L.*, presiding.

The President on arrival was received by a guard of honour. After the hoisting of the National flag by the Kumar Bahadur, *Vande Mataram* was sung, all standing. The Secretary then read out his annual report in which he gave a brief account of his club, which claims to have met a demand of the locality. The members of the Club then showed various physical feats including comic sketch and a musical *soiree* by the girl members. Messrs. Netai Charan Paul and Fakir Chandra Ghose, Councillors, Ward No. 31 and President and Vice-President respectively of the Club took keen interest in the various performances. The function terminated after the gentlemen present had been treated to light refreshment.

KARADATRI SANGHA

Annual General Meeting.

The seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Karadatri Sangha was held under the presidency of Mr. Krishna Lal Banerjee, Advocate at 11, Hari Bose Lane, the central office of the Sangha on the 27th April. The Secretary Mr. Haro Prosad Majumdar read the Annual report and the audited statement of Accounts which were adopted. After its adoption the Executive Committee was formed with the following members.

President:—Dr. Sashi Kumar Sen Gupta.—*Vice-Presidents*:—(1) Messrs. Hrydoy Bhusan Gupta, (2) Panchugopal Bhattacharjee, (3) Nirmal Chandra De, (4) Dulal Chandra Mitra, and (5) Suresh Chandra Laha.—*Secretary*:—Mr. Haro Prosad Majumdar.—*Assistant Secretary*:—Messrs. Jitendra Krishna Barat, (2) Manmatha Nath Bhattacharjee, (3) Himansu Ranjan Ghosh (4) Sukumar Roy.—*Treasurer*:—Mr. Manohar Sarkar.—*Members*:—(1) Messrs. Ananta Charan Brattacharjee, (2) Abhoyapada Mukherjee, (3) Dr. Bankim Chandra Mukherjee, (4) Messrs. Bhudeb Bhusan Lahiri, (5) Birendra Nath Mucherjee, (6) Chandra Sekhar Gupta (7) Dr. Debipada Banerjee, (8) Messrs. Dwijendra Lal Bhadury, (9) Girindra Nath Ghosh, (10) Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjee, (11) Jogendra Nath Mandal, (12) Krishna Lal Banerjee (13) Manranjan Das Gupta, (14) Narendra Nath Chowdhury, (15)

SMALL-POX: YOU NEED NOT GET IT AT ALL
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

Nimai Chand Dutt, (16) Niroj Baran Mukherjee, (17) Panchkari Bhattacharjee, (18) Prokash Chandra Sett, (19) Promotho Nath Mukherjee, (20) Dr. Probodh Chandra Roy, (21) Messrs. Pravash Chandra Dutt, (22) Prasanta Kumar Gupta, (23) Prof. Satish Chandra Ghosh, (24) Pandit Srish Chandra Vedantabhusan, and (25) Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Chowdhury. *Auditor* :—Mr. C. R. Sen.

BENGAL WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Prize Distribution Ceremony

The Bengal Wrestling Tournament organised by the Simla Byayam Samity of Calcutta was opened and presided by Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, on Sunday, the 23rd March, 1941.

Mr. Dwijendra Nath Bagchi and Major P. K. Gupta acted as Judges and Mr. Biren Bose as a referee. Messrs. D. N. Guin, Paritosh Bose and Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, acted as Time-Keepers. Doctors Sudhir K. Ghose, Rabin Bose, Sailen Majumder, Hemen Dutt, B. M. Chatterji, Haridas Das, and Netai Sarkar were the medical officers.

The prize distribution ceremony was held on Sunday, the 30th March, 1941. Mr. J. N. Basu, presided and Sir Hari Sanker Paul distributed the prizes :—

Heavy Group :—Winner—Manick Goho (Gobar's Gymnasium) : Runners-up—Murari Bose (Simla Byayam Samity).

12 *Stones Group* :—Winner—Bhawani Ghose (Gobar's Gymnasium) and Dasurati Paul (Gobar's Gymnasium) ; Runners-up Sham Bhar (Simla Byayam Samity).

10 *Stones Group* :—Winner—Susil Ghose (Ghose's College) ; Runners-up—Krishna Banerji (Simla Byayam Samity).

9 *Stones Group* :—Winner—Narayan Dutt (Jorabagan Byayam Samity) : Runners-up—Mukul Dutt (Jorabagan Byayam Samity).

8 *Stones Group* :—Winner—Chandi Das (Jorabagan Byayam Samity) ; Runners-up—Balai Mitter (Simla Byayam Samity).

7 *Stones Group* :—Winner—Balai Dey (Ahiritola Tarun Sangha) : Runners-up—Baidyanath Ghose (Maruti Byayam Vidyalaya).

Best Physique—Winner—Bimal Sarcar (Chetla Sangha).

Club Championship :—Winner—Gobar's Gymnasium.

Best fighters among the loosers :—

7 *Stones Group* :—Sukhlal Kundu (Simla Byayam Samity).

8 *Stones Group* :—Ram Dey (Simla Byayam Samity) ; Bimal Sarcar (Chetla Sangha) and Satish Das (Ashram Gymnasium).

9 *Stones Group* :—Rajani Chatterji (Dutt Gymnasium).

10 *Stones Group* :—Jahar Goho (Gobar's Gymnasium).

12 *Stones Group* :—Anadi Ghose (Gobar's Gymnasium).

PANCHANANTOLA SPORTING CLUB

Annual General Meeting

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Panchanantola Sporting Club (Bow Bazar) was held on the 11th April, at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Sj. Nagendra Nath Sil in the house of late Mr. Upendra Nath Sil, 20, Panchnantola Lane, Calcutta. The annual report and the account for the year 1940-41, were read and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected as office bearers and members of the Executive Committee for the year 1941-42.

Patrons :—Dr. Kumar Narendra Nath Law, Messrs. Umesh Chandra Sil, Jagannath Kolay, (*Councillor*), Indu Bhusan Mullick, Kanailal Marick and Nagendra Nath Sil.—*President* :—Kumar Birendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury. *Vice-Presidents* :—Messrs. Brojoranjan Roy Pepin Behari Ganguly, (Councillor), Sidheswar Dutt Patit Paban Sil, Wodhub Chandra Mullick, and Bepin Behari Sil.—*Joint Hony. Secretaries* :—Messrs. Abhoy Pada Sil, Biswa Nath Chandra.—*Hony. Treasurer* :—Mr. Rup Chand Sil.—*Executive Committee* :—Messrs. Paresh Nath Sil (Sr.), Paresh Nath Sil (Jr.), Sadhan Kumar Banerjee Nabu Kumar Naundy, Raghu Nath Sil, Baidya Nath Dutt and Mr. Sanaton Sil.—*Secretary* (In-door games) :—Mr. Baidya Nath Dutt—*Football Committee* :—Messrs. Sowrendra Nath Ghosh, (Secretary) Loke Nath Sil, (Captain), and Biswa Nath Dhar, (Vice-Captain).—*Badminton Secretary* :—Kamala Kanta Sil.—*Secretary* (*Social and Recreation*) :—Mr. Paresh Nath Sil (Jr.).—*Hony. Auditor* :—Mr. Satya Charan Sil.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Annual General Meeting

The following office-bearers for 1941 were elected by the members of the Young Men's Association at their general meeting held on 30th March, 1941 :—

President—Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhury. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. H. Banerjee and Mr. J. K. Bose. *Treasurer*—Mr. N. R. Ghosh.—*Accountant*—Mr. G. P. Roy.—*Secretary*—Mr. B. K. Ghosal.—*Assistant Secretaries*—Messrs. S. S. Sinha and U. Mitra—*In Charge, Free Reading Room*—Mr. D. N. Dey.—*Executive Committee*—Messrs. S. K. Das Ghosh, N. N. Dey, K. P. Ghosh, A. K. Mittra, H. N. Dutta, B. B. Banerjee and S. K. Roy Choudhury.

SOUTH CALCUTTA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting

The third annual general meeting of the South Calcutta People's Association was held on the 12th April, 1941, at the Dilkhusa Institute Hall with Khan Sahib Md. Mohsin Khan in the chair. After recitations from the Holy Quoran and Bengali songs, Dr. Noor Ahmed, the Secretary of the Association read out the annual report. Captain P. K. Sen-Gupta, Messrs. M. A. Nesar and Abdul Hamid B.L., explained the necessity of the Association with eloquent speeches. A resolution, that any gentleman who will contribute a lump sum of Rs. 100 at a time will be declared as 'patron' of the Association subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, was adopted by the House. Then the following members were elected as office-bearers for 1941-42 :—

President :—Mr. J. C. Gupta. *Vice-Presidents* :—Khan Sahib Md. Mohsin Khan (Councillor), Capt. P. K. Sen-Gupta, Messrs. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Golam Surwar and Md. Ayub Baker.—*Secretary* :—Dr. Noor Ahmed.—*Assistant Secretaries* :—Messrs. M. A. Nesar, Jagath Kumar Biswas and Hajee Azizur Rahman.—*Treasurer* :—Mr. Kiamuddin Khan.—*Executive Committee* :—Messrs. M. M. Haque, Md. Khalil, Abdul Hamid, Md. Ali Bhuia, U. Modabbar, Abed Hossain, S. C. Sen, Golam Rahman, Shirajuddin Ahmed, Dr. S. M. Yakub Hasan, Munshi Reazuddin Ahmed and Dr. Abdul Aziz.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA:
HAVE YOU TAKEN THE "SAFETY" MARK?

Legal Intelligence

Re-Appointment Of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea As Chief Executive Officer

High Court Judgment Rejecting "Ad Interim" Injunction Petition

(*Before Mr. Justice Panckridge*)

Manindra Nath Banerjee and another

vs.

Jyotish Chandra Mukerjea and another.

MR. Justice Panckridge delivered judgement on Monday last (April 28,) dismissing the application of the plaintiffs, Manindra Nath Banerjee, barrister and rate-payer, and Satish Chandra Bose, barrister and councillor, for a temporary injunction restraining defendants, the Corporation of Calcutta and Mr. J. C. Mukerjea from acting in pursuance of a resolution purported to have been passed on March 31 last and from taking any steps in furtherance thereof or given effect thereto, until the final disposal of the suit.

By this resolution in question Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was purported to have been appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation from April 1 last until a proper meeting could be called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government.

The *interim* injunction sought in this application was in the same terms as the perpetual injunction which formed the only substantive relief prayed for in the plaint.

Delivering judgment his lordship said that the plaintiffs purported to sue on behalf of themselves and other rate payers of the Corporation of Calcutta. The defendant Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was admittedly the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation until March 31, 1941.

His lordship continued that the post of the Chief Executive Officer was the creation of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and the provisions for this appointment were contained in section 51 (1) of the Act, in terms of which the appointment was subject to the approval of the local Government. Defendant Mr. Mukerjea was first appointed

A CORRECTION

Please read "High Court" in place of "House" in the opening line of the report of this case on page 801 *of the last issue* (26*th April*) *of the "Municipal Gagette."*

Officiating Chief Executive Officer on December 15, 1924, and he obtained his first substantive appointment on May 17, 1927. Thereafter he was re-appointed from time to time and the term of his last appointment was due to expire on March 31, 1941. On February 28, 1941, the Corporation passed a resolution reappointing Mr. Mukerjea Chief Executive Officer for two years from April 1, 1941. On March 31, 1941, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Health and Local Self-government Departments informed the Corporation by a letter that Government were unable to approve of the re-appointment. On March 22, 1941, the Corporation passed a resolution requesting Government to reconsider their decision, refusing to approve the appointment of Mr. Mukerjea in terms of the resolution of February 28, and on March 29, Government informed the Corporation that they had considered the request to revise the decision which they regretted they were unable to accede. Defendant Mr. Mukerjea stated that Government letter of March 29, 1941, was delivered, after the Corporation offices were closed, and he received it in his residence at about 7-30 p.m. on the evening of that day.

His lordship then referred to the statutory provisions as to the meetings of the Corporation and to the 48 hours' notice required under Section 60 of the Act. This section provided *inter alia* that no business should be brought before or transacted at any meeting other than the business of which notice had been given, provided that any Councillor might move a resolution beyond matters of which notice had been given by leaving a copy of such resolution at the municipal office 48 hours' before such meeting.

Requisition Meetings

His lordship observed that on March 31 last a number of requisition meetings had been convened and a list of business had been circulated in a conformity with the provisions of Section 60. Neither in the requisitions nor in the circulated list was there any reference to the reappointment of the Chief Executive Officer. It was also beyond dispute that no notice of resolution beyond matters mentioned in the notices given at the meetings had been given by any Councillor or Alderman under the proviso to Section 60. However at the conclusion of the business to be transacted at the last meeting the Mayor who had just returned from a conference with the Chief Minister and the Minister for Public Health and Local Self-government was asked as to the result of the conference. He made a statement to the effect that a deadlock had been created because whereas the ministers had intimated that the Government was willing to sanction reappointment for a further period of 15 months, defendant Mr. Mukerjea was not prepared to consider less than 18 months. While the matter was being discussed on the basis of the information furnished by the Mayor, defendant Mr. Mukerjea intervened and was recorded to have said *inter alia* that in deference to the wishes of the leaders of the different sections of the House he had decided to agree to the appointment for 15 months. After further debate one of the Councillors, Mr. W. A. Burns moved the following resolution :—"That in the present emergency and in face of the legal *impasse* Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue to act as Chief Executive Officer subject to the powers delegated to him and by him re-delegated to the officers, until a proper meeting can be called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government."

His lordship observed that this resolution was eventually carried by 39 votes to 23. Two members present abstained. This was the resolution on which defendant Mr. Mukerjea professed to discharge his duties, and the validity of which was challenged in this application. His lordship also referred to the fact that certain Councillors and rate-payers were added as defendants after this application was made.

His lordship said that as he was not granting a temporary injunction, it was desirable that his lordship should be as brief as possible. His lordship thought, however, that he should say that the case of the plaintiffs was a fairly strong one as to the legality of the resolution It could not be argued that the provisions of sction 60 had been observed, and though this defect might possibly not be fatal, had it chanced that all Councillors were present at the meeting of March 31 last, this condition was admittedly not

satisfied. His lordship might also state, as at present advised, his lordship was not impressed by the submissions of the defendants that the provisions of section 60 were not mandatory but directory, nor by the submissions that these proceedings could be validated under Section 79(2) of the Act, if at the next meeting of the Corporation, the Mayor acted under Section 76 and signed the Minutes of March 31 last. Moreover, his lordship did not attach much importance to the fact that the advertisement under O. I. r. 8 of C. P. C. had not been issued when the application was moved.

Specific Relief Act

There was possibly more substance in the argument that under Section 3 of the Specific Relief Act, the grant of a temporary injunction was to be regulated by the Civil Procedure Code and that the plaintiffs had neither alleged nor proved injury of any kind within the meaning of O. 39. r. 2 (1).

However, his lordship's reason for refusing the temporary injunction was a practical one and it was that there was every expectation that the situation would shortly be altered in such a way as would necessitate the discharge of any order his lordship might make. As his lordship had already stated both the Chief Minister and the minister directly concerned had intimated that Government of Bengal were willing to approve of Mr. Mukerjea's reappointment for 15 months and defendant Mr. Mukerjea had publicly informed the Corporation that he was willing to accept reappointment on these terms. Moreover, on April 21 last, 18 Councillors gave notice to the Secretary of the Corporation of a resolution to be moved at a meeting fixed for April 28, after the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor. The resolution was in this form :—"That the resolutions of the Corporation dated February 28, 1941 and March 22, 1941, whereby Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was reappointed Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation be reaffirmed and that in view of the settlement which was arrived at with the Government on March 31, 1941, the term of his office be fixed at 15 months from April 1, 1941."

His lordship remarked that the form of the resolution might be open to criticism. Broadly speaking, it was reasonably clear that as between defendant Mr. Mukerjea. Government and the various representatives of the Corporation there was a species of gentlemen's agreement on Mr. Mukerjea's part to accept and on the part of the Government to sanction reappointment for a period of 15 months. This of course did not bind the general body of Councillors and Aldermen, but his lordship had no reason to suppose that the majority would not support the resolution that was to be moved.

Suggested Deadlock

As regards the suggested deadlock should an injunction be granted his lordship thought there was exaggeration on both sides. His lordship did not suppose that the work of the Corporation would be brought to complete standstill, but at the same time it seemed likely that there would be quite an appreciable amount of inconvenience and disorganisation. It had not been suggested that a single rate-payer would be any the worse if the present state of things was allowed to continue.

The position therefore with which his lordship had to deal when arguments were closed on April 22 last was whether his lordship would be justified, assuming the illegality of the resolution of March 31, and of the irregularity of defendant Mr. Mukerjea's position since that date, in issuing a temporary injunction to remedy a situation which his lordship had every reason to believe would be put right in about a week's time. His lordship came to the conclusion that the circumstances did not call for the remedy asked for. His lordship accordingly dismissed the application.

Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. P. C. Basu and Mr. P. B. Mukerjee appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Senior) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for defendant Mukerjea; Sir A. K. Roy (Advocate-General) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for defendant Corporation; Mr. Surita and Mr. B. C. Ghose for added defendant councillors; Mr. Clough for added defendant-ratepayers

THE Improvement Trust

(I)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 8th March, 1941.

Present.—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., *Chairman;* Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, *Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta;* Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani; Mr. A. J. Thompson; Mrs. Hasina Murshed; Mr. Md. Rafique; Mr. F. Rooney; Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.

Accident In The Lift

The Board considered Government letter No. 358M, dated the 26th February, 1941, about the accident in the lift in November, 1940, and *resolved* that a copy of the letter should be forwarded to the South British Insurance Company, with the observation that the Board would be glad if the lift could be thoroughly examined and any defects found, made good.

Referred To The Corporation

The Board considered the Chief Valuer's note of the 4th March, 1941, regarding the abandonment of Alignment No. XXXIV (area between Lansdowne Road and Ballygunge Circular Road), and *resolved* that the proposal should be referred to the Calcutta Corporation for their views.

Howrah Bridge Approach

The Board considered the Chief Engineer's note of the 1st March, 1941, regarding the small island laid out near Lyons Range, in Scheme No. XLV (Howrah Bridge Approach—from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), and *approved* of the proposal that the island should be included in the roadway and the footpath adjusted to a uniform width of 12 ft., subject to any small variation necessary to ease off the angle in the footpath at the southern corner of the island.

Sashibhusan Dey Street

Sanction was *accorded* to an estimate amounting to Rs. 11,068 forwarded by the District Engineer, District No II, Calcutta Corporation, for paving with 2-inch thick asphalt the roadway of Sashi Bhusan De Street, in Scheme No. XXII.

(II)

The following extracts are taken from the Proceedings of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, held on Saturday, the 22nd March, 1941 :—

Present :—Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., *Chairman*: Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Rai Sahib Chandan Mul Karnani, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Mr. J. J. N. Birch, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. F. Rooney, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.

Swimming Pool In Lake Club

The Board considered letter No. L.6/1, dated the 6th February, 1941, from Messrs. Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, regarding the proposed swimming pool for the Lake Club in the Dhakuria Lake and *resolved* that the plans and elevation of the building be approved provided it is erected entirely north of the line A-B in the site recently allotted to the Club and that there is no building south of this line. They further *resolved* that water may be drawn from the Lake on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per mensem, subject to the understanding that the Trust accept no responsibility for the purity of the water, and that the intake is so fixed, screened and controlled as to avoid any damage to the banks or interference with boating or destruction of fish and be approved by the Chief Engineer.

Concrete Shelters

Sanction was *accorded* to an estimate amounting to Rs 5,600 for the construction of two reinforced concrete shelters within the park in Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space.

Plans For Buiedings

How They Should Be Drawn

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT :
Calcutta, the 3rd April, 1941

Directions under Rule 58, *Schedule XVII, Calcutta Municipal Act,* 1923, *as to how all plans for submission at the City Architect's Department, Central Municipal Offices, Calcutta, should be drawn.*

General

Plans not clearly printed and distinctly coloured, not easy to read, shall be refused by the Department.

(1) All sheets of drawing in any one set of drawings should be of the same size and quality of paper.

(2) All drawings, except the elevation where such is necessary or called for by the Department should be on same kind of thick tough plain white or light coloured paper, and thin lines should be cleanly and boldly drawn, maintaining due distinction between the important and unimportant lines.

(3) Each item of drawing should be separated from any other on the same sheet by three inches of clear space, although a wider separation may not be deemed objectionable.

(4) The site plan should clearly indicate the boundaries of the site, should be submitted with each set of drawings, and it is desirable that the scale used should be "1 inch equals 50 feet" in all cases, in order to maintain the uniformity. Unless this site plan happens to be very extensive, it should be placed in the same sheet as the "existing" or "proposed" ground floor plan. All structures and streets etc., falling within 40 ft. from the boundaries of the proposed site, should be clearly indicated and open and covered spaces in the adjoining sites should be correctly shown, according to the prevailing practice.

(5) Any plan with any kind of corrections in ink or pencil shall not be accepted by the department for the issue of a formal sanction although it may be either for the departmental use or for the use of the Buildings Committee or Committees. The formal sanction can, under no circumstances, be issued on plan not conforming to all the directions given herein.

(6) All drawings will be accepted to have been drawn correct to scale but figures mentioned on the plan will be taken as final, in all cases of dispute, though the scale may give another figure.

Encroachment Plan

Any involving encroachments under and/or over Corporation land, include a separate set of four copies of "encroachment plan" indicating the outline of the proposed building and the extents of encroachments.

Floor Plans

(1) All floor plans should be drawn to the scale of "1 inch equals 1 foot", and should be submitted in one or more sheets if necessary, rendered in standard colours (Pencils should not be used for drawing or for rendering them in colour).

(2) The direction of the plans should be maintained the same throughout the scheme, when placed in one and the same sheet. The site plan, if placed on the same sheet, should be made to maintain the same direction, shown clearly by a compass-point indicator.

(3) The top of the sheet should indicate the north—otherwise, a compass-point indicator should be given by the side of the proposed ground floor plan, and in the latter case, the bottom of the paper should indicate the principal road frontage.

(4) All dimensions should be clearly indicated on each plan, including proposed or existing foundation of other type of encroachments, and proposed free-gifts of land or any land intended to be thrown into common passage, wherever they may occur.

(5) It is advisable that main entrance should be marked with a heavy arrowhead and all indoor means of communications should be followed up with a bold line in contrasting colour.

(6) Plans for proposals of sanitary blocks should be submitted in the scale of "½ inch equals 1 foot."

(7) Openings in each floor of the adjoining premises within 6 feet from the proposed scheme in every necessary direction should be clearly indicated in the corresponding floor plans of the proposed scheme.

(8) All ground floor plans should show all the adjoining covered and open spaces within ten feet (10 ft.) of the boundaries of the site of the proposal, and in cases where attachment is proposed, the measurement of the attached portion of the adjoining building against which attachment is proposed, should be given, with all openings on the attached side clearly indicated in their correct positions and with correct dimensions.

Sections

(1) At least two Sections,—longitudinal and cross Sections, should be given with each scheme, and these should be so selected as to pass unbroken through all courtyard and staircases.

(2) All sections should give a clear idea of the open spaces provided in each scheme, with reference to the adjoining heights of the various parts of the proposed Building.

(3) If the longitudinal or the cross Section do not happen to pass through the Sanitary block or blocks in the scheme, a separate section designated Section A A, on the plan should be furnished.

(4) Two flags at the two ends of each section line should indicate the direction in which to look, at the section line, as shown below :—

(5) All levels in the Sections should be clearly indicated by G. L. (ground level). P. L. (plinth level), etc., and all vertical dimensions, such as floor and roof thickness, should be clearly mentioned.

(6) All portions in actual Section—assuming all doors and windows to be wide open—should be drawn in a continuous heavy line, and all other important features should be drawn in as in elevation, in thin lines.

(7) All sections should indicate the walls beyond in elevation and all openings, etc., in such walls, therefore should be correctly shown.

(8) Essential points should be well indicated, wherever possible, by sections as well as plans.

ELEVATIONS

(1) The front elevation or the facade of the proposed building should preferably be submitted in a separate sheet with proper indication of the three dimensional structure by means of the thick and thin lines and shadows.

(2) All fenestrations should be indicatd true to scale, but the details of the architectural decorative features should not be entered into the scale of "$\frac{1}{8}$ inch equals 1 foot".

(3) In the case of elevations, involving supported or projected verandahs, hoods, cornices etc., the level of the existing verandahs, railings parapets, hoods, cornices, etc., of the adjoining buildings on either side of the proposed structure, should be clearly indicated by horizontal lines, and the heights of all such levels duly indicated by the necessary figures.

(4) Elevations should indicate the levels of the floor heights of the adjoining buildings on either side.

(5) Any colour scheme proposed for the building should be clearly indicated on the Elevation in their approximate relative shades.

NOTICE

To The Petty Improvement Contractors,
District No. III, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on 7th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m. : –

21. Construction of a screen wall round the dust-bins opposite No. 66, Ananda Palit Road—Rs. 81, dated 30th April, 1941, (15 days).

22. Repairs to fish table and benches in Fish Range in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 951, dated 30th April, 1941, (2 months).

23. Repairs to culvert in Bibi Bagan Lane—Rs. 159, dated 30th April, 1941, (15 days).

24. Petty repairs to Deputy Chief Accountant's room in Central Municipal Office—Rs. 239, 30th April, 1941, (15 days).

25. General inside and outside repairs to Fowl Ranges in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 939, dated 30th April, 1941, (2 months).

26. General repairs to Fish Ranges (inside and outside) Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 744, dated 30th April, 1941, (1 month).

27. General repairs to Central Block and Tower (outside) in Central Municipal Office—Rs. 951, dated 17th April, 1941, (1½ months).

28. Certain works in Law Department in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 610, dated 19th April, 1941, (1 month).

Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Engineering Office.
The 30th April, 1941.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 26th April, 1941.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 901 against 902 and 997 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 176. The general death-rate of the week was 41·1 per mille against the 32·9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 26th April, 1941, was 788 against 762 and 847 in the two preceding weeks. There were 143 deaths from cholera against 117 and 91 in the two preceding weeks. There were 169 deaths from small-pox during the week against 156, in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 23 and 93 respectively against 29 and 91 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 41·0 per mille per annum.

There were 37 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 39·1.

There were 90 deaths from respiratory diseases against 77 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 65 in the previous week.

There were 153 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 113 against 140 and 150 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 31 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 6 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 41·3 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 39·1.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 18 in the previous week.

There were 26 deaths of infants under one year.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re. Repairing the North Bund of the Pucca Channel on the East of the Chawbaga Bridge

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 15th May, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer,
Drainage.

The 10th February, 1940.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Construction of a building for Primary School at Ibrahim Road.

2. Construction of a building for Primary School at Samsul Huda Road.

3. Construction of a building for Primary School at Dilkhusa Street.

4. Construction of a building for Primary School at Harish Mukherjee Street.

5. Cutting and restoring trenches in public roads for laying water mains during 1941-42.

6. Supply of kerb and channel stones during 1941-42.

7. Supply of stone-sets during 1941-42

8. Supply and delivery of 4 miles 16 lbs. rail, 2 ft. gauge, tipping wagons, cast steel wheels, etc., at Pulta Pumping Station.

9. Removal of the Refuse Platform from its present site at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency Area.

Tenders for 1 to 4 will be opened on 6th May, for 5 on 7th May, for 6 and 7 on 8th May, and 8 and 9 on 13th May, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th April, 1941.

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 31st May, 1941, instead of on 22nd April, 1941, as previously advertised.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th April, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department, (Cossipore.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement Works" on Friday, the 16th May, 1941, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District I (Cossipore Office), for inspection.

5. Repairs to the Assistant Superintendent's quarters at Tallah Pumping Station, Ward 30—Rs. 935, dated 4th September, 1940, (1½ months).

6. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Cossipore Road Overbridge, southern side, Ward 32—Rs. 928, dated 24th April, 1941, (2 months).

7. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Cossipore Road at the junction of K. L. Das Road, Ward 32—Rs. 938, dated 24th April, 1940, (2 months).

8. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Ratan Babu Road, Ward 32—Rs. 444, dated 25th April, 1941, (1 month).

9. Repairs to single channel drain at Pramanick Ghat Road, Ward 32—Rs 190, dated 25th April, 1941, (1 month).

10. Repairs to surface drain at Chandra Nath Simlai Lane, Ward 31—Rs. 200, dated 26th April, 1941, (1 month).

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 30th April, 1941.

District No. II, Engineer's Department. Manicktola

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, in duplicate, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

Repairs to the compound wall on the north of the west gate of Bagmari Mohammadan Burial Ground, Ward 29—Rs. 950, dated 24th April, 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 25th April, 1941.

Notice to Fire Insurance Companies.

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Stores Buildings at 149, Lower Circular Road including furniture, fittings and fixtures together with the stores kept therein for Rs. 5 lakhs as per details noted below for one year from the 10th June, 1941.

		Rs.
(a)	Buildings ...	1,00,000
(b)	Furniture, fittings and fixtures ...	40,000
(c)	Central Corporation Stores consisting of Lighting Stores, Water Works Stores etc. ...	3,55,000
(d)	Hazardous goods such as kerosene oil, paints, jute, cotton waste etc. (kept in a separate building) ..	5,000
		5,00,000

Quotations which must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for....." will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 24th April, 1941.

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the portion of the Central Municipal Office Buildings occupied by the Printing Department of the Corporation together with its contents for Rs. 2 lakhs (25 per cent. for building, 50 per cent. for machinery and 25 per cent. for stock of paper) for the period of one year from the 28th June, 1941. Quotations which must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for....." will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 12th May, 1941.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th April, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Shivadhar Shukla for the registration of his name in place of his deceased son Lakshmi Chand Shukla in respect of Stalls Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 97 in Block "D", Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 28th April, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Declaration Of Streets

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers, conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923), and having been satisfied that the conditions, laid down therein, have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder, is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the said Act

Description.

The private passage, connecting Tollygunge Road and the 20 ft. road constructed within premises No 46, Tollygunge Road and already declared public in Ward 27.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th April, 1941

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers, conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923), and having been satisfied that the conditions, laid down therein, have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder, is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the said Act

Description.

The common passage between Nos. 9 and 11/1, Lovelock Place, Ballygunge, in Ward 21

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th April, 1941

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in Calcutta on 14th June, 1941, for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshop at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1941. The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. Applications should be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, in the prescribed form along with the mark sheets before the 31st May, 1941. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th April, 1941.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re : Repair to crack on the dry weather flow sluice at Kulti

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of the 7th May, (Wednesday) 1941, for repairs to cracks on the dry weather flow sluice at Kulti, in connection with Dr Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

Full particulars in this respect can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours and tenderers are advised to inspect the sluice at Kulti before submitting their tenders The successful tenderer must deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th April, 1941

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate payers is invited to the provisions of Section 145 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 regarding obligation to give notice of transfer of title in land or building

The Section runs as follows :

"145 Whenever the title in any land or building, or in any part or share of any land or building, is transferred, the transferee shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer, or, if no such instrument be executed, after the transfer is effected, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer

Provided that in the event of the death of the person in whom such title vests, the person to whom, as heir or otherwise, the title of the deceased is transferred by descent or devise, shall within one year from the death of the deceased notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer".

Their attention is further drawn to the penalties prescribed under Section 488 of the Act, for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 145. It may be noted that a fine of Rs. 25 may be imposed for failure to give timely notice of such transfer and a daily fine amounting to Rs. 5 may also at the discretion of the Court be imposed.

J. C. MUKERJEA
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th April, 1941.

Purchase of Fats and Guts.

Offers in sealed covers and superscribed "Offers for the purchase of guts are invited and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. of 14th May, 1941, for the privilege of purchasing guts from the butchers within Bhowanipore, Chitpore, Halshibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for the year 1941-42. A lump sum of Rs. 1,000 has been fixed for the said privilege for the whole period or any part thereof. The lump sum fee must be paid to the Corporation in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of offer by each successful tenderer. The approved tenderers shall carry on the business in one of the four rooms of Tangra Slaughter House to be alloted to each of them. For further particulars and conditions of license, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office

BHASKAR MUKERJI
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.
The 30th April, 1941

Naming of Road.

It is proposed that 40 ft. unnamed road (Road No. 12) running southwards from Southern Avenue to Abdul Rasul Road in Ward No. 27, be named as "Dr. T. N. Mazumdar Road".

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 15th May, 1941

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office.
The 25th April, 1941.

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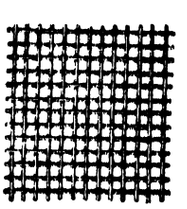
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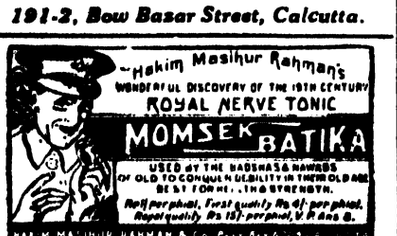
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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—

10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)
Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3**

Subscribed Capital — ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... — £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund — £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta. N. R. NEWSUM, Manager.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting **Prompt service rendered**

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)
Head Office :—**Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... **Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Capital Paid-up ... **Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund ... **Rs. 1,15,50,000**

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: **DINAJPORE**
Branches: CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA
11, Clive Row,
Phone: Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—**7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.**
Branches—**Naraingunge and Bara Bazar**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2280 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:—

Rate of Interest on Deposits,
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3. Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches —HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital & Reserve exceed Rs. 5,30,000
2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 455 & 6307
Branches :—CHITTAGONG, CHETLA, ALIPORE

STRENGTH SECURITY

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA AND BRANCHES

Grams: "Citadel" Phone: Cal. 6967
THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, Madan Street, Calcutta
CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

ESTD. 1926. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone: Cal. 2073.
2, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.
Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Sardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.) A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6483 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares.
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, RANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD 1923.
Head Office:—**CHITTAGONG.**
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
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Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR, *Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.*

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8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches :—Chapai-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities :—Low minimum balance. Attractive rate of Interest. Novel Provident Fund Scheme. Moderate Collection Charges. Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

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PHONE: B. B 6419

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Mg. Director :—KSHITISH CH. DUTT, M.A., B.L.,

SPACE

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ESTD 1908
Head Office:—PURI
Calcutta Office:—2, Dalhousie Square
Phone: Cal. 2718
Branches :—CUTTACK, BALASORE & KHURDA ROAD

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office :—**8, Clive Street, Calcutta**
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2631
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***Head Office.*—29, Strand Road, Calcutta**
Branch :—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phones Cal. 3436
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney) ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 6 0	0 7 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...	0 14 0			
Leg per lb. — ...	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. ...				

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain ,, ...		0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat		0 12 0		



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AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

—AND—

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Binda[illegible] per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per [illegible] ...	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 8 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papaduma per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

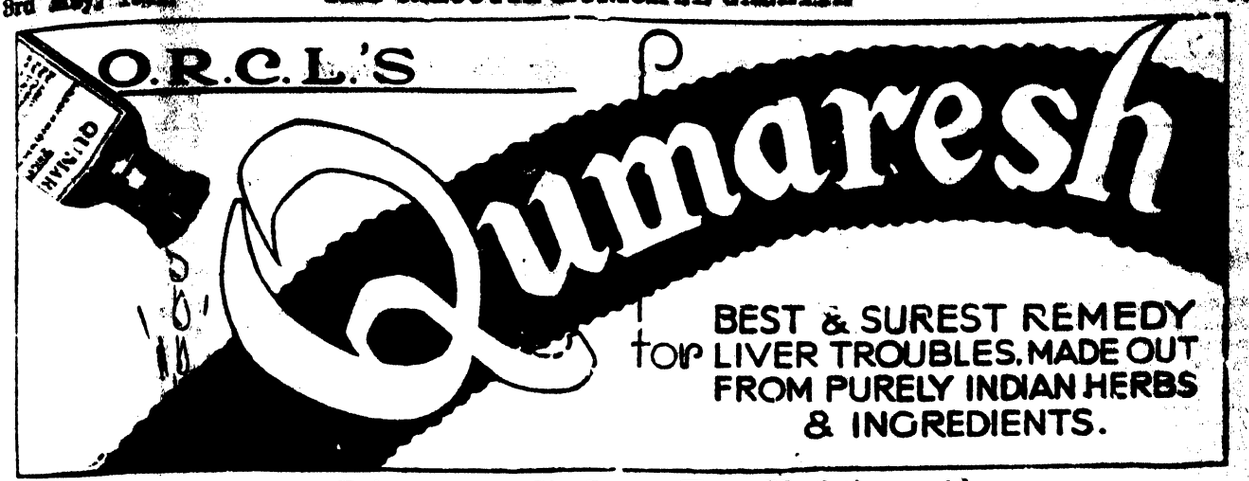
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Telephone:—Calcutta 5632. Telegram:—"REWARD" Cal.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ..		
Teal (large) ..	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...		
Wild Duck each ...		
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	
Ginger ,, ...		0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric	0 5 0	
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer —	0 1 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 5 0	0 7 0
Do. Country per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...		
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,,	0 10 0	
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Naniteel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 3 to 4	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...		
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...		
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score —		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. —		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score —		
Do. (Country) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Hazel nuts per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubanee ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Monsoor pur) ...		
Do. (Country) —		
Locket per 1 seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mash melon per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mask melon „ (Lucknow	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do, Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per 100 ...	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do Bombay 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ ...		
Bombay ...		
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Nagpur 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		3 0 0
Do. Multan ...		4 0 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	1 4 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam „		
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tejpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
„ Kandahar	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Liby do. ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Delmonte do. ...	0 14 0	
Calasia do. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pears Cashmere ..		
Do. (Cooking) —		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. —		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Cashmere —		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. do. (California)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Sultana per seer		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatel loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukhabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly		36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
33	0 8 0 daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.
33A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, Superintendent.

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each —	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 ozs. ,, —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice .	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc..		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,, .		0 3 0
Mung sona ,, .	0 4 0	
Salt . ..	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocoagem—		
1 lb. tin per lb .	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ..	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	
Mustard Oil . ..	0 6 6	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G tin	3 6 9	
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk .	2 12 9	
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin ..	3 12 6	
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 2 6	
"Lion"—"Anchor" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 13 6	
Elephant Brand Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ..	3 0 3	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	½ lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Six Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Sow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Sow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb. — ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Derezke per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 6 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.			
O. 24	0 8 0	Do.			
D. I	0 12 0	Do.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do 2nd " "		
Goat per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Kid "		
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 7 6
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay "	0 1 6	
Do. Country "	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 6	
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Deshi	0 1 0	0 1 6
Beans "	0 3 0	
Squash "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia		
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot "		1 8 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	1 0 0	1 4 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer		0 10 0
Chilghoza "	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab "	0 5 0	
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "		0 12 0
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma "	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi "	0 10 0	
Do. Singapore "		
Khobani "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeta per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango or Kari		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 10—16	1 0 0	
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Nagpur 16 to 32	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 4 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20		
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana "		0 12 0
Almond shelled "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Gonlando		
Do. Deshi	0 2 0	0 8 0
Do. Farukabad	0 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Shelled "	0 4 0	
Nut Ground "	0 2 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. "	1 0 0	
Bombay " "	1 0 0	
Aligarh " "		
Jessore " per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " "	1 4 0	
Pabna " "		1 2 0
Darbhanga " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Muzafferpur " "	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee "	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chital		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 8 0	7 0 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 0 0
Do. (Medium) "	5 8 0	6 0 0
Patnai (Atap) " md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.	5 8 0	5 8 0
Chamormoni	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	7 2 0	7 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md.	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhaki Chata	5 12 0	6 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java " "	0 4 3	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 4 6	
Mustard Oil	0 5 0	
Ghi per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Flour "	0 1 6	
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund		5 4 0
Til Oil "		25 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	4 12 0	5 12 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari	0 1 9	0 2 0
Mosoor (split) "		
Do. (khari) "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mator	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Biuli	0 2 3	0 2 6
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 12 0
Owl & Swan per tin		3 4 0
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand "		3 12 0
" " Bulk		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 12 0	5 4 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 12 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Matter Dal ...		0 2 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Sree (Mark) ...		1 10 0
Khurja ...		1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...		1 11 0
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
" Deble Debee " per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. B	0 2 6	
Gur	0 2 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 11 0	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 ...		
Apples 16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 12 0
Goat ...		0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 1 0
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	...	0 11 3
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	0 14 0	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium)	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja)	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.)	—	—	0 4 0	
Jeelap Khas (Atap)	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled		—		0 2 0
Dudkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium)	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse)	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled)	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap)	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole)	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona)	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split)	—	—		
" Khari	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer	—	—		
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Patna	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa)	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo)	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—		
Mustard Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kerosene Oil	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
			0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java)	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java)	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata)	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country)	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane)	—	—		0 3 0
" Khejure	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Naintal)	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country)	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati)	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon)	—	—	1 6 0	0 2 0
Patal	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each	—	—	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each	—	—		
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 13 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces)	—	—	0 10 0	0 13 0
Other	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi	—	—	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh)	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin	—	—		
Hair Cream small	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 8	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.
W. B. 9—1	0 4 0	Betel
Do. 8	0 15 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Do. Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 863)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta ...		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	
Kalai ...	0 2 6	
Biuli ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 each	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
			Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Re. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„
„ ½164-⅞166	„ 0-12 „	„
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„
„ 259	„ 0-10 „	
„ ½166-¼169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits
B. 48	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.
„ 47	„ 0-8 „	„
„ 63	„ 1-4 „	
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana
„ 4	„ 1-0 „	
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month	
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown
„ 72	„ 1-4 per day	Cloth & Tailoring.
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „	
„ 51	„ 0-10 „	
C. 20-21	„ 28-0 Per month	
„ 40	„ 37-8 „	
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „	
„ 52	„ 45-0 „	
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day	
„ 3	„ 1-8 „	
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „	
„ 32	„ 1-11 „	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 39	„ 1-8 „	
„ 35	„ 1-10 „	
„ 33	„ 1-4 „	
„ 48	„ 1-6 „	
„ 7	„ 0-9 „	
„ 87-6	„ 0-11 „	
„ 44	„ 1-13-6 „	Do.
„ 86-8	„ 1-1 „	

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
E. 87-5	Re. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 14	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry fruit.
C. (new) 26	2 0 "	Shoes.
E. " 45-47	1 12 0	Butter.
" 125-126	1 0 0	"
" 123-124	1 0 0	"
" 49 & 50	1 0 0	"
" 27-28	1 0 0	"
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.
" 27-28	0 4 0 "	"
" 33	0 8 0 "	"
" 30-31	0 6 0 "	"
" 35-36	0 8 0 "	"
P. R. 5 & 31, 16	0 6 0 "	Potatoes.
" 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 "	"
P. R. 38	0 8 0 "	"
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.
" 48—60	4 14 0	Do.
" 34	0 8 0	Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each	
" 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	"
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 "	Mutton.
" 25-26, 29	1 8 0 "	"
" 8 & 12	0 8 0 "	Heads & Trotte
" 31 & 32	2 12 0 "	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 "	Dates.
" 106	1 0 0 "	"
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.
" 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	"
" 17 & 18	0 8. 0 "	Potatoes.
" 7 & 8	0 10 0 "	"
P. 7—9	1 8 0 "	Ollman's Stores.
" 19-20	0 6 0 "	Spices.
F.G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef. 30	1 8 0	Beef.
" 38	0 8 0	Skirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Beri
Do. 11, 13, 14	1 0 0 "	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
" 22-1 & 28	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
" 26-1	1 12 0 " per month.	Do.
" 29-1	1 12 0 " per month.	Do.
W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
" 37	25 0 0	Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
" 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0	Do.
" 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
" 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
" 17, 18, 19	3 0 0 ea.	Do.
" 31 to 35, 36	12 0 0 "	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0 "	Milk
" 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 "	"
" 11	1 8 0 "	"
" 12	2 8 0 "	"
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 "	Country fruits
" 25—26 " 35, 36, 37 " 47—48	0 4 0 "	Do
" 49	0 10 0 "	Do.
" 3, 4	1 0 0 "	Plantain
" 45 & 46. Fish Stalls 37 to 38,		
77 to 84,	0 4 6 "	Fish.
110 to 136	0 5 6 "	Do.
17 & 18	0 4 6 "	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
" 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 "	Do.
" 57—59	1 0 0 "	Do.
" 44—45	0 11 0 "	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops		
" 67—74 " 115-130.	3 0 0 "	Fowls
" 91—98	1 0 0 "	Do.
" 139-142	0 8 0 "	Do.
" 191-194	0 8 0 "	Do.
" 195-198	0 8 0 "	Do.
" 99—106	1 2 0 "	Do.
" 111-114	0 10 0 "	Do.

A. QASIM, *Revenue Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 7 0	0 9 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Shlong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 2 0	
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,,		0 2 6
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 3 0	
Do. (Country) per seer	0 5 0	
White Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per score		
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer	0 1 0	
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshia Bhog 16 to 30		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh pa. lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 3	0 2 9
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 2 9
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 6	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Chinisakkhar per seer		0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 7 0
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 p. bot.
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined	3 10 3	
Ordinary	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.
Do. 22—25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 34—36	,, 0 3 0	Spices.
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 56—57	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits
Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable
Do. 84—86	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 8 0	Pork
Chandney 87	,, 0 6 0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangan	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,,		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer		
,, (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,,	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	6 8 0	7 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	
Bhanga ,, ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 8	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,		0 1 4
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,,	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT





BEEF



MUTTON



VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT



Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT



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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, the 10th May, 1941 Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Announcement

The issue of May 17, 1941

will contain a

TAGORE BIRTHDAY SUPPLEMENT

In commemoration of the Poet completing his eightieth year.

FEATURING

A detailed chronology of the 80 years of the Poet's life and work—profusely illustrated

Specially contributed articles on different aspects of the Poet's work and achievements

Portraits of the Poet at different periods of his life: Numerous Plates

PRICE FOUR ANNAS ONLY

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1941

SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 1941.

Tenders Accepted

The tenders for the supply and delivery of (a) building materials during the year 1941-42; (b) petrol—2,14,800 gallons; (c) for lighting street oil lamps; (d) of oils and lubricants; (e) of iron and steel; (f) of hardware and engineering stores; (g) of pipes and fittings; (h) for pig iron, were considered and accepted.

Corporation Laboratory

At the commencement of the meeting Mr. N. C. Chatterjee told the House that accompanied by the Mayor he paid a surprise visit to the Corporation Laboratory and took samples at random of cholera vaccines made there and sent those for examination to independent sources unconnected with the Corporation. He was glad to say that the vaccines were tested and certified that they were up to the mark. Mr. Chatterjee, however, pointed out that the Laboratory required immediate improvement if the laboratory was to function properly.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee pointed out that an Advisory Committee of experts was formed during the Mayoralty of Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, and it might be of some help in this connection.

The Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma) said that he would bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Executive Officer for his opinion.

Municipal General Election Expenses

The Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 to meet the cost incurred in connection with the Municipal General Election held in March, 1940.

ORDINARY MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MAY, 1941

Re-Appointment Of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea As Chief Executive Officer

Consideration Of Matter Postponed

THE question of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's re-appointment as Chief Executive Officer again came up before the Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday, the 7th May. After nearly two hours' discussions, consideration of the matter was postponed till Friday next week (May 16).

At the suggestion of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the question of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's re-appointment as Chief Executive Officer was taken out of its turn.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved: That the Resolutions of the Corporation dated the 28th February, 1941, and the 22nd March, 1941, whereby Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was re-appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation be re-affirmed and that in view of the settlement which was arrived at with the Government of Bengal on the 31st March, 1941, the term of his office be fixed at 15 months from the first day of April, 1941."

Points of order were raised by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose and Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, maintaining that Mr. Chatterjee's motion was not in order.

Lengthy discussions then ensued on the points of order raised in which several speakers from different sections of the House participated.

The Mayor (Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma) pointed out that in view of the far-reaching consequences of the questions raised he thought it advisable that the matter should be referred to an outside, independent and competent lawyer for his advice.

At the suggestion of the ex-Mayor Mr. A. R. Siddiqi it was agreed that the Mayor would consult legal opinion in the matter and in the meantime consideration of the question was postponed till Friday next week.

MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee having moved the resolution, as stated above, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury raised a point of order maintaining that Mr. Chatterjee's motion was not in order. Firstly, the resolutions which Mr. Chatterjee wanted to reaffirm did not exist after the Government's disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Mukerjea which was made in those resolutions. Those resolutions, he maintained, were "dead" and therefore, there was no resolution before the House to be re-affirmed. Secondly, they could not make the appointment of the C. E. O. at an ordinary meeting of the Corporation: they had to call a Special Meeting for the purpose.

MR. HAMOODUR RAHMAN

Rising on a point of order, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman said that under Rule 17 (g) of the Rules of Business of the House, no resolution of the Corporation or a part of it could be altered within six months until that resolution had been first of all rescinded. Mr. Chatterjee's resolution did not say anything about rescission. The original resolution was to appoint Mr. J. C. Mukerjea for a period of two years but in the resolution moved by Mr. Chatterjee they desired to reduce the period of two years to 15 months. This, the speaker maintained, they could not do without first rescinding the original resolution.

MR. S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri maintained that Mr. Chatterjee's resolution was absolutely a fresh one consequent upon the second letter of the Government dated March 29, 1941. His interpretation of the Government letters was that Government was not opposed to the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea but they were opposed to the period for which he was sought to be re-appointed in the original Corporation resolution. It was evident, remarked the speaker, from the conduct of the Government at the Conference where they agreed that Mr. J. C. Mukerjea might be re-appointed for a further period of 15 months.

The Mayor: Government did not actually agree; some of the Ministers in a friendly way agreed. A Minister is not the Government.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri: Government has not vetoed the appointment: they have vetoed that portion of the resolution which related to the period.

The Mayor: That is your interpretation.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir, that is my interpretation.

MR. SATIS C. BOSE

Rising on a point of order, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose referred to the last portion of Mr. Chatterjee's resolution where the period of service was sought to be fixed at 15 months dating from 1st April, 1941. They were thus being asked to give retrospective effect to the resolution which Mr. Bose pointed out they had no right to do under the Act. "We cannot go out of the way," Mr. Bose further pointed out, "and give retrospective effect and say that the appointment will hold good from the 1st of April, which was long past. The resolution as it stands is illegal in form and in substance."

Proceeding Mr. Bose pointed out that there was no settlement arrived at with the Government, as stated in Mr. Chatterjee's resolution. Individual Ministers could give expression to their opinions but that could not be the Government's opinion. Ministers were not Government. An individual minister could not be the Government. There was a ruling only recently by the High Court.

MR MAHOMED RAFIQUE

Mr. Mahomed Rafique thought that Government might have disapproved the appointment but so far as the Corporation was concerned, the resolution was there.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee replying referred to the points that had been raised. The first point that had been raised, he said, was that immediately the Government disapproved, there was an automatic abrogation of the resolution.

Mr. Chatterjee proceeding said that what he wanted to submit for consideration of the Mayor was that it was not for the Government of Bengal to make the appointment; the appointment had got to be made by the Corporation. Government had got only the power of veto.

The Mayor: Government have the power of approval.

Continuing Mr. Chatterjee said that disapproval by Government did not automatically lead to abrogation of a resolution that had been passed by the House.

The Mayor: The question is, can we give effect to the resolution?

Mr. Chatterjee: The resolution may not be fully operative . .. .

The Mayor: Is it at all operative?

Mr. Chatterjee said that it might not be effective, it might not be operative but the resolution did not cease to exist as soon as it was disapproved by Government.

The Mayor: If we cannot give effect to it, then the resolution only stands on paper.

Mr. Chatterjee remarked that disapproval of the appointment did not mean abrogation, rescission or cancellation of a resolution passed by the House. If for instance, Government withdrew that

TAGORE'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

Felicitations To The Poet

The Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting on Wednesday decided to felicitate Poet Rabindranath Tagore on his 80th birthday.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi referred to the matter as soon as the Corporation met. He said he would like to mention of an important duty that Corporation had to perform. The Poet Rabindranath Tagore would reach his 81st year to-morrow. "May I request you, Mr. Mayor, to send out felicitations on behalf of this House, if this House agrees, to him and wish him many happy returns of the day."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said: We associate ourselves with it.

letter of disapproval, the resolution became automatically operative.

The Mayor: Where is the provision in the Act that Government can withdraw the letter of disapproval?

Referring to the question of giving retrospective effect Mr. Chatterjee said that under Section 51, the Corporation could appoint any person for such period as it thought fit. There was no bar, no fetters, no restriction against the Corporation making an appointment for any period it liked. Mr. Chatterjee said that the Corporation had exercised this authority in the past. As an instance he cited the case of Dr. S. N. Ghose who was appointed Health Officer, under Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act in September, 1939, with retrospective effect from April of that year. Section 51, he said, was plain, unambiguous and comprehensive enough on this point.

MR. D. N. MUKHERJEE

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that the points raised in course of the discussions did not relate to rules of business but were constitutional questions. They had to decide whether the Corporation had the right to make an appointment with retrospective effect. Secondly what would be the effect of the disapproval by Government of a resolution of the Corporation regarding the appointment of its officers. He pointed out that opinion on these questions was divided. He suggested that it would be prudent for the Corporation in the circumstances to refer the matter to the best legal expert, preferably to the Advocate-General for his opinion.

The Mayor (Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma) said that he fully approved of the suggestion made by Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee subject to the approval of his suggestion by the House.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor said that he was prepared to give a ruling to-day on the points that had been raised but he did not consider it to be expedient or prudent on his part to do so. The questions that had been raised had a far-reaching consequence; they did not merely relate to the particular appointment but had also a bearing on questions that might arise in future. They had to decide once for all the question as to what was exactly their legal relation with the local Government with respect to the appointment of their officers. Secondly, they had to decide whether the resolutions which were sought to be re-affirmed were still extant, enforced or effective. These were the points which, the Mayor said, should be authoritatively settled by an outside, independent, competent lawyer in whom the House had confidence.

They were, the Mayor continued, between the horns of a dilemma. If Mr. Mukerjea's appointment was held to be illegal, then all the acts done by him, all the suits started by him, all the assessments made by him and all the contracts entered into by him in the meantime would be null and void. Therefore, they had to approach the matter very carefully and obtain the best legal opinion in the matter possible from some well-known legal expert from outside. They had to see whether the period of service of Mr. Mukerjea could be regularised, legalised and made effective. He referred to Mr. Burn's resolution which stated that the resolution of the 31st March last would remain operative till a proper meeting of the Corporation could be called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government. Supposing the fresh proposal appointed Mr. X and not Mr. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer, then who would work as Chief Executive Officer during the intervening period, Mr X or Mr. Mukerjea because the fresh proposal could not be given effect to without Government's approval. That was also one of the questions they had to consider.

MR. A. R. SIDDIQI

Mr. Abdur Rahaman Siddiqi, *ex*-Mayor, suggested that without sending the matter to any outside body, let them settle it themselves at a special meeting. Mr. Siddiqi said they should send the resolution that would be passed at the special meeting to the Government and "I can assure my colleagues in the House" he said, that "Government will accept the resolution if it is within the four corners of the agreement that was entered into." If however they decided in favour of sending the whole matter to an outside legal expert, he suggested that should be referred to a lawyer outside this province, preferably to the Advocate-General of the Federal Court.

Eventually consideration of the matter was postponed till Friday next week and in the meantime the Mayor would consult legal opinion.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending May 3, 1941):—

WARDS.	SMALL-POX. Cases.	Deaths.
I	7	5
II	5	5
III	4	5
V	10	10
VI	9	9
VII	2	1
VIII — ...	8	6
IX	7	4
X	1	2
XI	7	8
XIV	7	4
XV	2	2
XVIII	2	2
XIX	12	8
XX	3	4
XXI	3	2
XXII	7	2
XXIV	3	4
XXV	...	1
XXVII	1	1
XXVIII	6	5
XXIX	9	8
XXX	...	...
XXXI	3	3
XXXII — ..	2	1
Campbell Hospital ...	12	3
Grand Total	132	106

The Corporation Commercial Museum

The Mayor At Foundation Day Celebration

"THE Commercial Museum is a place for study, thought and action and it has caught the imagination of the people of the country", said Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mayor of Calcutta, presiding over the Fifth Foundation Day celebration of the Corporation Commercial Museum on Friday evening last.

At the outset, Mr. Jnananjan Neogy gave an account of the activities of the Museum since its inception.

Referring to the growth and development of the Museum, the Mayor said when the idea of establishing the Museum came up before the Corporation some opposed it and others supported with doubts in their minds. But judging from the amount of interest taken by the people of the city and of Bengal and elsewhere it could be said that the decision that was taken five years back did not prove futile. Those, who would take the Museum as a place of entertainment, would do the greatest mistake. On the other hand the unemployed youths of the country should get information from here so that inspired by new ideas they could begin their lives anew.

Referring to the unclean streets of Calcutta the Mayor said that all the Officers of the Corporation and coolies and scavengers would not be able to clean Calcutta unless and until the citizens were taught how to keep clean. In this matter the Corporation Publicity Department could do a great deal.

Every library of the province, the Mayor continued, should be converted into a museum so that the children of the soil could derive inspiration. He supported the idea of enlarging the scope of the Museum and requested Mr. Neogy to collect informations from foreign countries for utilization of the people of the country.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Messrs. Debjiban Banerjee, K. L. Dhandhania, S. R. Dhada, D. N. Sen, and Sarat Chandra Ghosh also addressed the gathering.

Annual Report

How the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation had to act as a living reference centre during the last year as there were countless calls on its service was revealed in the fifth Annual Report of the Commercial Museum of the Corporation of Calcutta just issued by Mr. J. Neogy, Officer-in-charge of the Museum. The Commercial Museum, it is stated, has rendered service by not only creating markets for manufactured commodities but has helped prospective investors in selecting suitable business and supplied all relevant and useful information. During the year, the report says, "We had hoards of business men, travellers, market-makers and indigenous products distributors not only from all the provinces and states in India but from Siam, Java, Singapore, Federated Malaya States, Trinidad, Ceylon, South Africa, Cairo, Afganistan, Iran and Turkey. The import of articles from Germany, Britain and Japan being handicapped, commercial travellers have to find out what India have for export. The

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending May 3, 1941 :—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	23	7
2	16	8
3	21	7
4	20	4
5	18	4
6	19	4
7	9	1
8	28	7
9	32	4
10	5	1
11	14	6
13	7	3
14	11	5
15	...	1
16	1	...
17	1	1
18	6	2
19	24	4
20	10	3
21	7	...
22	16	7
23	10	2
24	10	3
25	19	3
27	24	9
28	15	3
29	13	3
30	2	1
31	3	3
32	7	6
Campbell Hospital	39	8
Chittaranjan Hospital	3	3
Port	11	2
Mayo	2	...
P. G. H.	1	...
C. M. C. H.	1	1
Grand Total	447	136

DRAINAGE CHANNELS

Government Sanction

The Government of Bengal have just accorded sanction to the construction of two channels, a *pucca*-dry weather channel and a *kutcha* storm water channel. The latter channel has already been executed and has been functioning since the last rainy season. This channel, however, is meant only for carrying storm water and according to expert opinion any sprawling of dry weather flow into this channel is likely to silt it up in no time.

The proposed emergency *kutcha* channel is meant to carry the dry weather effluents from the city to Kulti. Government engineers who were consulted were of the opinion that such *kutcha* channel which would be ultimately absorbed in the final *pucca* channel, was an immediate necessity to save the city and the adjacent areas from being sewage-locked and also for preventing the newly excavated storm water channel from being silted up.

The matter is now pending before the Works Committee of the Corporation. As soon as their sanction is received the work will be taken in hand.

toilet and pharmaceutical products of India were in great demand. This establishes the fact that the Commercial Museum has earned a reputation as a centre on "Reference and Information" far beyond the boundaries of India."

It was, further, observed that the activities carried on in the provincial Government departments of Industries, Forest and Agriculture were of stereotyped character and the authorities of the Commercial Museum were convinced that so long as the ambition of the State and interest of the people were not identical, no Government Department could help to bring prosperity to the people or help industrial progress and give efficient national service to the country.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO MATERNITY CENTRES

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 3,000 for the establishment of two maternity and child welfare centres, one at Dupchanchia and the other at Sherpur in the district of Bogra. The money will be spent on the construction of buildings for the centres.

The Government have also sanctioned the pay of a health visitor to be attached to each of these two centres at the fixed rate of Rs. 75 per month.

POET TAGORE'S BIRTHDAY

Visva Bharati Endowment

The following statement has been issued on behalf of the Visva-Bharati :—

"It is suggested that an endowment fund to be named after the Poet should be created on this auspicious occasion. The income from the fund will be utilized in promoting the study of Bengali literature and music; the building up in a permanent form of authentic records of the Poet's musical compositions; the collection of original or photographic copies of the poet's manuscripts and rare editions to serve as basic material for critical studies.

The Samsad (governing body) of the Visva-Bharati have already taken the first step in this direction by contributing Rs. 10,000 to the endowment fund. It is to be hoped that all sections of the public will contribute to the endowment fund."—*Associated Press.*

THE CITY OF MY BIRTH

"Let this Corporation make the city of my birth great in the amenities of life, health and sanitation and dignity and self-respect. Let painting, sculpture, music and arts grow under its auspices and make the dwellings of the citizens abodes of joy. Let this city wipe out its blot of illiteracy with all its dirt and uncleanliness; let her citizens enjoy plenty, have strength of body and energy of mind, and be inspired with civic spirit born of joy; let not the poison of internecine strife pollute her life; let her citizens of all races and all sects and communities unite in goodwill and keep her fair name untarnished and her peace undisturbed —this is my prayer."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE

in his Reply to Calcutta's Civic Address on the occasion of his Seventieth Birthday Celebrations, 1931

General Article

War Boom Assists Canadian Cities

THE war is helping Canadian cities now, but it is predicted that the boom will bring new headaches to municipalities after the war. A discussion of the situation by Lawrence Jack of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada was published in a recent issue of the National Municipal Review. The article follows :—

The war boom has had the effect of superficially helping out municipal finances in Canada. Even in the praire provinces, where the wheat surplus has achieved an ominous size, the federal Government has guaranteed a fairly decent minimum price for wheat and thus has maintained farm income fairly well.

Unemployment relief charges have been greatly reduced, but this has not been evenly distributed. Quebec, for instance, because of its high concentration of unskilled workers, now has 50 per cent. of total unemployed people in Canada as opposed to its normal 35 per cent.

In general, however, municipal expenditures have tended to fall off, tax collections are much better than at any time in the last ten years, a great deal of property formerly seized for tax arrears is now being liquidated, industrial construction is booming, and even home building is on the up grade.

Less Borrowing

Since municipalities are being discouraged from borrowing during the war emergency and since, with the exception of some of the larger centres, most borrowing has been done on a serial basis, the municipal debt situation should be vastly improved by the end of the war. Certainly there should be very few defaults because of refunding difficulties. There is little likelihood that the federal government will invade any municipal tax fields, although it may encroach on provincial tax sources.

This improvement, however, is bound to be only temporary if past history is likely to be repeated in any degree. There is almost certainly going to be a slump in employment after the war and before transition to a peace-time economy can once more be made.

Municipalities will, therefore, be faced again with fundamental problems with which the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations sought to grapple. And unless some thorough overhaul can be made of the present system of passing the buck on unemployment relief to municipalities a great deal of trouble lies ahead for Canada's local governments. Thus, although the commission's recommendations may not seem so vitally pressing in view of present abnormal circumstances, the future is so loaded with dynamite that the need for reform is probably more urgent now than in the past.

A Conference between the federal and all provincial administrations, convened on January 14, 1941, to consider the commission's report collapsed after only two days' debate under the uncompromising attacks delivered by the Premiers of Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. These three provinces enjoy the higest per capita incomes in Canada so their objections were directed primarily against dominion subsidies to the poorer provinces and loss of existing taxing powers. An added complication was the violent personal feud between the federal government leader and Ontario's Premier, even though both are members of the Liberal party.

This fiasco, however, is looked upon as only the first round in the struggle to implement the commission's report and cannot be taken as indicating total failure. It did indicate that full agreement on the report will be a long time coming in spite of the pressing need for quick action on its recommendations.

Cities Chief Sufferers

It is notorious that in the last decade among all governmental units municipalities and municipal credit and finance were the Chief sufferers from depression. In the Canadian federal system this was bound to be the case because the main depression problem—unemployment relief—was shifted as far as possible to municipalities, but in the scramble for tax revenues local governments were bound to come a poor third to federal and provincial claims.

Municipal difficulties, however, were only one aspect of the tangled mess that the Canadian federal financial system had gotten into after more than sixty years of operation. The Royal Commission, therefore, was set up in the fall of 1938, to study the problem of dominion-provincial relations and to develop a long-term solution in this sphere of federal finance. The scope of the commission's inquiry was limited because municipal activities are directly under provincial control, and Canada has never developed the type of federal-municipal relationship which has come into being in the United States, and which has developed so rapidly through activities of PWA and other agencies.

In their recommendations, therefore, the commission refrained from making specific suggestions for municipal reform problem fell within the scope of dominion-provincial relations. Its guiding idea was so to relieve provincial finances that the way would be open to municipal reform through provincial action. But even with this limited approach it was inevitable that some of the commission's recommendations would be of direct benefit to municipalities if they were to have any validity at all in the wider field of federal finance.

In any event, municipal problems were recognized and considered on their merits because the commission was concerned with making Canadian federalism work better and it fully realized that

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA:
HAVE YOU TAKEN THE "SAFETY" MARK?

sound local government is the basis of an efficient federal democracy. Since municipal authorities went to great pains to present their problems to the commission, parts of the official testimony presented a good picture of municipal difficulties in all Canada's diverse economic regions. This good work was supported by research done by the comimsion's staff.

Details Complicated

The essentials of the commission's recommendations are easy enough to grasp although the detailed workings of the scheme are too complicated to be summarized here. First of all the federal government would take over responsibility for all unemployment relief. In Canada relief is constitutionally a municipal responsibility and throughout the depression, even though municipalities were patently unable to carry the load, the ultimate legal interpretation was strictly pressed and both federal and provincial governments consistently passed the buck to the hard-pressed cities.

Loans for Relief

As a matter of fact, the federal government paid about 40 per cent. of unemployment relief costs through the medium of emergency loans to

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PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending May 3, 1941

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the provinces (which were supposed to meet a portion of the charges) and municipalities paid only about 17 per cent. of the total. In theory these federal grants were only loans, although in actuality most of them had to be written off. The difficulty lay, however, in the fact that municipality would have to show absolute need for even such indirect aid before it could be had and this, of course, led to complete exhaustion of normal municipal resources before such a claim could be made or entertained.

The second point was that the federal government would take over all provincial (but not municipal) deadweight debt. An interesting variation had to be made, however, in the case of Quebec, where provincial debt is an extremely small proportion of combined municipal plus provincial debt because so many governmental functions have been made municipal responsibilities, whereas elsewhere the provinces assume those burdens. In Quebec, then, the federal government would take over 40 per cent. of the total of provincial plus municipal debt, thereby directly relieving local governments of some of their swollen debt burdens.

The third recommendation was that the federal government should administer a complicated system of direct subsidies to the provinces. Rather than distributing money to the provinces on the present indefensible per capita basis the federal government, on the advice of a projected permanent National Grants Commission, would make the new subsidies on the basis of proven need. In this manner provincial budgets would be placed in balance because the grants would be irreducible and they might be enlarged in case of future need. The guiding principle here was that poor provinces should be enabled to improve the quality of services rendered to at least the dominion average without having to resort to excessive taxation or transference of responsibilities to local governments.

In return for these very considerable concessions the provinces would be required to release to the federal government their rights to levy personal income, corporation, and inheritance taxes.

CALCUTTA TUBE-WELLS

Chemical Composition Of Water

The sodium chloride content of the tube-wells in and around Calcutta is discussed in the latest memoir of the Geological Survey of India.

Tube-wells have of late come into great prominence on account of their being handy means of obtaining natural clear drinking water, which is at the same time of high and consistent bacteriological purity. Though reliable and satisfactory from the bacteriological point of view, the tube well waters in some regions, however, have given rise to various complaints from the chemical point of view.

On the basis of chemical composition, the waters of the shallow tube-wells not exceeding 432 feet in depth in and around Calcutta are shown to fall under four types. The water in the area of the Dum Dum railway junction and northwards is slightly alkaline, free from saline or marine influence and is potable. The water in the area between Dum Dum railway junction and Lower Circular Road is not alkaline, but contains sea-salts, and the sodium chloride content increases with the age of the tube-well. Waters that are potable at the start turn definitely saline in the course of a few years.

In the Bhowanipore, Kalighat, Tollygunge, Dhakuria Lake and Alipore areas, the water is more or less alkaline and potable. The co-efficiency of variation in salinity is low. The water to the south of this area is almost entirely subject to saline or marine influence, is highly brackish—as at Matiabruz and Budge-Budge—and is unfit for drinking.

The reason for these differences in type, it is suggested, is that in these comparatively shallow depths the water bearing strata of the four regions are different from one another and are replenished by water from different sources. Thus in the first region, the source is the sub-soil water derived in its turn from rain water; in the second region the character of the sub-soil water is largely altered by seepage into it of the water of the Salt Lakes east of the city; in the third the sub-soil water is replenished by fresh non-saline Ganges water while in the fourth the influence of marine conditions is manifest.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Protect The Child And Prevent Leprosy

[By Dr. Pariboty Charan Sen, *Publicity Officer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bengal Branch, Calcutta*]

PEOPLE of Calcutta while going about the streets are often confronted by many beggar lepers showing off their open sores and deformed conditions. Some of us are even terrified if a leper comes anywhere near us. And if perchance an end of our *chadar* or any part of our clothes touches the body of a leper we feel like running back home and burning off our clothes in the fear of catching infection. I tell you a real story which happened in Federated Malaya States. A Chinese detective escorted a leper to Sungie Buloh Leper Asylum. He went home and burnt all his clothes and sent Dr. Ryrie, the Leprosy Expert of the States a bill for his new suit.

From the public health standpoint however, the leper beggars is not as great a danger as an infectious leper in the general population in so far as he does not discharge any leprosy germ from his exposed ulcers or mutilated fingers and toes and also in so far as he does not often come in close contact with children. From the public health point of view the real menace is the infectious leper living in a family in contact with infants and children who are much more susceptible to the disease and through the affections of whom the disease perpetuates itself. Judging from this aspect one cannot overlook the fact that the real danger of the leper beggar problem lies in the *bustees* where they usually live and where there are dozens of young children some of whom show signs of leprosy. Even if the child's parents are not infectious the child is in close contact with other lepers who are infectious. The chance of such children escaping infection is very small indeed due to the appalling housing condition in such *bustees*—the crowded small rooms the houses close together, no air or sun filthy drains and so on. The leper beggar *bustees* are veritable dens where leprosy breeds.

Methods of dealing with leprosy have varied from time to time according to belief or disbelief in the contagiousness of leprosy. From ancient times and during and after the middle ages the general belief was that leprosy was conveyed from one person to another by contact. But in the beginning and middle of the nineteenth century discoveries concerning heredity in other diseases led people to believe that leprosy is inherited from the parents and is not spread by contagion. The discovery of the leprosy germ by Armeur Hansen about 1870 again brought back opinion to the theory of contagion and this opinion is held by almost all authorities of the world to-day. The discovery of the leprosy germ is one of the most outstanding events not only in the scientific study of leprosy but also in the study of the germ-causing disease in human being since leprosy was the first germ detected in the human body. While such discoveries in other diseases have been followed by other discoveries of immense value which have been of great help to man in his fight against disease in leprosy this has not been so. But although the workers in leprosy have not been rewarded by great discoveries of far-reaching value, yet he has had his share of reward in picking up a little knowledge here and a little knowledge there and joining them together have resulted in a far truer insight into the nature of the disease, into the factors involved in the fight between the tissues of the body and the invading germs and also into the factors involved in the prevalence of the disease in the community. The knowledge so gathered have resulted in partly dispersing the clouds of superstition, ignorance and fear which have grown around leprosy for ages. The problem is not yet solved but it is in many ways much more clearly defined and certain principles well-established which if applied in any country should be enough to bring the spread of leprosy under control. But it is the students of history who are probably in a position to tell us as to the length of time which elapses between the acceptance of a principle and its application to the life of the people as a civic duty in an old country like that of ours.

One of the latest tendencies of modern thought on leprosy is the increasing emphasis on the importance of leprosy in childhood. The leprosy rate in children is regarded by some workers as an important index of the prevalence and the spread of the disease in any community. Some leprosy workers even think that the control of leprosy in any country is very largely a matter of controlling infection in children. In Japan the separation of children from leper parents and sterilisation of leper patients before marriage are regarded as very important anti-leprosy measures.

The fact that about 40 to 50 per cent. of children of leprous parents may show signs of leprosy, but only 2 to 4 per cent. of conjugal infections take place, shows that childhood is the most dangerous period. This is confirmed by the lepromin test which is negative in children under three years and especially under one year of age, a negative finding means less resistance to the disease.

Children born of infectious leper parents separated soon after birth have scarcely shown any sign of development of leprosy if subsequently they are kept isolated from all possible infection.

The question of leprosy in children has been studied extensively in India in many thousands of families. Dr. Cochrane is making a special study of leprosy in childhood at Saidapet Madras. The question has also been studied by Dr. Lowe and others in Bankura and by Dr. Lowe and Dr. Santra

in Santalpur. Alipur Doors. Through their efforts many interesting datas are available. Without going into the figures I would quote a real story of a family to show how extremely important is the problem of leprosy in children. This story was published in the journal of Leprosy in India in 1935 after it was fully investigated by Dr. S. N. Chatterjee of the School of Tropical Medicine.

"An Indian doctor was, and still is, working in Africa. He had with him his wife and five children. Periodically he came on holiday to India where he stayed in his brother's house. This brother had a son who developed skin patches in which he had no sensation in his chidlhood and at the age of eighteen he showed diffuse skin patches which were definitely diagnosed as due to leprosy. He is now aged twenty-four and a moderately advanced case of leprosy. Three years ago the doctor left his children permanently in his brother's house. The eldest child, a girl aged 16, is apparently healthy and was recently married. The other 4 children aged 13, 11, 8 and 6 respectively, now all show slightly thickened sensationless patches of leprosy."

This is by no means a solitary instance of how leprosy spreads in families But it is only typical of what we usually find in our investigation into families having one or more lepers who are infective. I think I have said enough to make you realise how profoundly important a place the child occupies in spread of leprosy in the general population. The importance of the child is still more increased when it is remembered that earlier a child is infected with leprosy the more severe becomes his affections in later life. In fact the child is the pivot on which the control of leprosy in our country hangs. There are three things we definitely know of leprosy :—

1. Children are not born with leprosy; they usually contract it between the ages of 4 and 10.

2. Small children staying with infective open lepers tend to develop leprosy and earlier a child is infected more serious are his affections in later life. If we left lepers alone and instead took all their children away we might be able to stamp out leprosy probably much quicker than at present.

3. Marriage with a leper rarely causes the other partner to get leprosy and that it is extremely difficult for an ordinary adult to get leprosy even if he tries. People have tried and scientists have inoculated themselves with the germs of the disease but nothing has happened. We may take it that contact with leprosy even to the extent of germs being driven into the body has very little chance of infecting an ordinary adult.

Infective lepers, therefore, should not marry and have children because the children will run a very grave risk. In case of females the strain of pregnancy and lactation aggravates the disease. If an infective leper is already married he should avoid having children and if he already has children he should avoid all contact with them, and, if possible, arrange for his children to be taken by some other members of the family to live and brought up elsewhere. Leprosy has existed in India since primitive old days and it is strange that we are carrying from generation to generation this load of a primitive old disease without even a gesture of protest. Does this complacence on our part indicate our lack of sense of humanity or lack of will to apply scientific knowledge in a comprehensive social scale, or is it due to our oriental faith in the divine law of Inevitability that we leave things to Nature to settle our affairs by its own law of Selection? It is amazing that our men should see divine inspiration in the ruins of old cathedrals, temples and palaces—beauty arising out of these ruins, but see none in the ruins of a man? Why must ugliness and misery rise out of our body beautiful when leprosy is so much easier to prevent than cure any other disease in the world.

MENTAL WELFARE

Association Formed In Calcutta

The Honorary Secretary, Indian Mental Welfare Association has issued the following :

Indian Mental Welfare Association has recently been formed with the object of offering relief to the people suffering from mental diseases and deficiencies and of preventing such disorders It has been registered under the Act XXI of 1860. Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar of Calcutta, Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar and Dr Owen Berkeley-Hill of Ranchi are among its promoters The management is in the hands of a strong Governing Body under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu, M A M.L.A., Solicitor, Calcutta High Court.

Though the sufferings caused by mental diseases both to the victims themselves and their relatives are by no means less than those caused by any physical disease, it is only very recently that the public in this country are thinking about their relief. In America the hospital accommodation for mental patients is about half of that for patients with physical disease. In England, London County Council alone maintain 34,000 beds for mental patients apart from the private Homes, Hospitals etc. Many of the Indian provinces maintain more than one mental hospital, but unfortunately Bengal has only a share of mental hospital along with three other provinces though the proportion of mental cases here is not less than that of other provinces. Census (1931) figures for the insane in India are 1,30,309 while in Bengal alone it is 22,402

Unlike most diseases of the body mental diseases grow only very slowly and though a disease manifests itself in most cases in adult life its earliest indications can often be detected by a careful observer during the school age of the individual. A tactful handling and careful management of the case at this stage may obviate a catastrophy which is otherwise liable to spoil a life.

The Indian Mental Welfare Association has taken up the task of serving the country both on preventive and curative aspects of mental diseases. On the preventive side it has already organised several public lectures to arouse the consciousness of the public in mental hygiene It is also arranging to instruct the teachers of schools about the methods of detecting the earliest mental abnormalities in school children when they may be referred to child guidance clinics. On the curative side the Association intends to establish a well equipped modern mental hospital under experts trained in Europe and craves the sympathy of the generous public for the donation of a suitable house and for funds for its equipment. All contributions will be thankfully received by Dr. Malini Ranjan Sen Gupta, 91, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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Sewage Treatment Abroad—I

Affected By War And Economic Conditions

[By Dr. Georg Ornstein]

THE economic conditions of European nations are reflected in the sewage treatment practices and trends of the Continent and Great Britain. In contradistinction to the elaborate treatment plants of the United States, designed for the production of as good an effluent as is desirable, and possible in the light of stream needs, and applied practice and equipment, the majority of European plants are simpler in design and degree of ultimate purification affected.

The reasons for this difference in physical and sanitary character are to be found in the economic status of the countries involved. They are due to: (1) varying view as to the best ways of disposing of sewage, (2) difference in conditions met, and (3) the capital available to be spent for the common interest and benefit.

Sewage treatment in the United States is faced with two conditions not affecting European countries, namely (1) water consumption and sewage production is two to five times greater than Europe, and (2) the majority of water supplies are derived from surface sources, thus necessitating greater production of streams than in Europe where water supplies are commonly from underground sources or from sandy infiltration galleries adjacent to stream courses. European countries specialize in intensive farming as the thrifty people avail themselves of the fertilizer content of sewage and sludge. In the United States, this trend is of secondary importance.

Sewage Farming Common

Sewage farming in large European cities like Berlin has been practised for decades and sewage sludge, as such, or compounded with garbage as in Neumuenster, Germany, has been used extensively by the farmers. In recent years, the four year plan instituted in Germany for rendering itself-subsistent has given new impetus to this trend and has caused, for instance, the city of Leipzig which had discharged its sewage into two receiving streams after mechanical settling and chlorination to build a new pumping station and pipe line to the neighbourhood of Delitzsch about 9 miles north, in order to institute sewage farming in that sandy soil district and thus utilize the fertilizing values in the sewage. Half of the sewage is screened and to it is added the sludge of the other half which has been subjected to primary settling.

Another method for the utilization of the sewage is in fish ponds in which simultaneously biological reduction of the organic contents takes place, so that the effluent will cause no harm to the receiving stream. An outstanding instance of this type of sewage purification and utilization is the city of Munich, Germany, where fish ponds have been employed for over 20 years with satisfactory results. Owing to the large amount of organic substance contained in the sewage, small organisms of a vegetable or animal origin thrive in it.

They serve as food for more highly developed organisms which, in their turn constitute food for

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the fishes and they themselves are consumed by man, thus closing the cycle. The fishes most suitable are those which can live on a minimum amount of dissolved oxygen in the water and of these the kind most used is the carp, a favourite food fish in Germany. The yearly yields in increase in weight of fish according to authoritative investigations amount to about 370 to 670 lbs. per acre pond surface per year and as the ponds require little care and expense represent a paying proposition.

In Munich the fishponds cover about 600 acres. The sewage conducted to it is diluted with three parts of fresh water.

In the dimensioning of the ponds one figures three acres surface for each 2000 inhabitants. The surface per pond should be about 21 acres and the through flow time about 2 days. Under these conditions the exygen consumption in 14 hours at 22 deg. C was 7.6 ppm at the inlet and .5 ppm at the outlet, a reduction of 93 per cent. and the effluent was almost saturated with oxygen, never below 5.6 ppm. which represents the lower limit for trout, while the same figure for carp is 2.8 ppm. With some of the fish ponds in Strassburg, Amberg, Grafenwoehr and Bergedorf the effluents discharge into creeks with no receiving water at all and in these trout are living. Very important is the pH value of the water in the ponds. It must be 7.2 to 8; acid waters are deadly, so that for sewage of lower values correction with lime or calcium carbonate is necessary before allowing them to enter the pond.

If the contents of the sewage cannot be converted into useful and therefore saleable products its disposal represents an expense without returns and the tendency for building elaborate disposal plants is thus largely governed by the amount of money one desires or can be forced to spend over and above the necessary minimum required by the supervising authorities and esthetical considerations.

In the majority of cases, mechanical settling supported in some instances by chlorination is considered sufficient for preparing the sewage either for discharge into the receiver or for its further utilization on sewage farms or in fish ponds.

Ruhrverband And Berlin Plants

Two of the German plants which seem to have acquired considerable publicity in the literature, namely those of the Ruhrverband in Essen-Rellinghausen and of Berlin in Berlin-Stahnsdorf, are both equipped with activated sludge installations. But neither of them can be considered as typical in sewage purifications as both constitute experimental and testing stations, the former being connected with the scientific laboratory of the Ruhrverband and the latter despite of its size and capacity of about 24 m.g.d. dry weather flow daily being declared as a large scale testing plant in a monograph issued by the respective authorities.

According to a paper read by Dr. Imhoff before the Institution of Chemical Engineers in London in January, 25, 1933 which is entitled "German Practice in Sewage Disposal" he states that 59 cities with 5½ million inhabitants are equipped with screening plants only, as they are situated on large rivers; 25 with septic tanks in private dwellings; 240 with Imhoff tanks: 70 with mechanical settling and separate sludge digestion tanks; 45 with 6½ million inhabitants with sewage farms. Ninety have, in addition to settling tanks, trickling or percolating filters, while 17 have contact beds which, however, are no longer being installed for new plants. Twelve are equipped with fish ponds and only 13 have activated sludge plants.

This represents a fair and rather comprehensive summary of conditions in Germany. Close supervision is exercised over the pollution of the receiving streams by special offices, the Flusswasseruntersuchungsamt, which have been established particularly in the highly industrialized and in the beet sugar districts. One of the receiving streams, the Bode, has to accept such large quantities of factory effluents during the beet sugar season that a very precise schedule has been imposed upon the individual factories as to the hours during which they are allowed to discharge their effluents and this is being very closely checked by personnel of the supervising office.

Activated Sludge In Holland

Thanks to Dr. Kessener, director of the Government Institute for Waste Purification, The Hague, Holland, activated sludge treatment after mechanical or chemical settling has been introduced to a considerable extent in Holland though these installations are small compared with the ones named above. Typical plants of modern design are erected in Hilversum, Vugt and Tilburg consisting of screens, detritors, primary settling (mechanically in the first two instances or chemically at Tilberg) aerration and secondary settling. The outstanding feature of these is the aeration by means of brushes evolved by Kessener. They consist of sets of thin flexible stainless steel blades of which 12 are spaced at equal distances around the circumference of a steel shaft which extends longitudinally along and over the aeration tanks and are driven by means of an electric motor and reduction gear at a speed of about 70 to 140 rpm. The over-all diameter of the brushes is 12-inch to 15-inch and the individual sets of brushes are spaced at distances of 4 to 5 ft. from each other along the shaft. Ordinarily they dip about ½-inch into the sewage beating it and thus always exposing new surfaces to the air. The depth of dipping and thereby the intensity of aeration can be changed at will by raising or lowering the sewage level in the aeration tank which is done by raising or lowering the outlets. An additional increase of aeration is gained by a rotating movement transversely to its flow which is imparted to the sewage by the brushes in combination with the rounded cross section of the tanks and a deflecting concrete baffle in the upper part of the tank, the curve of which forms a continuation of the curved cross section of the tank itself.

As this system bears a certain resemblance to the Haworth paddles developed in Sheffield, England, it is interesting to note a report about a test run at the sewage disposal works of Stockport, England, where it was found that under equal working conditions, the Kessener system afforded a saving in power of about 33 to 38 per cent., a slightly better percentage purification and a detention time of only ½ of that of the Haworth system.

Other plants in Holland are of well known types with primary settling, frequently Imhoff tanks with no feature of special interest. Much attention is paid to have the industrial enterprises pretreat their effluents before discharging them.

(Continued on page 878)

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS
The Week's Digest

TAGORE'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

Congratulating Poet Tagore on the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee Mr. K. K. Okazaki, Consul General for Japan has issued the following :—

"On behalf of the Japanese community of Calcutta, I send our united heartiest congratulations to the Poet, Philosopher and Sage, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee. We all join India and the Universe in a single prayer to the Omnipotent to spare him to his people so that he may continue his good work for the cause of humanity."

VIDYASAGAR COLLEGE'S NEW PRINCIPAL

Professor J. K. Choudhuri has been appointed Principal of the Vidyasagar College, Calcutta. Mr. Choudhuri has been Superintendent of the Vidyasagar College Hostel since its inception about ten years ago, and has been closely associated with the College athletic department.

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Four Bengal Congressmen have been arrested in Calcutta under the Defence of India Rules and committed to jail. They are Mr. Bhupendra K. Dutt (Editor "Forward"), Mr. Rasiklal Das, Mr. Satis Chakravarti and Mr. Arun Guha.

Mr. Tarakdas Banerjee, Secretary of the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has also been served with an order directing him to leave Calcutta within 18 hours and reside in the district of Jessore.

MR. SARAT BOSE ON DACCA

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, M.L.A., who visited Dacca and the riot areas in the Narayanganj Sub-Division last week along with Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, has issued the following statement on his arrival in Calcutta on Monday :—

"During our present visit to Dacca and its suburbs, we found to our infinite regret that the tension between the two communities still existed. It is true that the situation has appreciably improved but we cannot feel happy until we find that normal friendly relations and peace and harmony between the two communities have been resorted.

"At this critical juncture in the history of Bengal, we appeal to both communities and particularly their leaders not to do or say anything which might in any way wound the religious susceptibilities of either community. We appeal to them to treat the places of worship of both communities as sacred. Let them show by their actions and conduct that, however helpless they may feel in external matters they are not prepared to tolerate or encourage in any way the internal enemies of humanity and all that they hold dear and sacred".

2,500 *TUBE-WELLS FOR CALCUTTA*

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the sinking of 2,500 tube-wells in Calcutta.

The question of providing an alternative source of water supply in Calcutta in the event of the existing water supply system being destroyed as a result of an air raid, has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past.

The problem was discussed in several Conferences with representatives of the Calcutta Corporation and other bodies, and it was decided that provision must be made for an alternative supply of drinking water. A scheme has accordingly been drawn up to give effect to this decision. The scheme involves the sinking of 500 shallow tube-wells in unsewered areas, and 2,000 tube-wells in sewered areas in the City at a total estimated cost of Rs. 16 lakhs excluding the cost of supervision during construction. Sanction, as stated above, has now been accorded to the sinking of 2,500 tube-wells.

The sites for the tube-wells will be selected in consultation with the Calcutta Corporation, and the work will be completed within as short a period of time as possible.

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PEOPLE DIED

OF

CHOLERA

during the week ending May 3, 1941

Get Yourself Inoculated

"GOONDAS" IN THE CITY

The following *communique* has been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta :—

"Certain citizens of Calcutta have expressed apprehension about the presence of *goondas* in Calcutta. It is published for general information that lists of *goondas* and bad characters are maintained by the police in every police station and these listed criminals are kept under surveillance. It is not to be expected, however, that these lists are complete and if any of the citizens of Calcutta are aware of the presence of any *goonda* or habitual criminal in their immediate locality, they should take steps to inform the Deputy Commissioner, Detective Department, Lalbazar.

"It was stated in my previous *communique* of April 29, that certain measures are in contemplation for dealing effectively with habitual criminals. This refers to certain alterations in the law dealing

with *goondas* and habitual criminals. It has to be expected, however, that action against *goondas* and habitual criminals would not, in any emergency, be delayed pending the decision on these new legal steps.

"Normally, the Commissioner of Police is prepared to act immediately against any *goonda*, provided any person supplies information, that the said *goonda* is actually causing apprehension to the people of any locality".

BENGALI FOR NON-BENGALEES

A move for the propagation of Bengali language and literature in and outside the province was set afoot at a meeting held on the 2nd May, at the hall of the Asutosh College, Bhowanipore.

A school organized by the *Nikhil Bharat Banga Bhasa Prasar Samiti* to teach Bengali to non-Bengalees, was opened on this occasion. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee presided.

The object of the meeting, Mr. Chatterjee explained, was wide propagation of Bengali language and literature in and outside Bengal; it also aimed at devising ways and means for making her the state language of India.

Speaking of the educated sections, there existed, Mr. Chatterjee held, deplorable ignorance in and apathy for the cultivation of the mother tongue. There were at least one lakh of words in the Bengali language and even among the educated few could claim to have known all or most of them.

STUDENTS AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The important part the students can play in rural reconstruction work was referred to by Acharya P. C. Ray presiding over a lecture on Saturday last by Mr. H. S. M. Ishaque, I.C.S., at the University Institute Library room.

Sir Prafulla Chandra said that holidays had already begun and those students who had appeared in I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations should, instead of wasting their time, set apart a fraction of it for removing illiteracy among the masses and in this way much could be done. In China, he said, wonders had been effected by the students community. During holidays they dispersed themselves into the country and every temple-yard was converted into temporary school.

The moral effect of this kind of work was indeed incalculable. By such work the break between the so-called *Bhadralokes* and the lower classes could be bridged. The poor classes, Acharya Ray said, Hindus and Muslims, would realise that the *Babulokes* were their friends and worked for their good.

He supported Mr. Ishaque's idea of social conscription by which a Matriculate would be required to spend at least one year in countryside doing some sort of rural reconstruction work.

ADULT EDUCATION

Liquidation of adult ignorance was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. Jnananjan Neogy on the 2nd May, at the University Institute Hall in connection with the series of Rural Reconstruction lectures.

Situated as they were in India, said Mr. Neogy, the school literacy programme could not be taken up by the State for several reasons, but they could not allow their people to struggle in ignorance and to grope in darkness. So they must take up the programme for the liquidation of adult ignorance. It should be their duty to drive ignorance and superstition, to replace mal-information and wrong information and get rid of the habit of sticking to ineffective old things and the abhorrence for new suggestions and ideas.

Proceeding Mr. Jnananjan Neogy said that it was the contact with living ideas that could transform their man to live with new ideas. Instead of [illegible] they must put before their eyes pictures and instead of sentences they should scatter slogans before their minds. Pictures had most potent educative incentives in them. A picture should tell the story of a subject. Charts, models, diagrams—all these visual forces and factors should be mobilized to create a new vision and an urge in the man.

Their youngmen lacked both vitality and imagination. Most of them had come here out of curiosity. But they had to provide the sinews of war and extend all facilities and co-operation to rebuild rural man with a new stamp and new idealism to grow and to win and that old question would arise again "Is the interest of the people and aim of the State indentical?"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SON IN CALCUTTA

Captain James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt and Major G. C. Thomas of the United States Marine Court, who had been to Chungking, arrived in Calcutta on Monday afternoon. They left for Karachi on Tuesday on their way to Cairo.

Interviewed by the *United Press* regarding their visit to Chungking, Capt. Roosevelt said "We met the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. We spent four days in Chungking and saw valuable things and discussed many important problems. The Chinese are determined to carry on their struggle to victory, but it looks like there will be no immediate decision. It will be a long drawn-out affair."

As to their exact mission in Cairo, Captain Roosevelt said: "Major Thomas and myself are travelling together as military observers. We will have our headquarters at Cairo and we will receive our orders from Washington about exactly where to go."

Describing his journey from Rangoon, the Captain said it was very pleasant. Leaving San Francisco, they reached Hongkong, from where they went to Chungking by a plane of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation. They spent only one day in Rangoon on their way back from Chungking.

—Sewage Treatment Abroad

(Continued from page 876)

In France the city of Paris is supplementing its old system of sewage farming which has been operated on a very large scale (132 m.g.d.) by a treatment plant of modern American design, for a daily capacity of 58 m.g. It consists of primary settling tanks, activated sludge treatment and secondary settling tanks, sludge digestion tanks with gas recovery and use of the gas for generation of power and of heat for digesting the sludge at elevated temperature. As the plant was supposed to be ready for operation towards the end of 1939 it is doubtful if, on account of the war intervening, it was possible to finish it.

(To be continued)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

NEW MAYOR OF KARACHI

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, M.L.A. (Moslem League), was elected Mayor of Karachi on Monday last. No other candidates filed nomination papers.

HYDERABAD'S POPULATION

A memorandum on the census in the Nizam's Dominions shows an increase of 88.6 per cent. in the literates in the whole Dominions.

It states that the population is 1,61,94,813 compared with 1,44,86,148, showing an increase of 12.2 per cent. The most marked increase is in the city of Hyderabad, the population of which is 7,28,419 compared with 4,68,894, an increase of 56.5 per cent. This is attributed mainly to improved public health and sanitary arrangements, infrequency of epidemics and also extension of the area of the city.

MADRAS CORPORATION

The Government of Madras, it is learnt, have asked the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras to send notices to the Councillors or the Aldermen of the Corporation who are serving a term of imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, intimating them that it is alleged they cease to hold office as Councillors under Section 53 (1) (1) of the City Municipal Act.

This cancels Government's previous orders that such Councillors cannot be deemed to have lost their seats by reason of their absence from the meetings of the Council for three consecutive months.

It is understood that the Government have directed the Commissioner to apply to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes under Section 54 of the Act, for a decision on the question whether they have become disqualified or not, in case these Councillors do not admit the allegation and claim that they are not disqualified.

The Government, it is also understood, have instructed the Inspector-General of Prisons to arrange for the prompt delivery of the notices to the Councillors in prison and to despatch their replies as soon as possible.

ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENT

A step towards town improvement was taken by the Allahabad Improvement Trust at its last meeting when the Trust approved of a scheme submitted by Mr. B. N. Verma, Executive Officer.

According to the scheme, the Trust will allow constructions or improvements of existing buildings if such property or portions of it is not required for roads—provided the applicant enters into an agreement with the Trust to pay a development value as soon as the Trust scheme is completed.

The Trust also decided that, ordinarily, development value should be considered to be 20 per cent. of the value of property that might be so exempted from acquisition.

The Trust further thought that if the public took up this scheme they should have the facility of improving the existing constructions, while the Trust should be in a position to widen the existing roads and lanes and provide open spaces before actually developing the area as a whole.

The Trust also accepted the engineer's proposal that plans of buildings proposed to be so constructed should be prepared by qualified architects and draftsmen.

The Trust decided to approach the municipal board and the Government with regard to haphazard private housing schemes and their financial implications as far as it related to the Trust. The Trust resolved to request the Town Improvement and Arboriculture Committee of the Board to reconsider their decisions.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

PROCEEDINGS STAYED

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BARTLEY]

Ram Ranjan Kar

vs.

The Corporation of Calcutta

Mr. Jitendra Nath Bagchi applied on behalf of the petitioner, Ram Ranjan Kar, for a rule calling upon the Municipal Magistrate and the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation to show cause why an order was made by Maulvi Saiyed Salamatullah, Municipal Magistrate, directing the Calcutta Corporation to demolish a room on the fourth storey of premises No. 18, Anukul Mukherjee Road belonging to the petitioner, together with a verandah in the third storey and one Raniganj tiled shed on the ground floor of the same premises.

The Corporation's case was that the structures, directed to be demolished as stated, had been effected by the petitioner without the necessary municipal sanction. In fact, they constituted deviation from the sanctioned plan of the building at 18, Anukul Mukherjee Road.

The defence was that the Buildings Committee of the Corporation did not give the petitioner any opportunity to explain the position. In fact, the alleged unauthorized structures were all completed in the year 1933, *i.e.*, more than 5 years before the institution of the present proceedings, and the Corporation made no objection all these years. Further, the room on the fourth storey and the verandah on the third-storey both rested on an iron frame-work and was, therefore, neither unsafe nor weak as alleged by the prosecution.

The Magistrate, however, found the petitioner guilty with the result stated.

The Court granted the rule as prayed for. Pending the hearing of the rule, further proceedings were stayed.

LEAKING ROOFS

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SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC

Health Officer's Warning

The Health Officer has issued the following :—

Although my repeated requests through the Press had some effect in inducing people to get themselves vaccinated and inoculated but still a fair percentage of the people residing in the city have not taken vaccination against Small-pox and inoculation against Cholera though both the diseases have been raging in an epidemic form in the city. This is certainly not what should be as we should by all means try to get rid of the evil clutches of our enemies—the germs of the diseases which work havoc inside our system. This can only be accomplished by maintaining and improving our resisting power and vaccination and inoculation offer the best reliefs in these cases.

The condition of the health of the civil population during war time is different from that in peace time, as anxiety, mental and physical strain, deprivation of proper food at proper time are bound to lower the stamina of the people.

It is the time for infectious germs to have their full play on the worn-out system and the custodians of public health find it increasingly difficult to cope with the ugly situation, caused mostly by apathy of the people in better times (peace time) by not taking recourse to preventive measures to guard against infection.

God forbid, if the place is subject to air raids, from outside enemy, the citizens will have to face a serious problem which will be very difficult to tackle.

I would, therefore, urge on the people to get themselves vaccinated and inoculated without delay, if these have not been done already.

If you and the members of your family are thus protected against these diseases, you may safely move about wherever you like during an emergency and can bestow undivided attention to guard your King and country against enemies' depredations.



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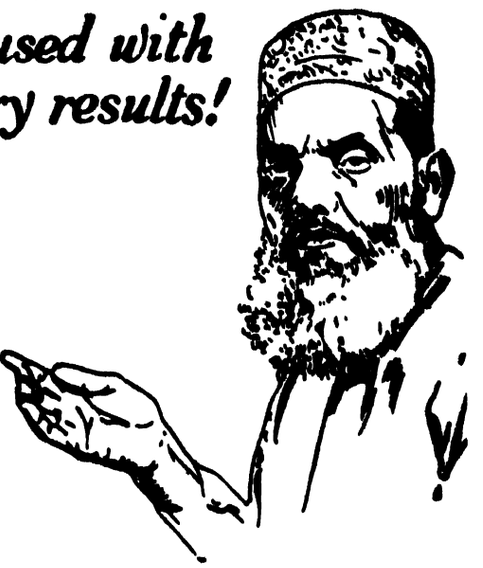
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Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space, (Sections I & II), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Schemes VIIF and VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIID, VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambazar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XL), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Bazar) area (Scheme XLII), in the area adjoining Posta Bazar (Scheme XLIII), in the Ahiritola Area (Scheme XLIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Nimtala Ghat Street, in the Radhabazar area (Scheme XLV portion—from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVII—Blocks II, III IV and V), and in the Old Ballygunge Road area (Scheme XLVIII—Block II). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 22nd March 1941.

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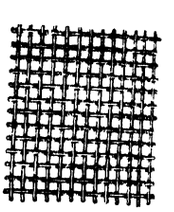
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NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. I Engineer's Department, Cossipore

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover **superscribed "Tender for petty improvement works" on** Friday, the 23rd May, 1941, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No I (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

11. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Cossipore Road in front of the Mosque, Ward 32—Rs. 949, dated 24th April, 1941, (2 months).

12 Repairs to stone sett pavement in Cossipore Road near Pran Krishna Mukerjee, Road, Ward 32—Rs. 941, dated 25th April, 1941, (2 months).

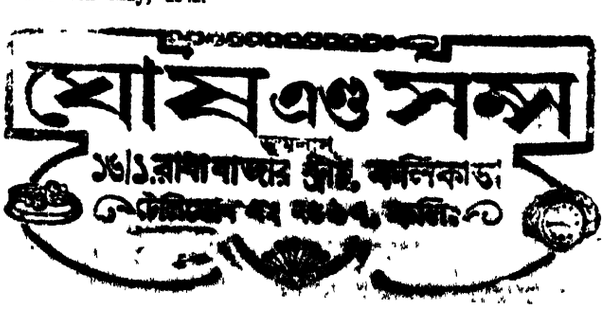
13. Repairs to single channal drain in Jiban Krishna Ghose Road, Ward 30—Rs. 595, dated 27th April, 1941, (2 months).

14 Repairs to surface drain in Tarini Charan Ghose Lane, Ward 31—Rs. 280, dated 26th April 1941, (1 month).

15 Repairs to surface drain in Ram Gopal Ghose Road, Ward 32- Rs. 447, dated 28th April,, 1941 (1½ months).

16, Repairs to surface drain in Harray Kristo Sett Lane, Ward 31—Rs. 747, dated 29th April, 1941, (2 months).

S. C. GHOSE,
District No. I Engineering Office. District Engineer I.
The 7th May, 1941.



CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1 Supply and delivery of 4 miles, 18 lbs rail, 2 ft. gauge, tipping wagons, cast steel wheels, etc., at Pulta Pumping Station.

2 Removal of the Refuse Platform from its present site at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency area :—

A—Construction of Refuge Platform

B—Construction of cooly lines

C—Construction of roads.

3 Supply and delivery of Straw at District IV Gowkhana during the rest of the year 1941.

4 Supply of motor lorries for carrying filtered water in the Manicktola area during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 13th May, for 2 on 20th May, and 3 and 4 on 23rd May, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1941

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941-42.

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 31st May, 1941, instead of on 22nd April, 1941, as previously advertised.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941 42

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th April, 1941

Notice to Contractors

The date of receiving tenders for removal of the Refuse Platform from its present site at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency area (A—Construction of Refuse Platform) has been extended. Tenders in this connection will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 20th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m instead of on the 13th May, as previously advertised

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 5th May, 1941

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No I, Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 16th May, 1941 upto 2 p.m.

16. Repairs to S. D off 4B, Sir Harinam Goenka Street, Ward 5—Rs 550, dated 5th May, 1941, (1 month)

17 Conversion of service privy at 60/2, Shampukur Street, Ward 1 Rs 441, dated 5th May, 1941, (1½ months)

18 Repairs to Jhamapukur Square, Ward 4—Rs 485, dated 5th May, 1941, (1½ months)

19 Repairs to retaining wall in Cornwallis Square, Ward 4—Rs 952 dated 5th May, 1941, (2 months)

20 Repairs to Dwarf wall and railings of Cornwallis Square, Ward 4 Rs 706, dated 5th May, 1941, (1½ months).

21 Repairs to paved lane between 79 and 95, Keshab Chandra Sen Street, Ward 4.—Rs 743, dated 5th May, 1941, (1½ months)

22 Repairs to Bysack Lane (portion), Ward 5.—Rs 559, dated 5th May, 1941, (4 weeks)

23. Repairs to Jorabagan Square railings, Ward 5—Rs 411, dated 5th May, 1941 (1 month).

24 Repairs to Baidyanath Mullick Lane, Ward 5.—Rs 659, dated 5th May, 1941, (1 month).

25. Kerbing and channelling Badur Bagan Lane (portion), Ward 4—Rs 654, dated 5th May, 1941, (1½ months).

26. Repairs to Vidyasagore Square Ward 4.—Rs 367, dated 5th May, 1941, (1 month)

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office.
The 5th May, 1941.

District No. II, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

5. Repairs to stone sett pavement at the approach of Beleghata Road—Rs. 920, dated 5th May, 1941, (one month).

6 Repairs to footpath pavement of Upper Circular Road—Rs. 570, dated 5th May, 1941, (one month).

7 Repairs to stone sett pavement at the approach of Sealdah Station—Rs. 362, dated 5th May, 1941, (one month).

8 Repairs to footpath pavement of Harrison Road in front of premises No. 41—Rs. 648, dated 5th May, 1941, (one month).

9 Repairs to stone sett pavement at the level crossing of Upper Circular Road—Rs 732, dated 5th May, 1941, (one month).

10 Repairs to footpath pavement at Amherst Street (portion), Ward 9—Rs. 946, dated 5th May, 1941, (one month)

D N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 5th May, 1941.

District III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for..... " on 14th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

30 Repairing the bed of Niakshi drain by the side of 7, 9, etc., Lovelock Place—Rs 197, dated 6th May, 1941, (15 days).

31. Repairs to Hen-coops in Fowl Range in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 280, dated 6th May, 1941, (1 month).

32. Repairs to ceiling of 'B' Block in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 103, dated 6th May, 1941, (15 days).

33. Repairs to Jhautala Pail Depot.—Rs 294, dated 6th May, 1941, (3 weeks).

N. B -Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 7th May, 1941

District No. IV, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed. "Tender for ....." on Thursday, the 15th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m.

2. Repairs to Budge Budge Pail Depot, Ward 25—Rs 941, dated 29th April, 1941. (1 month).

3. Repairs to Corporation Free Primary School building at Shah Rajab Road, Hastings, Ward 26—Rs. 617, dated 23rd March, 1941. (1 month).

N. B - Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 5th May, 1941,

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors, District III and Dhappa

Re. repairs to the old engine room at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 12th May, 1941, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 1½ months from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th May, 1941.

Road Land Closed.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 10th February, 1939, in exercise of the powers vested in them, under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923), the triangular strip of Corporation road land, adjoining premises No. 54/4/A, Hazra Road in Ward No. 21, measuring 2 ch. 37 s.ft. sold to the owners thereof, as delineated in the map or plan, prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently closed, with effect from the date of publication hereof.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th May, 1941.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given, under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the paved public passage off Girish Mukherji Road, by the side of premises No. 24/2, Girish Mukherji Road, and connecting it with Ganga Prosad Mukherjee Road by two east to west arms, to a width of 16 feet in Ward 22.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 7th June, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1941.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of Anath Deb Lane and Gopal Samanta Lane connecting Raja Manindra Road and Manmatha Dutt Road in Ward 30, to a width of 40 ft. each.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th June, 1941.

J. C. MUKERJEA.
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th May, 1941.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th May, 1941, for the post of Vaccinator in the grade of Rs. 50—3—65.

Candidates must be qualified public vaccinators according to the Bengal Vaccination Act and should state the following in their applications :—

1. Age.
2. Qualifications.
3. Experience.
4. Past services, if any, in the Corporation.
5. Relationship whether by blood or by marriage with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, any Alderman and Councillor or any Statutory Officer of the Corporation.

The selected candidate will be subject to the leave and other service rules of the Corporation and will have to contribute to the Provident Fund. Before joining duties he will be also required to furnish a declaration under Section 54-A of the Act stating that he was never convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more.

None need apply who does not possess a certificate of a qualified Public Vaccinator.

S. N. GHOSH,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1941.

Entally Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mustafa Hossain and Murtaza Hossain for registration of their names in place of Tobarak Hossain, their father in respect of Stall No. 37/1, West Block, Entally Market.

Objection, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Superintendent.

Entally Market,
The 2nd May, 1941.

Notice.

Offers are invited for the purchase and removal of slag, flue ash, etc., from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha.

The slag is obtained from the plant mainly in the following grades :—

(1) 1½ in. to 1 in.
(2) 1 " " ¾ "
(3) ¾ " " ½ "
(4) ½ " " dust.

The other products are :—

Flue dust, under-grate dust, ash, scrap iron and other magnetic materials.

The total output varies from 1500 c.ft. to 2,000 c.ft. per day.

The crushed slag can be very well used for various purposes, such as (1) general concrete work, (2) precasted concrete shapings, bricks (hollow and solid), etc., (3) sheet asphalt work, (4) construction of roads for light traffic.

The following are the terms of contract which the party will have to enter into with the Corporation :—

(1) The party shall have to remove daily all the products mentioned above from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha Road.

(2) In case the party fail to do the same, the Corporation will have the right to dispose of the products in any manner they choose and the cost of the products as well as the removal costs shall be realised from the party.

(3) The contract will run on yearly basis. But the Corporation will be prepared to consider any proposal for a longer period on terms to be mutually agreed between the party and the Corporation.

(4) The party will quote their rates for the whole of the products per 100 c.ft.

(5) Bills are to be made out by the Manager, Incinerator Plants, every month and payments will have to be made within three weeks of the following month by the party.

(6) The Corporation shall have the right to retain for their own use not more than 30 per cent. of each kind of products.

(7) The party will be required to deposit Rs. 500 in cash or in Calcutta Municipal Debenture as security deposit for due performance of the contract which sum will be refunded at the expiry of the period of contract.

Offers in sealed covers superscribed 'Purchase and Removal of Slag, etc.,' from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha will be received by the First Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of the 30th May, 1941.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Manager, Incinerator Plants at Goragatcha.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1941.

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in Calcutta on 14th June, 1941, for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshop at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1941. The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. Applications should be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, in the prescribed form along with the mark sheets before the 31st May, 1941. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th April, 1941.

Purchase of Guts.

Offers in sealed covers and superscribed "Offers for the purchase of guts" are invited and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. of 14th May, 1941, for the privilege of purchasing guts from the butchers within Bhowanipore, Chitpore, Halsibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for the year 1941-42. A lump sum of Rs. 1,000 has been fixed for the said privilege for the whole period or any part thereof. The lump sum fee must be paid to the Corporation in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offer by each successful tenderer. The approved tenderers shall carry on the business in one of the four rooms of Tangra Slaughter House to be alloted to each of them. For further particulars and conditions of license, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 30th April, 1941.

[Continued on page 886]

INDIAN DRUGS FOR INDIAN CLIMATE

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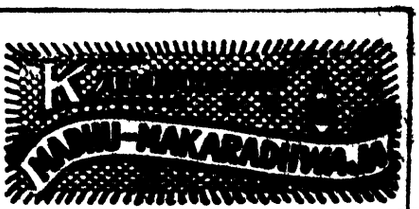
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Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to the provisions of Section 145 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, regarding obligation to give notice of transfer of title in land or building.

The Section runs as follows:—

"145. Whenever the title in any land or building, or in any part or share of any land or building, is transferred, the transferee shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer, or, if no such instrument be executed, after the transfer is effected, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer.

Provided that in the event of the death of the person in whom such title vests, the person to whom, as heir or otherwise, the title of the deceased is transferred by descent or devise, shall within one year from the death of the deceased, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer".

Their attention is further drawn to the penalties prescribed under Section 488 of the Act, for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 145. It may be noted that a fine of Rs. 25 may be imposed for failure to give timely notice of such transfer and a daily fine amounting to Rs. 5 may also at the discretion of the Court be imposed.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th April, 1941.

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab ...	...	...
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	...	0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 6	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	...
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

Articles.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Deshi) ,, ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, ...	...	...
Squash ,, ...	...	...
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 6	...
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, ...	...	...
Amra (Belati) per score ...	...	...
Bedana per seer ...	...	...
Bael each ...	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, ...	...	...
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, ...	1 4 0	...
Do. Bhadwa ,, ...	1 13 0	...
Do. Sree ,, ...	1 12 0	...
Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ...	...	0 4 0

Articles.	From.	To.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2
Atta white No. 1 ...	0 2 6	...
Sujee ...	...	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	...	0 2 9
"B" Atta ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	...
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	6 8 0	8 0 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	...
Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	...
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard oil per seer ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Cocoanut oil ,, ...	0 6 0	...
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	...
Kalai ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, ...	0 3 0	...
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ...	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl ...	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ...	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. ...	0 2 6	...

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 3	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority.			
Do. 13 & 14	0 14 0				
Do. 16—18	1 5 0				

S. K. DAS.

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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—

10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office **:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3**

Subscribed Capital ...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ...	£ 1,000,000

Branches **:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Kirkuk, Mosul Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.**

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta. N. R. NEWSUM, Manager.

A New Feature of Safety

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Air conditioned according to most modern methods

The Bank puts at the disposal of the Public in the Central Bank Building at 100, Clive Street, Safe Lockers of different sizes intended for the deposit of valuables, documents, Jewellery, etc. Each hirer receives a special Key of which there is no duplicate. The hirer only can open the locker rented by him.

Our safe deposit installation offers the best protection against both fire and burglary.

Rentals are very moderate and vary according to sizes of lockers and periods of hire.

For further particulars please apply at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No unnecessary waiting **Prompt service rendered**

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office **:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Sarabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ...	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Capital Paid-up ...	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund ...	**Rs. 1,15,50,000**

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

(Incorporated in the Neth. East Indies)

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

DINAJPORE BANK LIMITED

Head Office: **DINAJPORE**

Branches: CALCUTTA, RAJSHAHI, GHORAMARA

11, Clive Row,

Phone: Cal. 6517

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office **:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.**

Branches **—Naraingunge and Burra Bazar (Calcutta)**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 3 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security: Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE

AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

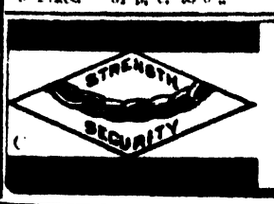
Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

THE HOOGHLY BANK LIMITED
Phone Cal. 2300 (3 lines) 43, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta
Transacts all Sorts of Banking Business:—

Rate of Interest on Deposits,
1. Savings 3 per cent. per annum
2. Current 1 „ „
3 Fixed 3½ p. c. to 6 „

No Account is too small to be taken care of by this Bank.
Branches:—HOWRAH, SALKIA, BELUR, BALLY, UTTARPARA and SERAMPORE

NATIONAL SECURITY BANK LIMITED
Paid-up Capital & Reserves Exceed Rs. 5,30,000
Our Cash Certificates yield 5 % p.a.
All Banking business transacted.
2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, EAST, CALCUTTA.
Branches: Chittagong, Chetla (Alipore).



BANK OF COMMERCE Ld.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AND BRANCHES

Grams: "Citadel" Phone: Cal. 6967
THE CITADEL BANK LTD.
8, Madan Street, Calcutta
CALCUTTA CORPORATION BILLS DISCOUNTED.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUE.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

ESTD. 1928. **BENGAL BANK LIMITED** Phone: Cal. 2078.
2, *CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.*
Dividend declared for 1939—6 per cent. free of Income-tax. Dividend so far paid—Rupees 70 per hundred of Share-holders' money.
Loans granted against gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Branches:—Midnapore, Nabadwip, Chinsurah, Kharagpore, Ghatal, Contai, Krishnagar, Jessore, Bardal & Kushtia.
Telegram: BANK—Calcutta. Managing Director:—
L. M. Mukherji, M. Sc. (Cal.)
A. C. I. S. (Lond.) Chartered Secretary.

CENTRAL CALCUTTA BANK LTD.
Head Office:—3, Hare Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 6863 & 2125
Branches:—Shyambazar, South Calcutta, Naihati, Bhatpara, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Rangpur & Benares,
Dividend Paid on Shares in 1937—1939 at 6¼ per cent. Free of Income-tax.
ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE SYLHET INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
6, Clive Street, Calcutta
Regd. Office:—SYLHET
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE BANK LTD.
7-A, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA
Transacts all sorts of Banking business on most up-to-date lines.
Promoted & Organised by
RAHA BROTHERS
Branches:—DACCA, BANAGHAT, DEOGHAR, NATORE, MALDAH, BALLY, ROHANPUR & SHILLONG
Telephone: Cal. 1818 Telegram: "Safebonds"

THE EASTERN UNION BANK LTD.
ESTD. 1928.
Head Office:—CHITTAGONG.
Branches: CALCUTTA 9, Clive Street. NARAYANGANJ & BHOLA
The Most Progressing Banking Institute. Paying Dividends from its Inception.

GIRISH BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 4731
A purely national, sound and progressive Bank paying Dividend for the last 12 years.
TRANSACTS ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.
Chairman:—RAI J. N. MUKERJI BAHADUR,
Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly.

THE CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD,
8, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Branches:—Chandi-Nawabganj, Uluberia, Gaibandha, Maldah, Purulia, Dinajpur and Khulna
Our Specialities:—Low minimum balance Attractive rate of Interest, Novel Provident Fund Scheme, Moderate Collection Charges Quick and Satisfactory Service.
All sorts of Banking business transacted.

REGENT BANK LTD.
3, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta
PHONE: B. B 6419

UNION BANK OF BENGAL LTD.
Head Office:—8, Clive Street, Calcutta
Best facilities for Collecting and Discounting Trade Bills and for remittance of Funds.
Branches:—LAKE MARKET (Cal.), BURDWAN ASANSOL, SAMBALPUR AND JHARSUGUDA (Orissa)
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.

ESTD. 1927 Phone No. Cal. 2631
THE PALLI LAKSHMI BANK LIMITED
Head Office.—29, Strand Road, Calcutta
Branch:—BUNDU (RANCHI)
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.
Bill discounting and overdrafts are *special facilities* to Business people.
Rates, rules and all information on application
P. K. CHOWDHURY, *Managing Director*

Phones: Cal. 3436
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef —	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Striein ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney ...		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails, each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits, each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kidneys, per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping —	0 6 0	0 7 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a·	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ..	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. — ...	0 14 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer .	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Breast ,, .		0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys, each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain ,, ...		0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0			
Goat and Kid meat		0 12 0		



USE

AMRUTANJAN

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

—AND—

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Sindaloo per lb.	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per ...	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet ...	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

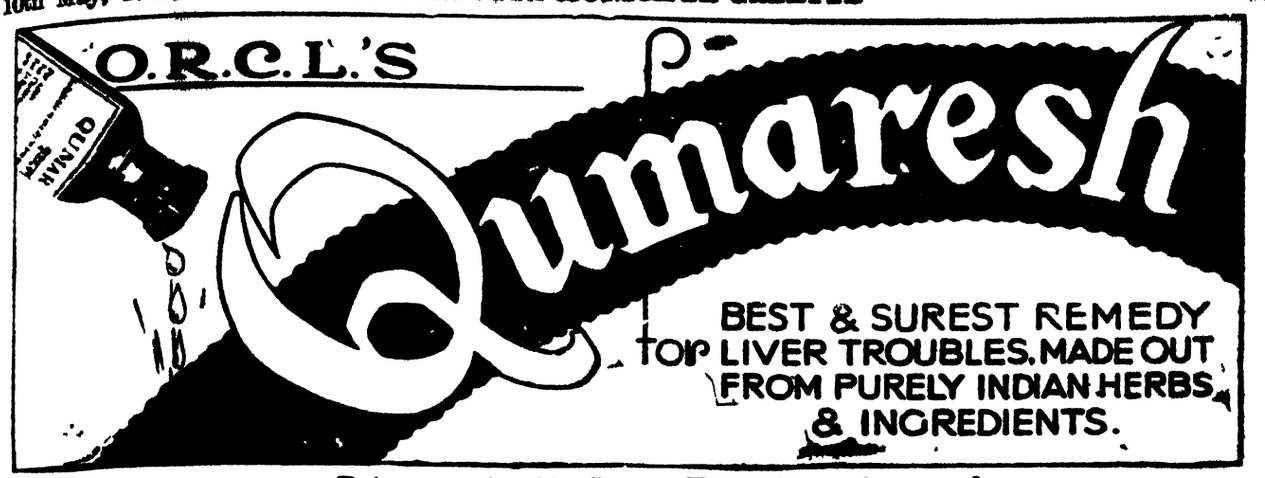
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.



Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...		
Teal (large) ,, ...	5 4 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...		
Wild Duck each ...		
Sand Grouse each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do Country ...		
Do Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	
Ginger ,, ...		0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric	0 5	0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ... per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 2 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,,	0 10 0	
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples Ring per lb. ...	0 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...		2 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar		0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...	0 10 0	
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...		
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Gooseberry per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...	0 10 0	
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Hasel nuts per lb. ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 8 0	
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...	5 0 0	
Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Monsfer pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fruits Jampur ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mash melon per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mask melon ,, (Lucknow	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per 100 ...	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Bombay 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lilam 4—6 ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mausomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, ...		
Bombay ...		
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pista Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Assam ,,		
Do. Singapore ,,		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Teipur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,,	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...		
,, Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonte do. ...		
Calada do. ...		
Pears Cashmere ...		
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. California Dry per lb.	1 8 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwat 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Berry per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Sofata 16—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Gealund ,,	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukhabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Water Melon Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ,, ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
5	25 0 0 ,,		11	0 10 0 per day	
38	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandne	0 8 0 ,,	
38A	0 4 0 ,,		29 & 30	4 0 0 ,,	
37	0 1 6 ,,				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 ,,		13	0 9 0 ,,	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 ,,		16—20	1 11 0 ,,	

N. N. SEN-GUPTA, *Superintendent.*

PHENEOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	...	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	...	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...		
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
,, unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL, Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree ,,		0 3 0
Mung sona ,,	0 4 0	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...	0 6 6	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 6 9	
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 12 9	
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 12 6	
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ..	3 2 6	
"Lion"—"Anchor" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 13 6	
Elephant Brand Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. ,, Bulk ...	3 0 3	
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin.	2 lb. tin.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Six Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 12 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Jew & Gate Milk Food ...	3 12 0	5 5 0
Jew & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin — ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb. — ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deremska per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 4 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 0 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	2 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. —	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	2 12 0.	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	2 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin — ...	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G. 8	0 7 0	Do.	Do. 5	0 2 0	Do.
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.	Milk 2	0 4 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd " " —		
Goat per seer —		
Kid " —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each —		
Fowl (curry) —		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) —		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score —	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls " ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ..	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each ..	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay " ...	0 1 6	
Do. Country " ...	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do Disi per seer ...		
Do. Hilly ..		
Cabbage each ...	0 1 6	
Cauliflower each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Deshi ..		
Beans " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Squash " ...	0 3 0	
Tomato " ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia —		
Do. Cashmere 6—12		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot " ..		1 8 0
Batavia per pair ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana	1 0 0	1 4 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do dry per seer ..		0 10 0
Jhilghoza " ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab " ...	0 5 0	
Do Bagdad ...	0 3 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...		12 0
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman ...		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma " .	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " .	0 10 0	
Do. Singapore " .		
Khobani " .	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100 .		
Do. Mozafferpur per 10(		
Black Raisins per seer .	8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb. —		
Papaya Country —	1 0	0 4 (
Water fruit per seer —		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Safeda per score —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Kari		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 10—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay per ...		
Do. Fazli —		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 16 to 32 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ..	2 8 0	
Do Kabul —	2 4 0	
Pears ...		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20 ..		
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ..	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka —		
Raisin (Red) per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana " ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled " ..	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdai Quaman per seer ...	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando	0 2 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ..	0 12 0	
Do. Shelled " ..	0 4 0	
Nut Ground " ...	0 2 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do " ...	1 0 0	
Bombay " ...	1 0 0	
Aligarh " ...		
Jessore per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur " .	1 4 0	
Pabna " ..		1 2 0
Darbhanga " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mazafferpur " ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda " per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer ...	0 10	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
" (large) —	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	6 8 0	7 0 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) " ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md. ...		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md		
Chamormoni ...	5 8 0	6 8
	6 4 0	6
Balam (Old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kamini per maund ...		
Peshwar Rice per md ...	7 2 0	7 8 0
Dhaki Chata —	11 0 0	14 0 0
	5 12 0	6 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java " "	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil "	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 6	
Flour "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee "	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund		5 4 0
Til Oil " ..		23 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	4 12 0	5 12 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		
Mug Dal per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Arhar ...	0 3 0	
Kalai ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Khesari ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mosoor (split) " ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. (khari) " ...		
Mator " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Chana Dal " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ...	0 1 9	0 2 9
	0 2 3	0 2 6
TEA.		
Family Mixture —		
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pekoe Dust ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 12 0
Owl & Swan per tin —		3 4 0
" " Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin —		
Elephant Brand " —		3 12 0
" " Bulk —		3 10 0
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	6 4 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	5 10 0	
Do (Atap) ...	6 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	6 4 0	7 0 0
Jhinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dudkhani	8 0 0	8 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	4 12 0	5 4 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra	4 12 0	5 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	4 12 0	6 0 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal	5 4 0	5 12 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ..		0 2 0
GHEE.		
Bawa per seer ...	1 12 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ...		
Bree (Mark) ...		1 10 0
Khurja ...		1 6 0
Bhaduwa ...		1 11 0
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 8 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. B	0 2 6	
Sur	0 2 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 11 0	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Do. ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 32 —		
Apples 16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,,	2 0 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
New Potatoes ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Potatoes (New) ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Ginger	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Caulliflower ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 12 0
Goat ...		0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 7 6
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 6 6
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 1 0
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 6 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 999, 555 ...	1 9 6	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	—	0 11 8
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ...	...	0 10 6
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 5 6
Jelly	0 8 0	
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	0 14 0	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 3
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.				
Balam (Coarse) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium) ...	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Sanktoolsi (Manja) ...	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora) ...	—		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Jhinishakkar (Do.) ...	—	—	0 4 0	
Jeilap Khas (Atap) ...	—	—		0 3 0
Dadkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled ...		—		0 2 0
Dudhkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	—	—	0 1 6	
Bupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Patari Bhog ...	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		—		
„ Khari ...	—	—	0 2 6	
Mattor Dal ...	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt — ...	—		0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer ...		—		
Aligarh — ...	—	—	1 2 0	
Pabna — ...	—		1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—		0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil ...	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java) ...	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata) ...	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure —	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES.				
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—	1 6 0	0 ? 0
Patal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...	—	—		
Ginger ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...			0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...			0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...			0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...			0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...			0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...			0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...			0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...			0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ... —			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—		
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box — ...	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 9—1	0 4 0	Betel
Do. 3	0 15 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Do. Ready made shoe, clothes

(Continued on page 901)

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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	
Kalai —	0 2 6	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel ... —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 each	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
			Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-9 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„			
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk „	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
			„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„	F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 259	„ 0-10 „				
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits			
			„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
B. 48	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
„ 47	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 33	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	} Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-8 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 per day	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „		„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 51	„ 0-10 „				
C. 20-21	„ 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „				
„ 52	„ 45-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 32	„ 1-11 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
„ 7	„ 0-9 „				
			302, Upper Circular Road.		
„ 37-6	„ 0-11 „	Do.			Business to be approved by authority.
„ 44	„ 1-13-6 „		„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
„ 36-3	„ 1-1 „		„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.		Business.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0		Dry fruit.
C. (new) 26	2 0		Shoes.
E. „ 45-47	1 12 0		Butter.
„ 125-126	1 0 0		„
„ 123-124	1 0 0		„
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0		„
„ 27-28	1 0 0		„
D. 47—48	2 0 0		Shoe or Cloth
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0	ea.	Eggs.
„ 27-28	0 4 0	„	„
„ 33	0 5 0	„	„
„ 30-31	0 6 0	„	„
„ 35-36	0 8 0	„	„
P. R. 5 & 31, 16	0 6 0	„	Potatoes.
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0	„	„
P. R. 38	0 8 0	„	„
K. (New) 46	0 6 0		Fruits.
„ 48—60	4 14 0		Do.
„ 34	0 8 0		Do.
Rooms with 4 doors on Hegg Street to the east of Chandney.	10 0 0		Oilman's Stores
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0	each	
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0	each	„
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0	„	Mutton.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0	„	„
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0	„	Heads & Trotte
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0	„	Mutton.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0	„	Dates.
„ 106	1 0 0	„	„
C. R. 6	0 6 0		Cocoanuts.
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0		„
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0	„	Potatoes.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0	„	„
P. 7—9	1 8 0	„	Oilman's Stores.
„ 19-20	0 6 0	„	Spices.
F. G. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0	each.	Business to be approved by authority.
Beef. 30	1 8 0		Beef.
„ 38	0 8 0		Skirts.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P.		Business
N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0	each.	Betel & Ba
Do. 11, 13, 14	1 0 0	„	
N. B. 7, 8, 9	4 0 0	ea.	Business t
„ 22-1 & 23			be approve
„ 26-1	1 12 0	„	by authority
„ 29-1	per month.		
W. R. 36	34 0 0		Do.
„ 37	25 0 0		Do.
W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0	daily.	Do.
„ 10—11	3 9 0		Do.
H. 26, 28	4 0 0		
„ 5—12	21 12 0		
„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0	ea.	Do.
„ 17, 18, 19	3 0 0	ea.	
„ 31 to 35, 36	12 0 0	„	Do.
Milk 1	1 8 0	„	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0	„	„
„ 11	1 8 0	„	„
„ 12	2 8 0	„	„
M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0	„	Country frui
„ 25—26			
„ 35, 36, 37	0 4 0	„	Do
„ 47—48			
„ 49	0 10 0	„	Do.
„ 3, 4	1 0 0	„	Plantain
„ 45 & 46.			
Fish Stalls 37 to 38, 77 to 84, 110 to 136	0 4 6	„	Fish.
17 & 18	0 5 6	„	Do.
N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 4 6	„	Do.
„ 36, 46, & 54	0 5 0	ea.	E. Vegetable
„ 57—59	0 16 0	„	Do.
„ 44—45	1 10 0	„	Do.
Poultry— Hen Coops	0 11 0	„	Do.
„ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0	„	Fowls
„ 91—98	1 0 0	„	Do.
„ 139-142	0 8 0	„	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0	„	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0	„	Do.
„ 99—106	1 2 0	„	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0	„	Do.

A. QASIM, *Executive Officer.*

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 13 0
Pork " ...	0 8 0	
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon " ...		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's " " ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ililong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos. ...	0 3 0	0 9 0
Do. (Desi) ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 2 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger " ...		0 2 6
Onion " ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Patna) " ...		
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) " ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Desi) " ...		
Pulbul ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr....	0 3 0	
Do. (Country) per seer	0 5 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot ...		
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape " ...		
Do. per box ...		
Goosberry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbusa " ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 ...		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote " ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...	0 2 0	
Star apple " ...		
Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 0	
Walnut " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred ...		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...		
Golap Khas ...		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kashia Bhog 16 to 30 ...		
Kashi 8 to 10 ...		
Pranes S. W. per seer ...	2 0 0	3 4 0
Sarda per seer ...		
Sugarcane ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur " ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	3 4 0	3 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Atta " ...	0 2 3	0 2 9
Sujee " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	
Banktulsi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Chinisakkhar per seer ...		0 4 0
Deshi " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 7 0
Sugar ...	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga " ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree " ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai " ...		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) " ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
" (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt " ...	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 per bot.
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined ...		
Ordinary ...	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER	2 10 3	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.	Chandney 43	0 4 0	Potatoes
Do. 22—25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 56—57	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.	Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 62—64	" 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 31—36	" 0 10 0	Do.	Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.	Do. 75—77	" 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.	Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 84—86	" 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Country Vegetable.	Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 34—36	" 0 3 0	Spices.	Pork 3, 5—7	0 8 0	Pork
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes	Chandney 87	0 6 0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Superintendent.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

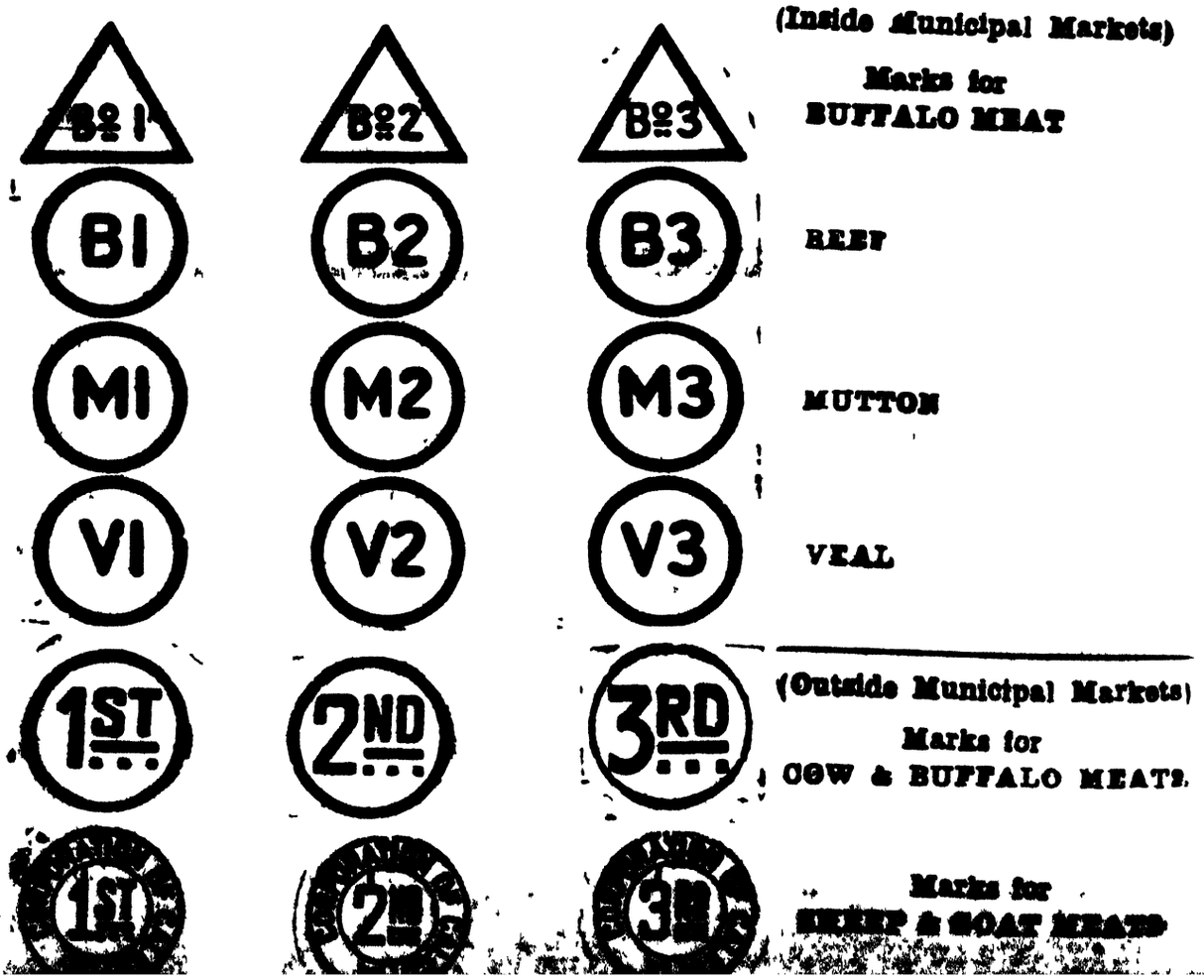
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilisha	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangnar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	1 0 0
Pawsy	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 2 6	
Garlic ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,,		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer		
,, (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra)		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,,	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	6 8 0	7 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md.	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ,,	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New)	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	
Bhungs ,, ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,		0 1 4
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md.	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,,	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 13 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS.

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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The Week In The Corporation

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea Re-appointed

Chief Executive Officer For Fifteen Months

BY an overwhelming majority of votes the Corporation of Calcutta, at its Special Meeting on Friday afternoon (May 16) re-appointed Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer for a term of fifteen months with effect from the 1st April last.

Mr. Mukerjea is to draw the same pay and emoluments and continue on the same terms and conditions of service as on March 31, 1941.

The resolution will be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for approval.

WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE

The Corporation on the 28th February 1941, *passed the following resolution nem con :—*

"That in modification of all previous resolutions on the subject, Mr J. C. Mukerjea be re appointed, under Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a term of two years with effect from the date of expiry of his present terms of service (1st April, 1941) on his present pay and emoluments and on the existing terms and conditions of his service."

The above resolution was forwarded to the Government of Bengal, who on the 13th March, 1941, *replied as follows :—*

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. S. 2044, dated the 1st March, 1941, and to say that Government

regret that they are unable to approve, under the proviso to Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta for a further period of two years from the 1st April, 1941."

The matter came up again before the Corporation on the 22nd March, 1941, when *they resolved as follows* :—

"1. That this Corporation feels it its duty to request the Government of Bengal to revise their decision refusing their approval to the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer in terms of the resolution of the Corporation dated the 28th February, 1941, in view of the almost unanimous opinion of the Councillors and Aldermen in favour of it.

2. That this Corporation re-affirms the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 28th February, 1941, re-appointing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, for a further period of 2 years from 1st April, 1941, on his present pay and emoluments, and this Corporation directs that this resolution be forwarded forthwith to the Government of Bengal, for approval under the proviso to Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

3. That in the event of the approval of the Government of Bengal not reaching the Corporation on or before the 31st March, 1941, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation on his present pay and emoluments in terms of the said resolution of the Corporation dated the 28th February, 1941."

The resolution of the Corporation was again forwarded to the Government of Bengal, who on the 29th March, 1941, *replied as follows* :—

"I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. S. 5369, dated the 22nd March, 1941, forwarding the resolutions passed by the Corporation of Calcutta at the Special Meeting held on the 22nd March last, regarding the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation on the expiry of his present term of appointment.

2. In reply, I am to state that, after giving due consideration to the matter, Government informed the Corporation in their letter No. 442-M, dated the 13th March, 1941, that they were unable to approve, under the proviso to Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer for a further period of two years from the 1st April, 1941. Government have again given their most careful and anxious consideration to the request made by the Corporation to revise their decision referred to above, but they regret their inability to accede to the request.

3. In this connection, I am to point out that the position assumed by the Corporation in resolution (3) of their meeting of the 22nd March, 1941, is contrary to law as Mr. Mukerjea cannot legally function as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation after the 31st March, 1941, without the approval of Government to his re-appointment."

At the meeting of the Corporation held on the 31st March, 1941, the following decision was arrived at by the members, present :—

"That in the present emergency and in the face of the legal impasse Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue to act as Chief Executive Officer, subject to the powers delegated to him and by him redelegated to his officers until a proper meeting can be called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government."

The validity of this decision was challenged in a Court of Law on the ground that the provisions of Section 60 of the Calcutta Municipal Act had not been complied with in arriving at this decision.

In the course of the Court proceedings, it was pointed out to the Hon'ble Judge that a motion signed by some members of the Corporation had been forwarded to the Secretary of the Corporation, seeking virtually to regularise the decision arrived at on the 31st March, 1941. The Court took cognisance of this fact.

In the course of his judgment refusing to grant *an interim* injunction restraining Mr. Mukerjea from performing his duties as Chief Executive Officer, the learned Judge observed that "His Lordship had every reason to believe that the situation would be set right in about a week's time."

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY'S SPECIAL MEETING

When the House met the Mayor (Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma) said that in accordance with the resolution passed by the Corporation, he had obtained the opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar in regard to the various points raised in the course of their discussion at the last meeting on the question of re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer. The Mayor told the House that he got Sir N. N. Sircar's opinion only at about 2 p.m. that day and he had not been able to go through that opinion very carefully. In the circumstances, he suggested that the item fixed for that day's discussion might be taken up on some other day so that members might have an opportunity of going through Sir Nripendranath's opinion in the matter carefully.

Objecting Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri said that since the city had been without a Chief Executive Officer since April last the consideration of the matter should not be postponed on any pretext.

The Mayor asked the House to consider if it would not be desirable to give the members time to go through this opinion carefully. Personally he found some difficulty on some points to follow. If the House agreed they could fix any other day for the purpose.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee pointed out that the points of order which had been raised with regard to the resolution he moved the other day were dead having regard to the opinion expressed by Sir Nripen. Sir N. N. Sircar had definitely stated that the resolutions of February 28 and March 22 were not non-existent and were still alive. Sir Nripen had also given his opinion that it was within the power of the Corporation to make an appointment with retrospective effect. That disposed of all the points of order. Therefore there was no use in wasting time any further and the matter ought not to be delayed any more.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee submitted that he received the opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar on the floor of the House just as it met a few minutes ago. It had therefore given him no chance whatever to consider the opinion in all its details. He did not think that heavens would fall if they postponed the consideration of the question till Monday next.

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal found no necessity for adjournment of the House.

Mr. Md. Rafique stressed the necessity of settling the matter once for all. Now since they had received the opinion there should be no objection against the speedy disposal of the question. It was just possible that some of the Councillors had not been able to go through the opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar carefully. If they adjourned the House for 15 or 20 minutes everyone of them could go through the text of the opinion.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman thought that it would not be a very great calamity after all if the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer which had been delayed for the last three months was further delayed by a few days more. It was urgently necessary that they should very carefully study the opinion.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury suggested that since the Mayor had not sufficient time to go through the opinion it would be better for all concerned if Mr. Brahma studied this problem thoroughly and give the House his well-considered ruling.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved that consideration of the matter be adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee seconded the proposal.

Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar proposed adjournment of the meeting for half-an-hour.

Mr. N. N. Dalal seconded the proposal which was carried

When the House re-assembled after the half-an hour adjournment Mr. N. C. Chatterjee with the leave of the House withdrew the following resolution which he had moved at the last meeting: "That the resolutions of the Corporation dated the 28th February, 1941, and the 22nd March, 1941, whereby Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was re-appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation be re-affirmed and that in view of the settlement which was arrived at with the Government of Bengal on the 31st March, 1941 the term of his office be fixed at 15 months from the 1st day of April, 1941."

Mr. Chatterjee said that in order to avoid all legal difficulties it would be prudent to sanction the other resolution on the agenda.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman then, with the leave of the House, moved the following resolution:

(1) That the portion of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 28th February, 1941, and re-affirmed by them on the 22nd March, 1941, fixing the term of re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation at 2 years from 1st April, 1941, be rescinded and that the said resolution of the Corporation be altered and/or modified so as to fix the term of re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation at 15 months from the 1st day of April, 1941 and that the said resolution altered and/or modified as aforesaid do read as follows:—

That in modification of all previous resolutions on the subject Mr. J. C. Mukerjea be re-appointed, under Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a term of fifteen months with effect from the 1st April, 1941, on the same pay and emoluments and on the same terms and conditions of service as on the 31st March, 1941.

(2) That the Corporation directs that this resolution be forwarded forthwith to the Government of Bengal for approval under the proviso to Section 51 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri seconded the resolution.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose opposed the resolution. Mr. Bose pointed out that he objected to the personnel of the proposed candidate for appointment as Chief Executive Officer. The candidate was now 60 years old and he would complete his 60th year in the month of July, 1941. He was long past the age of active exertion. They did not want an old and decrepit gentleman to carry on the arduous and responsible duties of the Chief Executive Officer, remarked Mr. Bose. From that point of view the House should reject the resolution.

Supporting the resolution Mr. Mahomed Rafique said that he was at one with Mr. Bose that the Chief Executive Officer should not be an old man. Mr. Rafique thought that the Chief Executive Officer should be between thirty and forty years of age. But having appointed Mr. J. C. Mukerjea who had been in the Corporation for a long time he did not think there would be any harm in giving him extension for a year and three months. He said that when the new Municipal Act came into operation the Chief Executive Officer would be appointed in a better manner. It was with that idea that they had agreed to the extension of the term of office of Mr. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer by one year and three months. He expressed the hope that by that period the Second Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill would come into operation.

Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal did not see any reason why Mr. Bose should oppose the appointment because Mr. Mukerjea was 60 years of age. Mr. Bose did not say that Mr. Mukerjea was unable to perform the duties of the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Bose should have known that the High Court Judges were permitted to act up to the 60th year and the Chief Justice of Bengal was permitted to act up to 62. The Premier of Bengal was above 65. Therefore Mr. Dalal did not think that the question of superannuation could be a serious bar to the appointment.

Mr. Mahomed Rafique held that the question of age did not arise in this particular matter under consideration. The question could have well been raised in the case of a new appointment. But Mr. Mukerjea had been serving the Corporation for a long number of years and Mr. Rafique thought that no harm would be done by giving him an extension of 15 months. When

the amending bill would come into operation they could make the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer in a better manner. That was the idea behind his extension of service by 15 months. Mr. Rafique had no doubt that Mr. Mukerjea would carry out the work successfully during this period.

The motion of Mr. Madan Mohan Burman when put to vote was carried by overwhelming majority, only nine members of the Bose group, including Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and Mr. Debabrata Mukerjee recorded their dissent.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR'S OPINION

Below are reproduced the questions on which the Corporation sought elucidation and the opinion which Sir N. N. Sircar gave on the issues raised in connection with the re-appointment of Chief Executive Officer.—

QUESTIONS

1. Can the resolutions of the Corporation dated 28th February and 22nd March, 1941 be treated as being still alive or in existence so as to enable the Corporation to re-affirm and/or modify or alter the same?

2. If so, can the Corporation re-affirm and/or modify or alter them as proposed in the motions tabled by several Councillors as per items Nos. 40 and 41 of the Corporation Agenda dated 7th May, 1941?

3. With a view to alter or modify the resolutions of the Corporation dated the 28th February and 22nd March, 1941 as proposed in the said motions, is it necessary that the portion sought to be modified should be first rescinded with the permission of the House as provided in Rule 17(g)(i) of the Rules of Business for Corporation Meetings?

4. If it is held that the resolutions of the Corporation dated the 28th February, 1941, and 22nd March, 1941, are no longer alive or in existence, can the Corporation, in the circumstances that have happened, pass a fresh resolution appointing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer for any period with retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1941.

5. For the purpose of passing such a resolution, should the Corporation start from the stage at which they were before their resolutions dated 28th February and 22nd March, 1941 were passed after receipt of the recommendation of the Services Committee as per their resolution dated 22nd March, 1941 and fix a date for appointment of the Chief Executive Officer or has the matter to be started afresh and sent to the Services Committee as provided in Rule 19 of the said Rules of Business?

6. Can such appointment be made at an ordinary meeting of the Corporation or should a special date be fixed for the purpose as provided in Rule 19 of the said Rules of Business?

7. If it is held that the Corporation cannot pass a resolution appointing Mr. Mukerjea with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1941, what steps should the Corporation take to regularise his appointment for the period for which he actually serves and functions as Chief Executive Officer in pursuance of the resolution of the Corporation, dated 31st March, 1941?

8. What steps should the Corporation take to carry on the duties of the Chief Executive Officer from the date of the proper meeting at which a fresh proposal regarding the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is accepted for submitting to the Government till a valid appointmnnt is made with the approval of the Government?

9. Assuming that the resolution of the Corporation dated 31st March, 1941 was illegal or irregular can the same and the actions taken in pursuance thereof be validated or regularised?

If so, how?

10. In view of the doubts expressed by Panckridge J, is the resolution of the 31st March, 1941 a valid resolution and can Mr. J. C. Mukerjea validly function under that resolution?

And generally as to the steps the Corporation should take to put right the situation that has arisen.

ANSWERS

The term of service of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea being due to expire on 1st April, 1941, Corporation resolved on 28th February, 1941 to reappoint Mr. Mukerjea for two years with effect from 1st April, 1941, on the present pay, conditions etc.

On 13th March, 1941 Government of Bengal, in its letter of date expressed "regret that they are unable to approve under the proviso of Section 51(1) of Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further period of two years from 1st April, 1941".

Government of Bengal did not declare, (nor was it bound to do so) whether their objection was to the personality of Mr. Mukerjea or the duration of the renewed term, or the conditions of service and pay.

On 22nd March, 1941 at the meeting of the Corporation the resolution of 28th February, 1941, was not treated as dead or non-existent by reason of Government disapproval on 13th March, 1941. On the other hand Mr. Watson moved an amendment that the resolution of 28th February, 1941 be reaffirmed subject to altering two years to one. This amendment having been lost the Corporation passed resolution the purport of which was :—

1. It was Corporation's duty to request Government to reconsidor their refusal.

2. Corporation re-affirms resolution of 28th February, 1941.

3. In event of Government approval not reaching Corporation on or before 31st March, 1941. Mr. Mukerjea do continue as Chief Executive Officer in terms of resolution dated 28th February, 1941. Government by its letter dated 29th March, 1941 expressed its inability to approve the re-appointment of Mr. Mukerjea etc.

Government pointed out that the position assumed by the Corporation in resolution (3) is contrary to law as Mr. Mukerjea cannot legally function as Chief Executive Officer after 31st March, 1941 without Government approval. It will be noticed that the Government did not take the view that (1) and (2) were wholly invalid being based on a non existent thing and indeed they said in their letter that they expressed disapproval after "giving the due consideration to the matter."

When Corporation re-affirmed on 22nd March, 1941 the resolution of 28th February, 1941 they did not feel that they were trying to resuscitate a dead matter—and no objection was taken by anybody on the ground that the resolution of 28th February, 1941 had become non-existent by reason of Government disapproval.

Government Disapproval

It is not suggested that the fact of no objection having been taken operates as a bar to taking the objection now but it is pointed out that both Government and the Council-

lors of the Corporation have already proceeded on the footing that the resolution of 28-2-41 did not cease to exist by reason of Government disapproval.

The question raised about such non-existence requires careful consideration on its merits.

The word "resolution" has no magic in it. It means the formal expression of opinion and intention of the Corporation leading to action being taken or result following from such expression.

Is there any distinction between a resolution having become incapable of being carried into effect temporarily or permanently and its becoming "non-existent for all purposes?

The proposition may be considered with reference to other examples two of which are discussed below :—

I Corporation passes a resolution on 31-3-40 that a message of condolence on the death of Councillor X be sent to his only son Y.

Later on 30th March or let us say on 31st March Y is killed in a motor accident.

Position Of Resolution

What then is the position of the resolution? It has become incapable of being carried out by reason of the death of Y but because it has become inoperative has it evaporated altogether and become non-existent? If it has not become non-existent, for what purposes does it exist,

It seems to me that it exists *inter alia* as containing the expression of opinion and intention of the Corporation -and it exists for the purpose of being modified by putting in the name of the widow of X in place of Y the son.

II. The Corporation passes a resolution that a fire engine be purchased for Rs. 10,000, the engine being defined by the name of the maker, specifications etc. When the resolution is tried to be carried out, it appears that owing to war, or Corporation having been misinformed, the particular engine cannot be purchased for less than Rs. 13,000 within (i) a reasonable time, there being no prospect of the price coming down within such time or (ii) even within a unduly extended period of time, there being no prospect of the price coming down so far as could be seen within the next year or two.

The resolution has become completely inoperative, and no effect could bt given to it, but does it exist at least for the purpose of being modified by altering the figure of Rs 10,000 to Rs 13,000?

Not Non-existent

To my mind it is quite clear that the resolution is not non-existent, because by reason of extraneous circumstances *de hors* the resolution, effect cannot be given to it either within a reasonable or a longer time.

The fact that in the present case, the resolution of 28th February, 1941, has been rendered ineffective by Government disapproval does not make it "non existent". It was properly affirmed on 22nd March, 1941, and it can be affirmed completely or with modification, again leaving it open to the Government to express its disapproval after giving due consideration to the matter. I am not considering here the legal position of Mr. Mukerjea during the period of the Corporation passing its resolutions and Government expressing disapproval—but I express my opinion in answer to question (1) *viz* :—

The resolutions of 28th February, 1941 and 22nd March, 1941, are not not-existent and may still be treated as alive and in existence, for enabling the Corporation to re-affirm and to modify the same.

Two Courses Open

There were two courses open for making the resolution of 28th February, 1941, non-existent *viz.*, rescission by the Corporation, or Government action under section 19. Not only has either of these courses not been followed, but both the Government and the Corporation have treated the resolution dated 28th February, 1941, as existing and capable of re-affirmation after expression of Government disapproval on 13th March, 1941.

Question—2 : On the assumption that my answer to the previous question is correct, it follows that the answer to this question should be in the affirmative, but I would like to make some remarks on motions being items Nos. 40 and 41 of the agenda dated 7th May, 1941. The substance of these motions is that the resolutions of 28th February, 1941 and 22nd March, 1941 be modified. The use of the word "re-affirmed" in motion No. 40 does not make it a re affirmation, because the whole resolution is not intended to be re-affirmed and the substitution of 15 months for two years bring out what is intended *viz.* modification. The motion also contains an incorrect recital *viz.*, "the settlement which was arrived at with the Government of Bengal". There has been no agreement with the Government of Bengal as such. The expression of opinion by individual Minister may undoubtedly be very good reason for modifying the resolutions dated 28th February, 1941 and 22nd March, 1941, and is no doubt complete justification for the attempted modification, but that does not make the recital a correct one.

Operative Part

An incorrect recital in the circumstances of this case does not nullify the operative part of the motion, but I do not desire to be understood as acquiescing in the statement that there has been a settlement with the Government of Bengal.

Question—3 : Whether the words used are "re affirmed with alteration", or any other words, the essence of the matter is that the portion of the resolutions of 28th February, 1941 and 31st March, 1941, relating to two years is intended to be rescinded.

This attracts rule 17 (g) (i) and the requirements of that rule must be complied with.

Question—4 : If my answer to question (1) is correct this does not arise but I do not desire to shirk answering the question whether Corporation can appoint a person with retrospective effect. This question can only arise in case of appointment of a person who is already acting in the post, without having a proper resolution appointing him.

This consideration throws no light on the power of the Corporation to make appointment with retrospective effect, nor the fact that on previous occasions such appointments have been made, if that be the fact. If it were a case of construction of a statute, then there being no express language permitting appointment with retrospective effect, nor anything leading to this result following by necessary implication, it would be rather difficult to argue that giving retrospective effect is permissible. The situation here is not on all fours with interpretation of other statutes, as in matter of appointments, it is easy to imagine that an officer has to be appointed at once without waiting for the passing of a formal resolution. Not only there is nothing in the statute expressly forbidding appointment with retrospective effect but "previous sanction" is not necessary as for example in section 67. When Government gives its sanction to an appointment, necessarily so far as such sanction is concerned, it has retrospective effect. Taking note of the various considerations which are relevant for

answering this question my conclusion is that it is within the powers of the Corporation to pass a resolution making appointment with retrospective effect.

Questions—9 & 10: I have read the judgment of Panckridge J. and considered the summary of the points made by Mr. S. C. Bose and Mr. S. N. Banerjee respectively, and I have not doubt in my mind that resolution dated 31st March, 1941, is illegal and invalid. In view of answers given by me to previous questions these two questions do not arise.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S POINTS

I would like to state that I generally agree with the points made by Mr. S. C. Bose for concluding that the resolution was invalid and I am not in agreement with Mr. S. N. Banerjee's argument that section 60 is not mandatory. Quite irrespective of other very cogent considerations, I do not see the necessity of the proviso, if the main section were not mandatory.

Questions—5 & 6: In my opinion these questions do not arise. The appointment has been made by their resolutions dated 28th February 1941 and 22nd March 1941 appointment being for two years. When this portion is rescinded Corporation will be left with an appointment for an unspecified term and this lacuna will be filled up by the resolution which will mention 15 months.

Appointment having already been made, Rule 19 is not attracted, and that being so special date under that rule need not be fixed.

Questions—7 & 8: Resolutions of 28th February, 1941 and 22nd March, 1941, are in my opinion not non-existent, and further Corporation has power to appoint with a retrospective effect but it may well be that not Mr. Mukerjea but X will be appointed Chief Executive Officer. In such circumstances the position of Mr. Mukerjea during the period 1st April, 1941 and the appointment of X has to be regularised. I suggest that in addition to the resolution appointing Mr. X as Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, another supplementary resolution should be passed appointing Mr. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer from 1st April, 1941 to the date of appointment of X and his taking over charge.

Generally: In connection with the appointment of Chief Executive Officer from 1st April, 1941, the whole procedure, contemplated by rule 19, has already been complied with, and there is no obligation for going through it again.

Corporation Employees And A. R. P. Work

The Corporation decided to grant to its employees engaged in A. R. P. and Civic Guard work, facilities similar to those given to Government employees engaged in such work.

In regard to Air Raid Precaution, the Corporation confirmed the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee which runs as follows:—

(1) That in view of the present financial condition of the Corporation, the Committee do not think it possible for the Corporation to make any contribution whatsoever towards the cost that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the Air Raid Precaution in Calcutta. The Committee, therefore, suggest that a representation be made to the Government accordingly.

(2) That in the opinion of the Committee, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Engineer should be requested to suggest the personnel of an expert committee to be appointed in this connection in consultation with the Government to consider what steps should be taken by the Corporation in the event of an emergency due to the dislocation of the city services as a result of air raid and also for taking precautionary measures in this connection.

City Services During Air-Raids

Directions of the Provincial Government conveyed in their letter of May 6 last regarding proper maintenance of the important municipal services during an emergency arising out of air-raids, next came up for consideration before the House.

In this connection the Corporation unanimously adopted the following motion moved by Mr. F. G. Watson, leader of the European group:—"That the Corporation advises the Government that they should like to have a meeting with them at an early date by a joint committee of say 12 members, those from the Corporation to consist of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Executive Officer and three members of the House, one a Hindu, one a Moslem and one from the minority communities and that the Chief Executive Officer be directed to write to the Government accordingly."

On the motion of Mr. Waston, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Syed Badrudduja and the mover were appointed representatives of the members of the House at the proposed joint meeting of the Government.

Lighting Restrictions

In connection with the Government order regarding lighting restrictions from May 29, the Corporation, at the instance of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, authorised the Chief Executive Officer "to spend the minimum amount which is absolutely necessary to comply with the immediate Government requisition for the obscuration of lights in the city and place the details of expenditure for sanction before the House."

As regards the question of air raid precautions, the Corporation, on the motion of Mr. F. G. Watson, decided to advise the Government that they should like to have a meeting with the Government at an early date by a joint committee of say, 12 members—those from the Corporation to consist of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Engineer, and three members of the House (including Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Syed Badrudduja and Mr. F. G. Watson.)"

In the course of the discussion, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, said that the Government order regarding lighting restrictions had got to be complied with. The matter was urgent and the Chief Executive Officer should be authorised to take necessary action immediately.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said he was not against taking A. R. P. measures, but the Government should be responsible for the cost involved. As

regards lighting restrictions, the cost involved would be Rs. 30,000 and the Chief Executive Officer should be directed to spend the minimum amount required.

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen said that they had got to be alive to possible dangers and to make some arrangements. They should do things expeditiously and not try to delay matters.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja said that there was no reason why the Corporation should shirk their responsibility. They should suggest to the Government that the Corporation would contribute 10 percent of the cost involved.

To Popularize Defence Loan

The Adjourned Corporation meeting on Wednesday, the 14th May granted permission to the Bengal Defence Loan Committee to make use of the College Square and Cornwallis Square tanks for the purpose of popularizing Defence Loans.

The idea of the Committee is to draw the attention of the public to these loans by means of floating pageants.

When the recommendation on the subject was proposed, objection was taken by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Chatterjee, who said that since the Congress was opposed to taking any part in the war effort, they could not be a party to the proposal.

Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar wanted to defer consideration of the matter on the ground that the Committee had not furnished them with the exact date when the proposed pageants would be held and other details.

Mr. Md. Rafique was against procrastination. "If you are not going to give them the permission, he said, "say so. If, on the other hand they are to receive permission they should be informed so that they might make the necessary preparations."

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman expressed surprise at Mr. Nahar's opposition.

He pointed out that the Corporation often granted permission to different political parties and organizations to hold meetings and conferences in their squares. It was, indeed, the right of the citizens to whatever party they might belong, to make use of public squares and tanks provided they conformed to the rules. In the present case it could not be said that they all held the same opinion; but when one class of persons was allowed the use of public parks, squares and tanks, he did not see why the same privilege should be withheld from another class of persons.

Mr. Nahar's amendment was lost and the original recommendation granting permission to the Defence Loan Committee to make use of the tanks was carried by a large majority. The European group, Moslem League group and the Nominated group voted for the motion, while the Hindu Mahasabha and the Bose group opposed it.

Revised Vagrancy Bill

The House postponed the consideration of the report of the special committee on the revised Vagrancy Bill (proposed by the Rotary Club) for a fortnight and in the meanwhile asked for a report from the Chief Accountant on the financial aspect of the question.

Muslim Employees Of Municipal Markets

The meeting accepted the recommendation of the Services Committee No. II that the Mahomedan employees of the Municipal Markets be granted leave for one hour from 12-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m. on Fridays to enable them to say their prayers in congregation.

MY CITY.

"My City is where my home is founded, where my business is situated, where my vote is cast, where my children are educated, where my neighbours dwell, and where my life is chiefly lived.

"It is the home-spot for me.

"My City has a right to my civic loyalty. It supports me and I must support it.

"My City wants my citizenship—not partisanship; friendliness—not offishness; co-operation—not dissension; sympathy—not criticism; my intelligent support—not indifference.

"My City supplies me with work, education, friends, recreation. I should believe in my City and work for it.

"And I will"

"Cleaner Calcutta" Campaign

To Be Launched By The Corporation

A CLEANER Calcutta campaign will shortly be launched by the Corporation of Calcutta.

In the first instance an attempt will be made to deal with the refuse problem, and the Corporation's Publicity Department will immediately take steps to educate the public in the proper use of dustbins and receptacles for temporary storage of garbage and refuse. Leaflets and posters will be utilised with this end in view.

A Conference of the district engineers was summoned by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, at the Corporation buildings on Thursday last. The Mayor, Mr. P. N. Brahma, presided and those present included Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha party in the Corporation; Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, Chief Executive Officer: Dr. B. N. Dey, Chief Engineer; Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, 1st Deputy Executive Officer, and Dr. S. N. Ghose, Health Officer. Dr. B. Ganguli, representing the Cleaner Calcutta Committee, and Mr. Dhandhania, Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, were specially invited to attend the meeting.

Two Wards Chosen

It was decided to begin the campaign in two Wards—Ward No. 5 in the Burrabazar area and Ward No. 24 in the Chetla Alipore area.

The District Engineers of Districts I and IV were directed to draw up schemes setting forth certain particulars such as the number of dustbins required in their respective areas, the sites for such dustbins, provision of receptacles in dwelling houses, particularly in tenement houses and *bustees*, and selection of premises where such domestic receptacles should be provided.

The conference decided to take action under sections 371 and 372 of the Calcutta Municipal Act in order to make provision for the collection and temporary deposit of rubbish and offensive matter from various parts of the city. The Chief Engineer was requested immediately to take steps to cover up lorries and carts which are used for the transit of refuse.

The conference further resolved to amend the building rules and regulations so as to make it compulsory for occupiers of premises, in case of new buildings, to provide receptacles or to provide suitable space for the temporary deposit of refuse, and the City Architect was directed to frame the requisite rules and regulations.

The authorities of the Corporation assure the citizens of Calcutta that the practice of bringing vegetables from Dhappa area in conservancy lorries has been definitely stopped and that this practice will never be revived.

The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee will inspect Ward No. 5 next week to initiate the Cleaner Calcutta Campaign.

GARIAHAT MARKET

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Babu Monmotha Nath Ghosh for registration of his name as the sole occupier of stall No. 1 in Block "C", Gariahat Market, in place of Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh.

Objection, if any, to his application should be submitted to the undersigned within 7 days from the date hereof.

Gariahat Market Office,
The 16th May, 1941.

R. K. GHOSH,
Superintendent, Gariahat Market.

SLUM-CLEARANCE IN U. P. TOWNS

Work Of Trusts Reviewed

"All the three Improvement Trusts seem to be more alive to the importance of slum-clearance in the interest of public health and to their responsibility in providing cheap and suitable houses for the working classes," says an official review of the activities of the Improvement Trusts at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow.

At Allahabad a beginning has been made in slum clearance by the initiation of the south housing scheme (part II) and the Sultanpur-Bhawa scheme. The Trust reports that it has provided better living accommodation for labourers. So far 10 quarters have been built and 18 more are under construction. Similar proposals are under consideration for the George Town area. Here the Trust proposes to construct 43 quarters to suit family requirements.

The Cawnpore Trust reports that no new quarters for the working classes have been constructed during 1939-40, but private enterprise has erected 400 quarters in the different areas in which the Trust is operating. Further a scheme for the construction of 1,000 quarters for workmen has been prepared and is under consideration by Government.

No special progress in this direction has been reported by the Lucknow Trust excepting that a small portion of scheme No. 7 (industrial areas scheme) has been reserved for the erection of quarters on sanitary lines for labourers. It is understood that construction will be taken in hand shortly. This Trust in the past has launched many important schemes but the middle classes seem to have benefited to a greater extent than the working classes as numerous plots have been made available for out-right purchases on which houses have been built by private enterprise. It is desirable that more attention should be paid to the provision of suitable accommodation for the working classes.

SMALL-POX: YOU NEED NOT GET IT AT ALL
GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

Potency Of Cholera Vaccine

Test Reports Contradict Unfounded Rumours

IN connection with the recent controversy regarding the quality of our Cholera vaccines prepared in the A.V.D. Laboratory, the reports of examinations made from time to time of these vaccines by independent authorities are published below, with a view to allaying unfounded suspicion in this respect in certain quarters.

Three such reports are published—two made in 1939 and the third recently.

(I)

CARMICHAEL MEDICAL COLLEGE,
1, Belgachia Road, Calcutta.
19th August, 1939.

To

The Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

Sir,

Ref. H-4072, dated 10th August, 1939.

I have examined the ampoules of cholera vaccine Ref. 1) sent for examination and beg to report as follows :—

Sterility test—Contains no living organisms.

Purity test—Smears do not show any sporing contamination in the cultures for which the vaccine was made.

Agglutination test shows presence of cholerogenic strains in the vaccine. *Strength* judged by opacity tubes come to about 5000 millions per c.c.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) C. C. BASU,
Professor of Pathology
Carmichael Medical College

(II)

CARMICHAEL MEDICAL COLLEGE
1, Belgachia Road, Calcutta
Department of Pathology
5th March, 1941

From

DR C. C. BASU, B.A., M.B., F.S.M.F. (Beng.),
Professor of Pathology,
Carmichael Medical College

To

Dr S. N. Ghose I.M.S. D.P.H., D.T.M.
Health Officer to Corporation of Calcutta.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. H/10940 dated 28th March, 1941 forwarding samples of Cholera vaccine for examination and report I am glad to report on my findings as follows :—

Strength—Approximately 5,000 millions per c.c.

Sterility—Contains no organisms as determined by anaerobic and aerobic cultures.

Purity :—The smears made from the vaccines do not show any extraneous organisms.

Tests for the presence of Cholerogenic vibrios show presence of both Inaba and Ogawa types of vibrios.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. C. BASU,
Professor of Pathology.
Carmichael Medical College.

(III)

H. 6017.

From

Lt.-Col. R. N. CHOPRA, M.A., M.D., Sc. D., F.R.C.P., etc.,
Director of School of Tropical Medicine,
Calcutta.

To

The Director of Public Health, Bengal,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
18th October, 1939.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 8917-E, dated 31st August, 1939, I have the honour to furnish below the report of Major C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of this Institution on the Cholera Vaccine sent therewith.

REPORT.

3 ampoules containing 5 c.c. of vaccine received on 3rd September, 1939.

Our reference No. 36/8.
Date of beginning test—14th September, 1939.
Ampoules White jena glass 5 c.c. well sealed.
Suspension Uniform without clumps.
Sterility test Passed.
Toxicity test (a) Phenolic Passed.
(b) Abnormal toxicity Passed.

Potency Tested in rabbits.
Satisfactory, compares favourably with control.

Remarks : The vaccine is satisfactory. This vaccine has apparently been made with strains recently taken by the Calcutta Corporation from the department and according to agreed methods.

It is suggested that the dosage be stated on the label. For the purpose of the test the adult dose was taken to be 0·5 and 1·0 c.c.

It might be advantageous also to indicate the date of manufacture of the vaccine.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) R. N. CHOPRA,
Director School of Tropical Medicine.

Memo No. 10531—*E.*
Bengal Public Health Department.
Calcutta, dated 1st November, 1939.

Copy forwarded to the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation for information with reference to his letter No. H/4089, dated 10th August, 1939.

(Sd.) A. C. CHATTERJI,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.



CALCUTTA CORPORATION CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION MEET THE MAYOR
Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee presided over the function

Corporation Contractors Welcome The New Mayor

Presentation Of Address

AN address of welcome was presented to Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, the new Mayor of Calcutta, by the Calcutta Municipal Contractors' Association at the Ram Mohan Library Hall, on Saturday last. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee presided.

The address, which was printed on silk and presented in a silver casket, after rejoicing at the unanimous election of Mr. Brahma to the high office of Mayor, referred to some of the grievances of the municipal contractors. The address regretted that the contractors who formed an important limb of the municipal administration had no recognition and status in it and emphasised the desirability of the Corporation executive consulting the Association in matters vitally affecting both.

Councillors N. N. Dalal and K. C. Chakravarty who addressed the gathering both paid high tributes to Mr. Brahma.

The Mayor's Reply

Replying to the address, the Mayor, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, expressed satisfaction at the fact that the municipal contractors had formed themselves into an Association. Nothing, he pointed out, could be achieved now-a-days without Association. He asked them, however, to remember that a mere 'pouring out' of their grievances would not serve their purpose: they had also to "equip" themselves for the realisation of their aspirations. There were four to five hundred municipal contractors in the city and they came from the poor middle class. The Mayor thought that there were some items of works, besides those now entrusted to them which could be given to these contractors.

Mr. Brahma believed that if an Arbitration Board was set up to settle disputes arising between contractors and the Corporation that might result in the saving of much time and money on both sides. In conclusion, he asked them to push forward their claims in a body and assured the Association that in any reasonable demands that they might make they would find in him a champion of their cause.

Calcutta Then And Now.

In his speech, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee compared Calcutta as he found it when he came here sixty years ago for purposes of study, with the city as they found now and remarked that it could not be denied that Calcutta was a much cleaner city to-day. It could not also be denied that there had been much more improvement in various directions in the city under the management of elected councillors compared with the state of affairs prevailing under civilian administration. Of course, much yet remained to be done. Mr. Chatterjee laid stress on the fact that the Corporation should devote much more attention to the question of child and maternity welfare work, especially to the question of supply of pure milk for children of the city at a reasonable price.

The guests were treated to light refreshments.

Among those present on the occasion were Councillors N. N. Dalal, K. C. Chakravarty, H. K. Ghosh, Dhirendra Kumar Mazumdar, Amullya Ch. Mitter, Messrs. S. C. Ghosh, Nanda Bhattacharjee, Biren Bhattacharjee, K. L. Dey, M. N. Ganguly, S. Mitter, M. N. Bose, K. L. Sett, Kiron Chandra Dutt, Prof. M. M. Bose, Prof. Kali Charan Shastri, Dr. M. N. Mitter, Dr. Jagabandhu Basu and many officers of the Corporation of Calcutta.

THE ADDRESS

"We, the members of the Calcutta Municipal Contractors Association, beg to offer our sincerest felicitations to you on your unanimous election to the proud position of the First Citizen of the First city in the East. In honouring you, Sir, this city has only recognised the true and selfless service you have in your quiet and unostentatious manner rendered to her throughout your long and chequered career as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, member and Chairman of various Standing Committees of the Corporation and as a Deputy Mayor.

"Sir, Mayor, your election to the Mayoralty, has not only given us the greatest pleasure but has also instilled in our hearts the hope that, untiring as your efforts have been in eradicating inefficiencies and injustice from the Civic Administrations, your present high position will enable you to pursue your admirable task with greater purposefulness and to greater effect. We have every confidence in you that under your keen and expert eye and ceaseless care the administration of the City Corporation will achieve a new orderliness, a new efficiency and a new brilliance which it has been the citizens' long cherished hope.

"Allow us, Sir, on this happy occasion to say a few words about ourselves. The Calcutta Municipal Contractors Association is the only representative body of the Contractors who exclusively serve the Calcutta Corporation. Our right interests are inextricably linked with those of the Corporation of Civic Services of which we have become, so to say, an almost integral part. While the Corporation cannot do without our services, we on our side cannot do without the Corporation. Yet, is it not strange that, this important limb of the administration has had no recognition, no status in the eye of the Civic Administrators? Sir, it is most desirable that where our mutual interests are concerned and in matters vitally affecting the Contractors, the Executives of the Corporation should consider it necessary to consult this institution or even to ascertain our opinion, thus avoid landing themselves into impracticabilities and sometimes absurdities and as a consequence leading to waste of time and money on both sides. Knowing you, Sir, as we do, as a friend of the rate-payers and a firm believer in justice and fairness, we appeal to you to obviate these difficulties and waste by giving our Institution due recognition and creating a strong and healthy bond between the Institution and the Corporation which we have the honour to serve. With this appeal we again tender our respectful felicitations to you.

"Lastly, your love for your city, your passionate zeal for reform, your firm determinations to remove inefficiencies and corruptions are too well-known to the citizens of Calcutta, who cherish the highest hopes about the success of your missions. On our part, we assure you, Sir, that we wholeheartedly associate ourselves with you and that should occasion ever arise, we shall unhesitatingly be on your side and give of our best in the cause of improvement of our city."

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in Calcutta during the week ending May 10, 1941 :—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	27	4
2	24	6
3	15	6
4	25	3
5	30	3
6	36	8
7	10	1
8	27	1
9	41	9
10	10	...
11	21	...
12	3	...
13	15	2
14	17	3
15	4	...
17	1	...
18	8	1
19	17	9
20	11	3
21	10	5
22	18	6
23	4	3
24	4	4
25	8	2
27	16	5
28	11	3
29	9	1
30	2	2
31	3	1
32	5	3
Campbell Hospital	31	7
Chittaranjan Hospital	3	1
Port	9	3
C. M. C. H.	1	1
Grand Total	476	106

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

Attacks And Deaths: Ward By Ward

Below is given the number of attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in Calcutta during the week ending May 10, 1941 :—

Wards.	Small-pox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
I	4	4
II	1	2
III	6	6
IV	3	1
V	5	5
VI	10	11
VIII	3	2
IX	3	2
X	1	—
XI	1	1
XIII	2	—
XIV	4	5
XVIII	1	1
XIX	5	4
XX	3	3
XXI	1	2
XXII	1	2
XXIV	1	1
XXV	4	2
XXVII	2	—
XXVIII	5	6
XXIX	4	3
XXX	2	2
XXXII	1	2
Campbell Hospital	5	4
Port	2	Nil.
Grand Total	80	71

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Corporation Commercial Museum

Record Of A Year's Activity

[By Jnananjan Neogi, *Officer-in-Charge, Commercial Museum, Corporation of Calcutta*]

STUDIED in the perspective of the present great European War it can be safely declared that the Commercial Museum, organised by the Corporation of Calcutta, has creditably earned another year of its useful existence. In May, 1936, following the organisation of an extensive Samples Exhibition, the exhibits were consolidated into a permanent Museum, studied with instructive and thought-provoking facts and figures, slogans and tips. Since then year after year newer varieties in the range of exhibits have been added and different features have been developed with a view to make the whole show a centre of education, inspection and aspiration. To-day our Museum is serving as a model and a pattern to the rest of India.

The dislocation in the import of foregin products owing to War conditions has served as a great impetus to the growth and development of indigenous industries. The slogan 'necessity is the mother of invention" has begun to materialise. So during the last year there were countless calls on the services of Commercial Museum to supply information regarding the sources of raw materials, necessary machineries and informations about experts, distributors and market potentialities. The War conditions have brought the Commercial Museum into a prominence and popularity as could not have been dreamt of for a decade. The prospective investors, the indigenous substitute-seekers, manufacturing formula hunters and whoever was in need of accurate data and information regarding consumption and production, availability of raw materials etc. readily utilised the Commercial Museum as a living 'Reference Centre' and confidently took to enterprises. During the year under review we had hoards of businessmen, travellers, market-makers and indigenous products distributors not only from all the provinces and states in India but from Siam, Java Singapore, Federated Malaya States, Trinidad, Ceylon, South Africa, Cairo, Afganisthan, Iran and Turkey. The import of articles from Germany, Britain and Japan being handicapped, commercial travellers have to find out what India have for export. The toilet and pharmaceutical products of India were in great demand. This establishes the fact that the Commercial Museum has earned a reputation as a centre of "Reference and Information" far beyond the boundaries of India.

Thus our Commercial Museum has rendered service by not only creating markets for manufactured commodities but has helped prospective investors in selecting suitable business and supplied all relevant and useful informations and has guided the consumers in securing genuine Swadeshi instead of pseudo-swadeshi or foreign ones. The educative annual catalogue "Where to Buy" has proved to be a potent instrument to cater information to the consumers and the distributors and its universal demand demonstrates its usefulness. Every moment the Commercial Museum is creating a mentality among the people a buy-swadeshi attitude and even to relish botched indigeneous products at some sacrifice instead of attractive and cheap foreign products. As a centre of education it is a unique spot in the whole of India.

Charts and diagrams and legend-synopsis of raw materials or of individual industries create living interests and suggest future careers of earning to lots of young men. What schools and colleges are to a modern community, Commercial Museum is to the economic structure of a nation and as such Corporation Commercial Museum has no parallel institution in India to-day.

The exhibits are collected from all possible sources in India to represent both large and small scale industries as well as cottage industries. Special attention is given to rural industries which are still struggling for existence and have vitality to revive in the face of competition. The task of collecting exhibits is rather a difficult one as it entails constant watching and surveying and we have to perform the work as best as we can in the midst of our limitations. Every care has been taken to give prominence to new industries or resurrected industries. An occasional round in the Museum Hall will amply show the improvements that are being achieved in the form of daily additions in the line of latest novelties in the midst of endless handicaps. The Museum relates a visualised story of the progress of industries in Bengal and India, and it also tells how much more remains to be scored and suggests the unattempted lines. The exhibits have been arranged in a scientific way so as to sustain educative interests even in the lay visitors and the Process Section has been so displayed as to yield a proper incentive to prospective visitors.

The quantity and variety of foreign commodities imported into India serve as an index to the possibilities of consumption of such articles in India. Most of these articles can be manufactured within the country with raw materials in most of

the cases available within Inda. Every day it is being borne out that the raw material resources in India have neither been surveyed nor investigated with any potential intention. The administration in India has been heartlessly indifferent to the development and organisation of Indian industries on a proper basis. In the organisation of Railway freight and tariff or Marine tariff and Custom tariff there is neither a plan nor a scheme in the interest of the people of the land or in the interest of the industries of the country.

The Commercial Museum is absolutely convinced that so long as the ambition of the State and the interest of the people are not indentical no Government Departments can help to bring prosperity to the people or help industrial progress and give efficient national service to the country.

During the year under review the Information Bureau had to attend about 500 calls on the average every month. A single question from an enquirer often takes lots of hours to prepare the answer and to deliver the information in an effective form. The services of the Section have been appreciated and acknowledged with gratitude and thankfulness from all near or distant. As an extension service of the Information Bureau many interested people were taken to the various workshops, to factories, and to dealers and distributor to give the right perspective of the business enterprise into which they are going to embark. Such services could be rendered on a more efficient and enlarged scale if we had the adequate number of staff at our Museum

Besides the permanent Exhibition, special shows of products of particular industries are held every year to concentrate public attention on those industries and to break the monotony of the permanent show. This plan has proved to be a huge success. Lectures by experts dilating on the various details of these industries and other lectures on different aspects of commerce etc., are arranged and the public attend such lectures in large numbers. This method serves the purpose of a Commercial College where post-graduate students may get ample material for assimilaton.

As many as sixteen lectures on various topics were organised during the year under review and it is our great pleasure to express our gratitude to all the lecturers individually and collectively for the trouble to come over to this place and help the institution with their hearty co-operation. Most of the lectures have been printed and serve the purpose of the most useful monographs on the respective subjects.

The Exhibitions that had been held during the year were peculiarly individualistic in character and were never known to have been held in India before. The Pioneer Industrialists Exhibition held in May 1940, was a successful effort in giving the public the early and inner history of the struggle that attended each pioneer industry in Bengal. A very arduous collection of pictures of the pioneers themselves graced the halls of the exhibition. How difficulties beset the path of the organisers and the way in which they were overcome is not only an interesting study for the present generation but also serves as a guide to future industrialists of our land.

The next exhibition, the Acharya Ray Jayanti Exhibition, held in connection with the eightieth Birth-Day of our Scientist-sage Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, was a unique affair. Opened by Sir N. N. Sircar and exhibits coming from all the notable scientific bodies in India it clearly demonstrated India's position in the domain of Chemical and Pharmaceutical industries. If the attaintment was great it was felt that greater still remained to be achieved. The Exhibition opened the flood gates of enquiry regarding possibilities of Chemical Industries in India and the organisers are almost certain that new enterprises will gradually develop on the basis of information derived from the Exhibition. Never has a scientific Exhibition been attended by so many people which ran into thousands every day. All the exhibitors deserve special thanks and thanks are also due to the Advisory Board for their ungrudging help in making the Exhibition what it was. Full report of the Exhibition will be published in a book form by this Department at the earliest opportune moment.

This Exhibition was closely followed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition held in connection with the Gynoecological Congress Session in Calcutta and was opened by Sir Mangaldas Mehta. Every aspect from diet to lying-in-room hygiene, care of the baby and baby food, blindness in childhood, spread of venereal diseases and of leprosy and every other matter was shown by charts and exhibits. The Show was visited by thousands of ladies particularly on the days when entrance was reserved for them. A full report will also be published in due course

To deal with the needs and difficulties of the Indian distributors and dealers and with a view to form a permanent organisation to co-ordinate the field work of the dealers and to establish better co operation with the indigenous manufacturers which will eventually help the distribution of indigenous products through such Institution, a Conference of Indian Distributors and Dealers was held under the auspices of the Commercial Museum on the 22nd September, 1940, under the Presidentship of Mr. N. R. Sarkar, where Sir P. C. Ray delivered his inspiring inaugural address before a large gathering.

Through the efforts of the Commercial Museum indigenous manufacturers of Bengal have been able to establish agencies in different parts of India and considering the difficulties in the marketing of goods this work is of inestimable value to the trade of the Province. These are but few amongst the many of the activities of the Museum. It is not possible to give even a brief account of them at the present moment. But more remains to be done. Absence of a selling agency within the Museum has been keenly felt, because enquirers are always willing to possess the article as soon as they make their choice. With lapse of time and for the difficulty of securing the same article outside the Museum, the desire becomes stale and the thing is never purchased. The Exhibitors are anxious to have such an organisation in this premises, but this cannot be done unless the Corporation accords the necessary sanction.

Even a casual visit to the Museum will prove how hard pressed we are for space. We have had to refuse many willing parties clamouring for space. The exhibits already collected and huddled up within the halls may well be displayed in twice the room that they occupy. It is highly desirable that the

Corporation will make provision for larger space and provide facilities for extensive activities for the regeneration of our dormant industries through this Museum. It will not only raise the standard of the Museum but will enable it to function in the larger interests of the country. If industry grows, Commercial Museum may claim to have contributed its mite in the solution of the unemployment problem of the Province. We hope the present Mayor who has a keen interest in the welfare of this Institution together with his able colleagues will try to give his sympathetic attention for the improvement of the Institution.

One of the chief criterion of the popularity of an Institution is indicated by the increase in the number of daily visitors and the growth of variety in the composition of the crowd. At present the normal number of visitors range between 10 to 12 thousand per week and during the Exhibitions the attendance becomes huge and unmanageable. Lately it has been observed that women folk are taking greater and greater interest in the permanent Show. The number of young men employed and unemployed, University students, struggling manufacturers and dealers are daily swelling the volume of the visitors. Another feature which could be developed and extended is our growing organic relations with the different Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and beyond and useful contact with Scientific and Technological Laboratories throughout India.

We must take this opportunity to offer our grateful thanks to all Chambers, Technological Institutions and all the Government Departments, Provincial and Indian, who have generously helped us in organising exhibitions and developing the usefulness of the Commercial Museum. Each Industry Exhibition and special Exhibitions have brought us into contact with different workers and thinkers, experts and advisers in different fields of economic life. Their friendship and enthusiastic support and the universal spirit of co-operation have increased the assets and the possibilities of our Museum. We do not know of an organisation which can count on so many multiverse units for co-operation and help.

We would be failing in our duty if we forget to acknowledge our indebtedness to the different manufacturers and exhibitors for their generous support without which it would have been impossible to develop this Museum and also the News Papers and Agencies and Journals of the City through whose co-operation it was possible to give effective publicity to the activities of this Museum and has made the Museum well known throughout India. We are also thankful to the eminent citizens of Calcutta and public men of India for their advices and suggestions for the betterment of our organisation. Specialists and experts in different industrial and scientific lines have extended the privileges of their co-operation liberally. We are also thankful to the different Departments of the Corporation of Calcutta for all their help and co-operation in developing the Commercial Museum.

Special Article

Rural Reconstruction

Its Aim And Scope

[By Ramesh C. Ray, B.A., *Headmaster, Mangalkandi H. E. School, Noakhali*]

"The Indian village to-day is nothing but a collection of thatched and mud-built cottages located in insanitary surroundings, and often a prey to the ravages of pestilential diseases and periodically subjected to the ravages of floods and famines. There is no proper facility for education, no provision for drainage and irrigation and no arrangement for health and sanitation. There is always scarcity of good drinking water. To save ourselves from annihilation we must rebuild our villages."

—THE NATIONAL YEAR BOOK

THE Picture pales the conditions of life of the jungleman of the Dark Continent into nothingness! Whoever has turned over the illustrated pages of any book on the people of the world, must have come across kindred pictures of the savage life lived in many of the benighted parts of the globe.

We, who vaunt of being the inheritors of a hoary civilization, must hang down our heads in shame at having to live, in this age of science and progress, in dwellings which are no better than pig's sties, amid filthy surroundings. Dirt, disease, poverty, and ignorance—these summarise the conditions of life in the average village of Bengal, or for that matter, India to-day.

Just imagine the future of a nation ninety-three per cent. of whose people have to live in these conditions! Does not the picture curdle the blood of one who has a heart to feel and an eye to see, and drive him to cry out in agony, "Yes to save ourselves from annihilation, we must rebuild our villages"?

Over three decades ago Poet Rabindranath Tagore saw the vision of a rebuilt nation and set himself to the task of reconstruction, in his humble way unaided and unblessed by the powers that be. And to-day, as a result of his endeavours, is growing up before our eyes a centre of peace and plenty in Sriniketan serving as a model for rural reconstruction work.

The Poet Pathfinder has been followed by others notable among them in the field being late Sir Daniel Hamilton at Goshaba, the Christian Colony at Ushagram in Burdwan, and late Rai Bahadur Nagendranath Banerjee of Birnagar near Krishnanagar. But a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction envisaging the complete life of the village-man is only found in the Poet's efforts and vision.

The late Deshabandhu C. R. Das realized the magnitude of the task before the patriots, and, finding that no tangible work on a countrywide scale was possbile without sinews of war, wanted one crore of rupees to begin the work. Had Deshabandhu been in the land of the living to-day, "model villages", a phrase which is so much in vogue in official parlance these days without any justification would not have been conspicuous by their absence round us.

"Model Village" Idea

A "model village" in the strict sense of the phrase, must, of course, in this age of scientific progress, be a small urbanized unit studded with beauty spots amid tilled fields and radiant verdure with all the amenities of civilized life. It must be an abode of plenty, peace and health. It must foster sturdy manhood and produce the best specimens of humanity.

When peace, plenty, and health have been assured to it, it must then transform itself into a cluster of shapely houses preferably according to a scientifically prepared building programme and well laid out plans with a bias for aesthetics and sanitation. Each homestead must have its own self-cleaning stenchless latrines and its own orchard, flower and kitchen gardens, and source of water-supply. It must also have its own temple of worship or a house of prayer.

Each village of such homesteads must then have a proper drainage system to prevent accumulation of water in pools and breeding of the malaria-carrying mosquito. It must have good roads and byways constructed according to a plan.

Each big village or a unit of several small villages must, then, have its own mart, school, public library, post-office with a savings bank, a co-operative or a land-mortgage bank, and a charitable dispensary under a qualified medical man preferably with a hospital and a maternity home attached to it. The last-mentioned item may excite ridicule! But there is at least one instance within the knowledge of the writer, testifying to the possibility of success of such a hospital in the rural parts as a result of private enterprise.

Each "model village" or a combine of such villages must have a model agricultural, dairy, and poultry farm on a miniature scale, and also a net work of cottage industries to supply the essential needs of the villages and for export to urban areas.

Each "model village" must also have an organization to foster all kinds of traditional and recreational activities, and sports and athletics of the rural folk. It must have a public hall attached to its school premises, equipped with a radio set and arrangement for public lectures and cinema shows to be given by the Rural Welfare Units or Publicity Workers of the Government or others, and also for annual exhibitions of rural arts and crafts, agricultural products, and health posters.

It must have its cremation and burial grounds as well as its public places of worship and prayer.

In one word, the contents of a model village must grow in number in proportion to the growth of its prosperity and the awakening of civic consciousness of its people.

Economic Basis

What has been stated above is but an outer manifestation of an inner prosperity. These model villages can grow up only when the rural people have their economic independence assured. In other words, such improved conditions of life are possible only when the people have enough food to eat and enough money to spend. It has been found in practical life that only those which can boast of a good number of men of substance have got good roads, good water-ways, good schools, good libraries and a good many other things worth having in this age of rapid progress.

The problem is, therefore, essentially an economic one. And, when the whole nation is concerned, the problem goes beyond the scope of private enterprise and glides into the province of the state. The state must do all it can through its legislatures, to make money flow into the countryside with increasing rapidity. The whole administrative machinery must be invested with a rural bias. Its agricultural industrial, and fiscal policy must be reshaped with that end in view. And, in fact, the State has already recognized the need of this change of policy as has been demonstrated by the various measures adopted so far as to ameliorate the economic condition of the masses, particularly to reduce rural indebtedness and illiteracy and to foster cottage industries, intensive agriculture, and improvement of livestock.

But what is needed is increasing acceleration of the speed of these ameliorative measures to reach a clearly marked stage of achievement and level of efficiency within a stated period. This means "Planning" in the economic parlance of the modern age. Happily the Congress has already set itself to this planning, but unluckily its antithesis the state has not yet thought it worth its while to think of it

Specific Objective

Simultaneously with this steady and sustained drive towards the economic betterment of rural life in general according to a clear cut plan, the State must do all it can to translate the "model village" idea into actualities all over the province as a specific objective to reach within a stated period.

Planning is a great idea. It supplies energy, inspiration and driving power. A clearly defined objective is to be reached within a well-marked period of time, and this is enough to energise the whole band of workers engaged in it.

Fortunately, rural reconstruction and nation-building now forms a permanent plan in the programme of the public utility services of the Government of Bengal. There is provision in the annual budget for the purpose with a separate department under the control and guidance of an I.C.S. Officer designated "Director of Rural Reconstruction". This department, if it so wills, can take the wind out of the sail of all anti-government movements by doing real work for the villages with a sympathetic heart.

But those who live in the villages do not feel much encouraged by the way in which the Department is doing its duty, which has so far only proved anything but a clear grasp of the noble work before it.

The distribution of doles that occasionally reach the rural parts here and there for water-supply, medical aid, roads and waterways, libraries, playing fields, or such activities as clearing of jungles and eradication of the water hyacinth pest, making of roads and digging of canals with the help of voluntary labour, appear to be nothing but window-dressing and only give a handle to the critics to stigmatize these activities as designs for vote-catching for the party in power.

Apart from the inadequacy of funds available for rural uplift work, the way in which the doles from these funds are given away points to "something rotten in the State of Denmark". The distribution is more often than not sullied by what appears to be preferred patronage and anybody who has anything to do with a successful electioneering campaign has a share in the loot This way of doing things goes to solve anything but the problem of Rural Reconstruction.

Of course we have some tube-wells sunk, some roads made or remade, some waterways dug or re-excavated, some libraries started or helped and some playing fields provided now and then, here and there. And some good has no doubt accrued from all that has so far been done. Some grievances have been redressed and some stimulus has been provided for well-living and well-doing. Yet it cannot be said that the activities constitute a scientific approach to the problem of Rural Reconstruction.

All beneficial work started must carry in it the seed of permanence and those who do the work must see that the initial step taken must not lead to nothingness in the end for lack of sustained effort or resources for maintenance. Viewed from this standpoint, one must admit that much of the work that has so far been done or much of the money spent in this direction in the past few years has been so much waste

Modus Operandi

The Rural Reconstruction Department must, then, draw up an elaborate plan of work with the seed of permanence in it. This plan must be all comprehensive dealing with the complete life of the rural people, material and spiritual.

Ten years ago I wrote in the course of an article under the caption the "Village Beautiful" published in the Sixth Anniversary Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* that the people of the villages were

> "inert, static, and dead to new calls, new urge for life and action. The humdrum animal life with lip homage to religion as a prop to our spiritual vanity has produced an unfathomable ennui unknown in any other country..... The problem of the village to-day is, therefore, to give life to the dead bones, to remove the boredom that has overtaken it. It is not merely to redress a catalogue of grievances, to supply water, make roads, start schools, set up village courts, or dispensaries or co-operative societies, to better the economic condition of the rural people and to increase their purchasing power. It is all these, but it is also something more. It is an organised attempt to give them a new philosophy of life, to educate the mind of the people, to transform their attitude towards life and the world, to teach them to live a life of truth, beauty, good, and knowledge,—a life *satyam*, *shivam* and *sundaram*. The amelioration of their economic condition and the outward signs of a happy living will in that case follow automatically..... It is to be remembered that the aim is to energise, to awaken, to stir the people to action; to enable them to stand on their own legs and develop community consciousness. A large measure of our patriotism may flow through this channel of constructive work".

Almost exactly the same thing was uttered by Mr S M. Ishaque, Director of Rural Reconstruction, the other day. In the course of his New Year greetings to Rural Bengal published in the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" of the 4th January last, Mr. Ishaque says,

> "The time has come to recast the spirit, and, through the spirit, the present scheme of things entire. We plan for spiritual revival of Rural Bengal, which alone can sustain any effort at *material reconstruction*. The greatest obstacle in our task is not so much material as spiritual. It is the weakness of the spirit, the inertia which paralyses our best resolutions."

Need Of Propaganda

The problem, therefore, reduces itself at the initial stage to a spiritual one, which can be solved by intensive and extensive propaganda among the rural people through a machinery inspired with love, sympathy and patriotism. The workers should approach the people with a spirit of service and then, and then alone can they expect an effective hearing.

The greatest obstacle to an adequate response to a call for well-living and well-doing from a State agency, however well-intentioned it may be, is that it is suspect in the eyes of a very large section of the public But this leads to the bigger problem of politics which is foreign to the purpose of this article However it may be, the apathy and suspicion of the people can be conquered by determined and sustained efforts inspired with love and sympathy

Trained bands of workers should be sent out to the remotest corners of the province like the National Welfare Units with films and literature in illustrated leaflets dealing with every aspect of better rural life including rural economies, health, housing and sanitation. One year's extensive propaganda is expected to rouse the civic consciousness of the people

The propaganda work will then be followed by actual field work according to a plan. The items of the programme should not be too many for tackling at one and the same time. One item should be taken up for one year and it should be finished with a small and inexpensive machinery left to look after the continuity of the work. Take, for instance, the question of lilac devil. The pest should be eradicated once and for all in one, two or three years by intensive and extensive activity. Then a small local board may be set up to see that the devil may not raise its head again. Then take up the question of malaria and the clearing

of jungles and filling up of stagnant pools. This work may be spread over three or four years, or say, five years. In this way the entire scheme of things would be gone through stage by stage and—one by one. For, simultaneous handling of all the rural problems with limited resources have produced no tangible results so far.

Question Of Funds

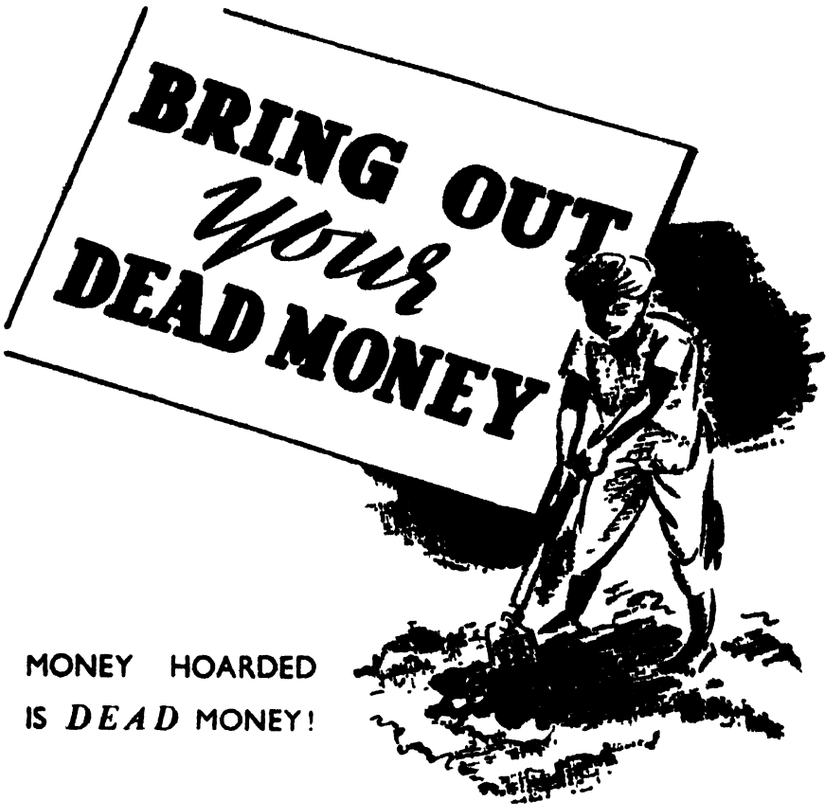
The Department's activities should be co-ordinated with those of the District and Union Boards to prevent overlapping and waste.

The mere cries of "nation-building" or constant use of the phrase in official reports will not build a nation. Adequate funds should be provided in the provincial budget which should be supplemented by contributions from the District and the Union Boards. Rs. 8 lakhs allotted in the provincial Budget is not enough.

The Union Boards are handicapped by lack of funds. But in my article under the caption "Civic Consciousness of Rural People" published in the last Anniversay Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, I have shown how, by reducing the expenditure on the Village Police Force and augmenting their income through profitable ventures, they can at least find Rs. 1,200 each to spend every year on rural welfare work. We have over 500 Union Boards in Bengal. These 500 Union Boards can annually spend over Rs. 60,00,000 (sixty lakhs) on Rural Uplift Work under the guidance of the Director of Rural Reconstruction, if the suggestions made in the above-mentioned article be carried out.

If there is a will, there is a way. If the nation is to be rebuilt, the ways and means must be found.





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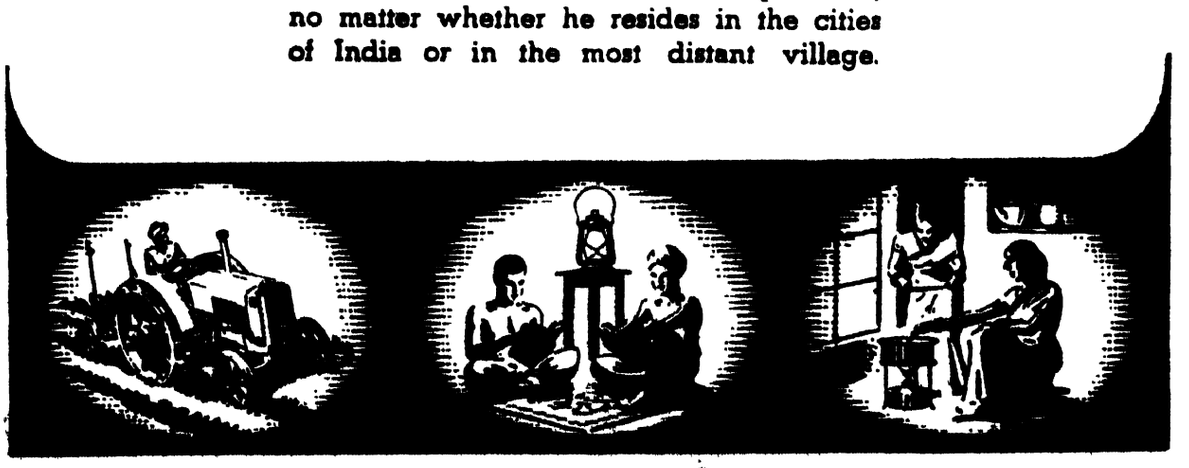




No. 5 THE DEALER

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Is the world a blur? Have you enough "visual purple"? Does green look like red? In short, do your eyes tell you lies so that you can't believe what you see?

Health & Hygiene

You Can't Believe What You See?

[By F. B. Griswold]

THE care and feeding of our eyes demand the services of more varieties of scientists than are needed for any other human organs. Even in simple cases, eye men use the findings of physicians, surgeons, engineers, chemists, physicists, mathematicians and psychiatrists. The simple process of supplying correct glasses for near-sightedness requires accurate and complicated machines for the examination, special glass for the lenses, and careful grinding by an expert. For more complicated cases the lifelong work of leaders in a dozen professions is required to make two eyes see clearly what neither could see before. The teamwork of eye men in the last few years has been magnificent.

The discovery and treatment of the eye ailment known as aniseikonia is a case in point. For years the experts had been baffled by patients—about one out of ten—whose headaches, nervousness, stomach disorders, tired feeling, and eyestrain couldn't be cured by glasses or anything else. The eyes seemed to be the seat of the trouble, but the eye men didn't know what to do.

It had long been suspected that in some cases one eye might be transmitting an image which was larger than and shaped differently from that captured by the other. But there were no instruments to measure this, no way to tell a lens grinder what sort of job to do.

The problem was at length solved by doctors, an engineer, a mathematician, a physicist, a psychologist, and a lens designer. Combining their talents, they developed a machine, as complicated as any Einstein theory, to measure differences in eyes and to provide prescriptions for lenses.

These prescriptions are so different, and the lenses must be so carefully made that men had to be trained especially to grind them. Each lens will enlarge or reduce the image of one eye so it will match the image of the other. Through the discovery of aniseikonia and the development of a remedy, five thousand persons have already found relief from their mysterious troubles by wearing the new glasses. Because of the highly specialized technique there probably will not be enough doctors and machines to serve everybody for several years. But I was assured that the time is coming when hundreds of thousands of persons will be helped.

Among other dramatic new inventions are contact lenses, shell-like corrective glasses which fit over the eyeball and under the lids so that your best friends can't tell you wear them. Doctors find that most of the several thousands of persons who have been fitted with them can wear them for four or five hours without discomfort—if they are properly made. But proper fitting is a gamble and sometimes the patient has to buy two or three sets, at about fifteen pounds a set, before he gets lenses that don't drive him mad.

As the art of the lens maker progresses, more and more successful do telescopic lenses become. Persons whose vision is so far gone that there is almost nothing left to focus, can be aided by lenses that are practically binoculars. And chemists are now producing an optical glass that is practically unbreakable for workers in occupations where flying fragments have hitherto broken glasses and put out eyes. All of these inventions are helping to reduce the number of blind persons.

The eye men have also contributed recently to the prevention of motor car accidents by new discoveries about so-called "night blindness." When a driver is temporarily blinded by glaring headlights on the road, they have found that his eyes haven't enough "visual purple," which is the stuff that restores sight after brilliant light has temporarily taken it away. They know now that glasses don't help night blindness, for it is usually caused by a lack of vitamin A in the diet. If you are a victim of night blindness, they advise you to eat more raw carrots, more prunes, and more cod-liver oil.

If you are having a lot of headaches, the cause is not necessarily eye trouble. Half the headaches

are caused by something besides eyestrain, such as sinus trouble, kidney disease, bad digestion, and high blood pressure.

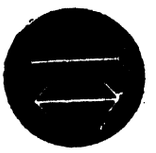
Normal eyes are rated at 20/20 which means that they can read a line of a certain standard size twenty feet away. If they can read at twenty feet only a line that the normal eye could read at forty feet, the rating is 20/40. A 20/60 rate of vision is not considered too serious. That means that if your keen-eyed friends can read a certain line that is sixty feet away, you have to move up to the twenty-foot line before it is legible. Of course, with that rating you need glasses, but by no means are you approaching blindness. But 20/70, only ten feet more, is rated partial blindness, and people with a 20/200 rating, if nothing can be done to help them may be able to read only by the Braille touch system. Most eye trouble is either nearsightedness, far-sightedness, or astigmatism. If you suffer from near-sightedness, technically called myopia, you can see things that are near but you aren't so good at long distance. This is because the eye has grown longer from front to back and the focusing spot of the image is in front of the retina. The muscles tire and give you a headache because they cannot force the eye into focus. Glasses for near-sighted persons push the focusing point back to the retina.



Fix your eye on the centre and watch the wheel revolve dizzily



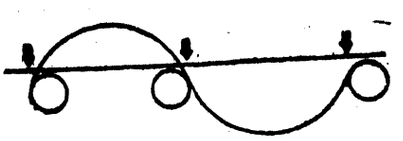
Do these lines bulge in the middle? Certainly not, they are parallel!



The top line is the longer, you think. You are wrong for they are of equal length

When you are far-sighted, the eye is flattened a little, shortening the distance from front to back, and another lens corrects that. In astigmatism the cornea, the window in the front of the eye, is awry —like a piece of imperfect window-glass. A lens corrects that, and it shouldn't be a round lens, for round lenses sometimes turn in the frames when they are being cleaned and so get out of focus.

Astigmatism is sometimes combined with far-sightedness or nearsightedness, but there are glasses that concorrect both defects at the same time.



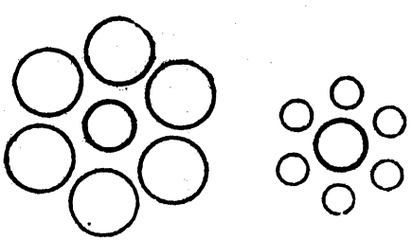
The arrows above these three circles are exactly the same distance apart. Measure them if you doubt it

Colour blindness is one thing that nobody so far has been able to remedy. Eight men out of a hundred have difficulty in distinguishing between certain shades of red and green, although the man is rare, fortunately, who can't tell a green traffic light from a red one.

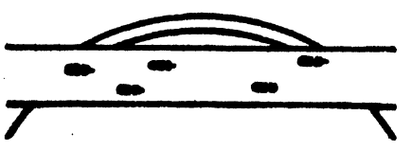
Light is measured in foot-candles. One foot-candle is the light given by one candle at the distance of one foot. In the shade in the summer, the illumination is about one thousand foot-candles. Too many persons, at night, read so far from a small bulb that they get only two or three foot-candles. Your vision is best under about thirty foot-candles. Lighting engineers recommend one one-hundred-watt bulb or two sixty-watts in reading lamps. Under ideal conditions that might give you more light than you need, but ordinary lamps and reflectors cut down the light and make that bulb the right one, if you want to be sure.

Too much light doesn't hurt your eyes, provided there is no glare. The light, of course, should not strike your eyes; from where you sit you should not be able to see a bulb or, in daytime, a window. Position yourself so that no reflected light is allowed to reach your eyes.

Lights of a definite colour are bad for the eyes,



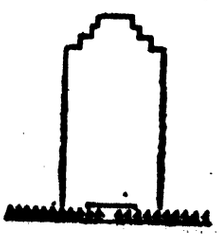
If the centre circles were gold nuggets, which one would you take? Don't worry too long, they are both the same size



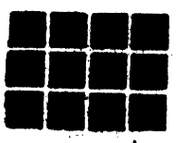
In this railway running under a viaduct the single rail below the viaduct is actually an extension of the inside rail above

although in some coloured lights you may seem to see more clearly. "Daylight lights", which are not all blue, although they produce more blue than any other colour, are effective, provided the walls of the room are the right colour. Light green walls are perfect. But engineers have found that when daylight lights are used in rooms which have blue walls, the preponderance of blue makes some workers actually ill.

Conscientious eye men suggest many ways in which you can conserve your sight and postpone,

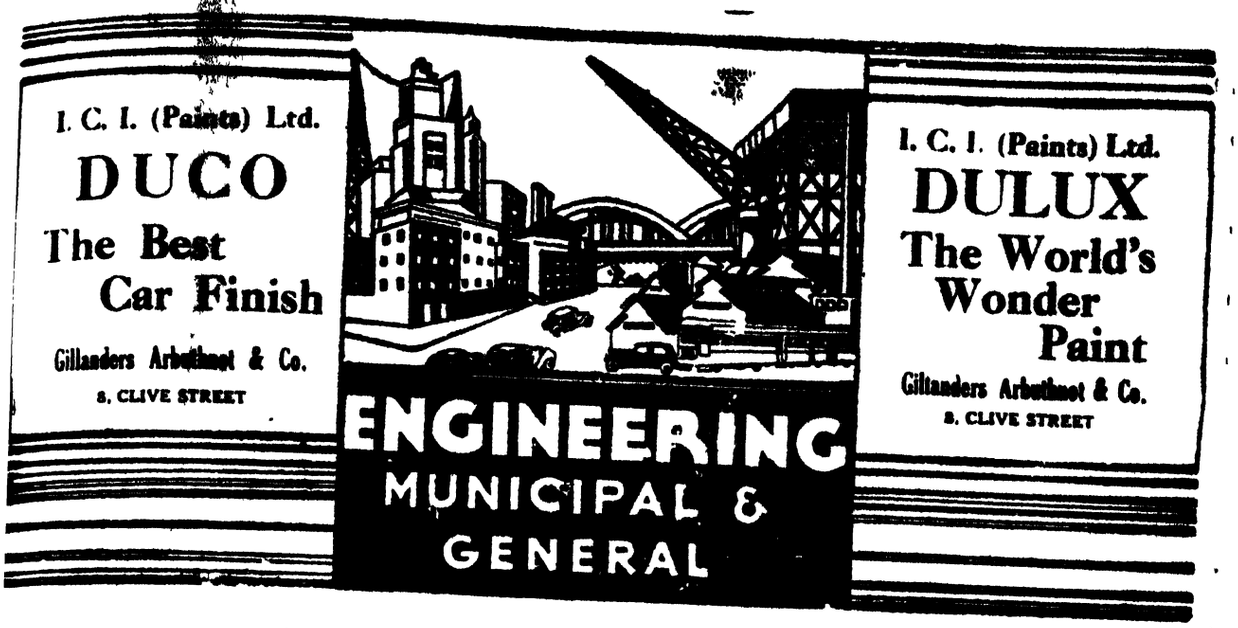


Is this theatre queue longer or shorter than the building itself? Neither. It is the same length



Flying in a plane over these city blocks you see grey spots at intersecting points. These are only ghosts. They do not really exist

for a time, the need for glasses. It all boils down to warnings that you should not strain your eyes —avoid glare, make sure that the light is adequate, wash your eyes in the morning, and be careful of your posture when you read, so that your eyes will see comfortably. But, for the average person, luck is a great factor. About half of us are unlucky, and, even if we obey faithfully every rule, we're going to find before we are fifty that the good old sight has slipped. But if you are fortunate enough to have generally good health, if you happen to be blessed with good eyes, you will live a great many years before you need glasses.



Sewage Treatment Abroad—II

Affected By War And Economic Conditions

(Concluded from the issue of 10th May, 1941)

Great Britain Highly Advanced

CONTRARY to Continental Europe, sewage treatment in Great Britain has been on a very advanced level. This was to a great extent necessitated by congestion of population in cities and industrial centers, large quantities of industrial effluents and only small receivers for the resulting large amounts of concentrated sewage. The Ministry of Health therefore requires far-reaching treatment of the sewage before discharge into the streams. Biological treatment has reached a very high stage and activated sludge treatment has been installed on a full plant scale in a number of variations in sewage disposal plants at Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and other cities.

The most recent large scale development is "The Main Drainage of Middlesex," a large co-operative development west of London which has now taken over the work of, and supersedes 28 older sewage works in that district, a type of development which had its predecessors in Germany at Emschergenossenschaft, Ruhrberband and Niersverband. These co-operative developments have been necessitated by the common interests of the entire district which rendered it imperative to handle the problems involved by one central organization to which all small and factional interests which previously had been working one against the other had to be subordinated.

Middlesex Works

The Middlesex Drainage Works, opened in October 1936, treat an initial dry weather flow of 40 mill imperial gals .or about 43 mill. U. S. gals daily and are designed to handle three times this quantity after full development of the district. Stormwater tanks have been provided, so that any excess can be given sedimentation treatment. In the plant the sewage is first screened, the screenings are macerated and dumped back into the sewage. The sewage then passes through grit chambers, primary and secondary sedimentation tanks, is aerated and after final settling is discharged into the Thames The sludge resulting from the three sets of sedimentation tanks is pumped to thickening tanks and subjected to two stage digestion at a temperature of about 80° F. The gas production is about 800,000 cu. ft. (8 cu. ft. per capita) per day and is used in the customary way for the power and heat requirements in the plant.

Of much older date are the two co-operative undertakings in the Ruhr district, Germany, the Emscher-genossenschaft and the Ruhrverband. The Emscher-genossenschaft was formed in 1900 and confirmed by law in 1904 for the purpose of regulating by common action all parties concerned the water supply and sewage disposal conditions in the very densely populated and highly industrialized

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Ruhr district. Nine years later the Ruhrverband was formed for the purpose of maintaining the important Ruhr river in a good and wholesome condition. As a result of the co-operation of these two associations, supported by laws of the respective administrative bodies, numerous sewage disposal plans (64 up till 1930) were built for the purpose of purifying the sewage and factory effluents sufficiently for admitting them into the common receiving streams without detriment. An outstanding feature of this work was the regulation of the Ruhr tributary, the Emscher.

Industrial Wastes In Germany

The large industrial concerns in the territory, aside from contributing financially, have had to instal purifying equipments for their own effluents for the removal of phenol, wool, grease, waste pickling liquor, coal dust, waste pulp liquors, etc. Most of the sewage of this district is discharged into a former tributary of the Ruhr, the Emscher, and the brooks emptying into it. The beds of all of these have been regulated and graded and the Emscher is now discharging directly into the Rhine, thus taking a very large sewage load off the Ruhr river.

Not far from the Ruhr district is located another co-operative undertaking, the Niersverband which has to take care of the sewage and effluents of another highly industrialized region, the cities of Rheydt and Muenchen-Gladbach, in which abound cotton and wool textile mills, dyeing plants and iron and leather industries. From these result very large and strong effluents of about 13,000,000 gals. daily and an hourly dry weather maximum of over one million gallons, which in rainy weather increases to about 2.3 mill. gals. The Niersverband is serving the purpose of disposing of the sewage, regulating the Niers and maintaining it and its tributaries in a condition meeting the health standards despite the large amounts of sewage flowing into it.

The sewage of the above named cities is conducted into the Niers by a pipe line of 2.7 miles length. The average flow of the Niers is less than the maximum hourly sewage flow, so that at times not even a dilution of 1 :1 is obtained. The $KMnO_4$ consumption of the filtered sewage is 600 ppm and increases to 900 ppm and this coincides with the maximum total hourly sewage quantity. From initial tests it had been determined that chemical precipitation followed by activated sludge treatment would best serve this difficult problem but the costs for the coagulants would have been prohibitive, unless most of the chemicals could be recovered. Eventually Dr. Jung, the scientific head of the Niersverband, worked out a process by which the sewage is treated with dissolved iron. The iron is precipitated together with the suspended matter in the form of ferric hydroxide. This sludge is collected in the reduction plant in which by fermentation the dissolved oxygen is consumed and the ferric hydroxide reduced to ferrous hydroxide, which contrary to the former is soluble in carbon dioxide. The sludge is then pumped into the screened sewage behind the detritor and exhaust or other gases containing carbon dioxide are pressed in. The iron hydroxide is dissolved and additional carbon dioxide is absorbed by the sewage, thus also neutralizing to a large extent the excess alkalinity in the raw sewage which otherwise would be detrimental in the activation step. The sewage passes on to primary settling tanks where mechanical settling takes place.

Iron Aids Further Treatment

The sludge is returned to the reduction plant while the clarified sewage still containing dissolved iron and carbon dioxide is subject to an additional carbon dioxide treatment, so that it becomes nearly saturated with it. In this condition it is caused to flow over iron scrap dissolving a quantity up to 50 ppm Fe which would correspond to 147 ppm anhydrous or 226 ppm crystallized ferric chloride resp., or 155 ppm anhydrous chlorinated copperas. After this quantity of iron has been incorporated in the sewage the latter is aerated which removes the excess carbon dioxide. The iron thereupon precipitates in the form of ferric hydroxide taking with it the suspended matter. The super-natant clear sewage is thereby purified to such an extent that a subsequent ½ hours activation is sufficient for producing, after settling, an effluent which meets all requirements. For the purpose of procuring best results in a minimum of time, ample use is made of the beneficial precipitating and settling effect of return sludge. In practice, therefore, the procedure is as follows: Screening through 4-inch and ¾-inch screens; grit chamber; 10 min. first acidification with carbon dioxide gases; 15 min. mixing with sludge from reduction plant containing iron in form of ferrous hydroxide which

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is partly dissolved by the carbon dioxide; primary settling 1½ hours; sludge precipitated here goes back to reduction plant; 10 min. second acidification as above; passing sewage 5 min. over iron scrap for dissolving additional iron; aeration 30 min. for driving out excess carbon dioxide; addition of return sludge from subsequent settling tanks and excess activated sludge; settling; sludge from here partly to reduction plant, ½ hour's activation of clarified sewage after seeding with biological sludge and final settling. The sludge is conducted to digesters, the gas collected and used for heating the sludge and generation of power, while the waste gases are employed in the acidification of the sewage for dissolving the iron as explained above. The time for the sewage to pass through the plant amounts to above 6 hours.

Chemicals Reclaimed

By this process the advantages of chemical precipitation are used to the fullest extent without the high cost of the chemicals. Not only is about 2/3rd of the iron continually recovered but for the iron to cover the balance of 1/3rd, iron turnings and other scrap are employed by which the costs for the iron are reduced to less than 1/10th of the equivalent amount of iron in the form of commercial ferric salts, namely $7·56 per mill. gals. instead of $90·72 to $151·20 per mill. gals. In spite of the 1 3rd of the iron remaining in the sludge which thus represents a mixture of mechanical and chemical sludge, the digestion proceeds entirely normal and undisturbed by the presence of the iron.

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Another plant utilising chemical precipitation and aeration combined with recovery of the precipitant is located at Tilburg, Holland (5). Here also sewage of a highly industrialised district is to be treated. Alum is used for coagulation (35 ppm) and 80 per cent of it are recovered from the sludge by the addition of sulphuric acid, settling, drawing off the clear supernatant liquor, which contains most of the aluminium sulphate, and washing once more with water. In the aeration tests it was found that a 98 per cent. B.O.D. reduction could be obtained by aeration of either mechanically or chemically settled sewage, but for the latter less than ¼ of the time was required than for the former, namely 3·2 instead of 7·2 hours, thus reducing not only the time and operating expenses for the sewage, but also the investment for space to be provided, tanks, blowers, etc. This fully checks with the experiences gathered by the Niersverband and both may offer useful suggestions for American developments in this direction.

The new sewage disposal plant of Henriksdal, Stockholm, Sweden, represents an interesting development inasmuch as the entire plant is located inside of a mountain and only the tops of the digestion tanks are level with the top of the ridge. 117,000 cu. yards of rock had to be blasted out to provide room for the plant which comprises grit chambers, two mechanically-cleaned screens with ·8-inch openings, also a grease chamber with 11 min. detention time. Compressed air blown into the sewage floats the grease where it is skimmed off and pumped to the sludge digesters together with the sludge from the settling tanks. The tank construction is such that chemical precipitation can be employed in them, space having been provided for flocculation and for slow paddle wheels upstream of the sludge hoppers. Pre- and postchlor-ination has been installed. The sludge is thickned and digested in two stages. The gas produced is expected to be sufficient for the entire heat and power requirements of the plant, and as additional safeguards one of the boilers can be heated with oil and the plant is furthermore connected to the Stockholm electric works.

A Trieste Plant

In the city of Trieste, Italy, a sewage disposal plant of modern type was built in 1935, consisting of grit chambers with detritor, mechanical settling, aeration, secondary settling and sludge digestors with gas recovery.

Generally speaking, it is surprising how much American equipment has been furnished to European sewage plants.

TWO MAYORS KILLED IN RAIDS

Two Mayors have been killed in the raids of London—the Mayor of Westminster on Saturday night (May 10) while visiting a shelter which received a direct hit, and the Mayor of Bermondsey, who was helping in the fire-fighting in a recent raid.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS
The Week's Digest

THE MAYOR ON CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

Under the auspices of the Alpha Athletic Association a reception was given to Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma at Hrishikesh Park on Sunday evening last on his unanimous election as Mayor of Calcutta. Pandit Bimalananda Tarkatirtha presided.

Mr. Brahma was then presented with two addresses of welcome by the Alpha Athletic Association and Young Friends' Association. He was also garlanded on behalf of the Ananda Bazar Association and Shyamapada Institution.

Pandit Bimalananda Tarkatirtha referred to Mr. Brahma's honesty, courage and outspokenness and said that it was these qualities which had earned for him the high honour of mayoralty and made him so widely popular.

Councillor Hriday Krishna Ghose, Councillor Amulya Chandra Mitra, Sreemati Sarala Chakravarty and Mr. Bishnupada Ghose also offered their felicitations to the Mayor.

Replying Mr. Phanindranath Brahma said that he had every sympathy with the objects of athletic associations. He pointed out that it would not be practicable for the Corporation of Calcutta to purchase suitable plots of land for the purpose of converting them into playgrounds. He suggested that public should ask the Corporation to secure plots of land on moderate rents and then turn those into playgrounds where children might play and take physical excercise. He also suggested the setting up of a Committee by the Corporation to enquire into the causes that led to a progressive deterioration into the health of the people of Bengal.

NOTICE TO QUIT CALCUTTA

A notice has been served on Mr. Aurobindo Bose, nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, directing him to quit Calcutta within 48 hours from the service of the notice and to stay within the jurisdiction of Rajpur Police Station in the district of 24-Parganas. The original home of the Bose family is in village Kodalia within the jurisdiction of Rajpur Police Station.

UNIVERSITY SCIENCE COLLEGE

The workshop of the Applied Chemistry Department of the University College of Science, Calcutta, is being enlarged in order to meet the demand that is being made on the department to carry on scientific researches more vigourously and in varied subjects by both the provincial and central Governments as well as by private and public bodies.

A.R.P. PROPAGANDA IN CALCUTTA

Propaganda work in connection with air-raid precautions in Calcutta, taken over by the Public Relations Committee, Bengal, will, for the present, concentrate upon A.R.P duties of the house-holder, whose need for such education is considerably greater than in the case of larger units such as the factory and the office.

Mr. G. W. Tyson, Chairman of the Committee, in a letter to the various Chambers of Commerce says that the Committee consider that one of the best means of getting their message over to a large number of householders is through the office clerks, who are generally men of importance in their own families and localities.

Subject to the agreement of employers, the Committee propose to hold meetings in individual offices at which the necessity and mechanics of household A. R. P. will be briefly expounded. It is suggested that the head of the firm should preside over such a meeting held in his office and a short speech will be given by an Indian gentleman of some standing on the citizenship aspect of the matter. Then a brief lecture will follow explaining the simple domestic arrangements and precautions involved in household A.R.P.

The Committee have requested the various Chambers to express their opinion on the proposal, and if they approve of it, to indicate the time they consider to be the most suitable hour for such meetings to be held.

IN THE EVENT OF AIR-RAID

The Government of Bengal has recently drawn the attention of the Corporation of Calcutta to the fact that it is essential that the Corporation should take all necessary precautions so as to ensure the repair of damages to their roads, drains and other essential services due to the Air-Raid.

For the maintenance of these services it is necessary, state the Government, that an efficient organisation of mobile repair squads should be created and that the Corporation should take steps for this purpose to prepare a map showing the location of their plants, prepare a statement of the existing facilities for immediate repair of these services which will be promptly available, should enquire whether the facilities at present available are adequate, etc.

It is further pointed out that the Corporation should take immediate steps in regard to this and furnish the Government at a very early date with a report of the action taken by them.

It is understood in this connection that the Chief Engineer of the Corporation has submitted proposals as suggested by the Government for the consideration of the Corporation. These proposals if accepted are estimated to cost the Corporation several lakhs of rupees.

(Continued on page 922)

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

HOOGHLY MUNICIPALITY

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality, held on Saturday last, Mr. Devendra Nath Mondal (Congress) was elected Chairman in place of Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukherji, now undergoing a year's imprisonment in connection with *satyagraha*.

BENGAL GRANT FOR WATER SUPPLY

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned Rs 5,000 for the construction of wells in certain parts of the Bankura district, where the people are now in great distress due to the scarcity of drinking water.

PARTY FLAGS AND MUNICIPALITIES

A U P Government order states that the Governor has declared expenditure on the hoisting of flags representing communal or political parties as illegitimate charge on municipal and district boards' funds and should not be agreed to in future

SUKKUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind, in an interview on his return from Sukkur, said that general elections of Sukkur Municipality, under the joint electorate basis held last week, were quite a success.

CHANDERNAGORE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The Government inquiry into the affairs of the Chandernagore municipality started on Monday.

In the meantime six out of the 11 members of the municipal council, including the Mayor, have handed in their resignations to the Administrator of Chandernagore.

UTTARPARA MUNICIPALITY

The budget estimates of the Uttarpara Municipality, Hooghly, for 1941-42, presented by Mr. Lokenath Mookerjee, the Chairman, showed that the estimated total receipts with an opening balance of Rs. 8,507 were Rs. 71,157, and the expenditures Rs. 65,120, leaving a closing surplus of Rs. 6,037.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED

The U. P. Government have decided to postpone for another year general elections to the municipal and district boards in the province which were due to be held at the end of this year.

It will be recalled that the elections which would ordinarily have been held in 1939 were postponed for a year by the Congress Government and again last year by the Governor.

KARACHI LOCAL BOARD

Ten members of the Karachi District Local Board have given notice of a motion of no-confidence against Khan Bahadur Gabole, President for his "conduct at a meeting of the Board held on April 16" and asking him to vacate the office of the President.

The President has been asked to convene a special meeting of the Board immediately to consider the motion.

BILASPUR DISTRICT COUNCIL DISSOLVED

A Gazette extraordinary announces dissolution of the District Council of Bilaspur (C. P.), on the ground that it has abused its powers. The charge against the Council is that it made use of its organisation for furtherance of activities of a particular party, namely, the Congress, and that its employees were used to secure new members for the Congress party, to make collections, to advertise political meetings etc.

BENGAL LOCAL BOARDS AMENDING BILL

The Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill which was passed by the Provincial Legislature during the last session has, it is understood received the assent of the Governor.

The Amending Bill abolishes the jurisdiction of civil courts regarding disputes arising out of elections to local and district boards, and provides for the appointment of tribunals to deal with such disputes

POONA MUNICIPALITY

Amidst uproarious scenes, the President of the Poona City Municipality had to dissolve the meeting of the general body held recently in which a vote of no-confidence was to be moved against himself.

The meeting began with a condolence resolution on the death of the Municipal Magistrate, Mr. Kamat, after passing which, it adjourned for some time. When the House reassembled, a member put some questions demanding an immediate reply. The President ruled that notice was necessary for those questions. Several other members now intervened and chaos prevailed. This made further work of the meeting impossible and the President adjourned the meeting till June 17.

TRUST SCHEME FOR CAWNPORE

At a meeting of the Cawnpore Improvement Trust held under the chairmanship of Rai Bahadur Dr Brijendra Swarup, M L.C , a five-year programme for the improvement of the city was approved. The programme provides for an expenditure of Rs. 81,47,042 during 1940-45, of which Rs 31,43,863 has been allotted for expenditure on slum-clearance schemes and for the removal of congestion in the interior of the city.

The Improvement Trust has already prepared 14 slum-clearance schemes and these it proposes to work during the quinquennium.

The Improvement Trust sanctioned an estimate for Rs 26,750 for the construction of storm-water drains for its Gutaiya and Sisamau development schemes, and a Rs. 11,332 for the laying of a water-main in Raipurwa.

Fresh sales of land of a capitalized value of Rs. 25,468 were sanctioned, bringing the total value for two months to Rs. 85,566.

SUBURBAN WATER SUPPLY IN U. P.

Attention is drawn to the shortage of water in almost all the suburbs of town, which has become a "perennial problem" in the report of the Public Health Engineering Department released recently.

While there has no doubt been a considerable increase in the population of most of the towns, the report adds, "There is little hope of any permanent improvement, even if supply is increased and the distribution systems revised, unless the laws in regard to wastage are strictly enforced."

The department shortly propose to send up a detailed scheme for training waterworks personnel, as there is shortage of skilled staff in practically all the waterworks.

Referring to drainage, the report says: "The pollution of the rivers in the neighbourhood of all large towns by the discharge of raw sewage has reached alarming proportions, and is a contant menace to the health of the public. Artificial methods, such as the activated sludge process, will sooner or later, have to be adopted if the pollution of rivers is to be prevented.

Owing to the increasing demand for installation of sanitary fittings and the non-availability of sewers, a considerable number of septic tanks are now being constructed in residential areas due to the failure of the Boards to provide proper drainage facilities.

71

PEOPLE DIED

OF

SMALL-POX

IN CALCUTTA

during the week ending May 10, 1941

Get Yourself Vaccinated

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD CENSOR

The U. P. Government's resolution on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into Katra-Colonelganj drainage construction tragedy which resulted in the loss of lives of some labourers here is now available, almost every one connected being censured by the Enquiry Committee, namely, the Municipal Board, the Municipal Engineer, Contractors, the Executive Officer and the Public Works Committee. The first and most obvious cause of the tragedy, in the Committee's view, was the defective timbering of the trench.

The Governor regrets lack of responsibility and disregard of public interest as shown by the Allahabad Municipal Board and its Public Works Committee. He does not doubt the extraneous interests are largely the the cause of allotment of contract to an incompetent firm. The Committee has recommended a monthly allowance to the families of workmen killed and the matter is under consideration of the Governor. It may be recalled while the work of excavation was progressing the sides of trench which was dug to the depth about 18 feet collapsed, killing a number of labourers.

—Calcutta News And Views

(*Continued from page* 920)

BENGALI MUSLIMS AND THE CORPORATION

At a meeting of the representatives of Bengali Muslims representing Bengali Muslim citizens of Calcutta and Mussalmans of Bengal, held in Calcuta recently, at 20, European Asylum Lane, the "All-Bengal Bengali Muslims Association" was constituted. Moulvi Syed Habibur Rahaman, the President, was in the chair.

The meeting adopted *inter-alia* following resolutions:—

This Association on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bengal expresses its deep concern that Mr. Huq, his Cabinet and his M.L.A. supporters, all being themselves Bengalee Muslims and elected to the Assembly by the Bengalee Muslims, have betrayed the interests of these very Bengalee Muslims in the Calcutta Corporation and deprived them of their legitimate civic rights in their own metropolis, driving out Bengalee Muslims from almost all nominated and elected Muslim seats of Corporation Councillorship and Aldermanship, making importation of non-Bengalee Muslims in Corporation services, all due to the introduction of the separate electorate by the suicidal Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act, based upon a demand made not by Bengalee Muslim citizens of Calcutta or Mussalmans of Bengal, but by a group headed by Sir K. Nazimuddin, Nawab Khaja Habibullah and Mr. Suhrawardy serving by this piece of reactionary legislation their selfish ends, preparing the ground for the next general election.

This Association, therefore, urges the Bengal Ministry to drop the second Municipal Amendment Bill, the offspring of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act, now pending before the Assembly and make an immediate amendment of the present Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act by restoring the joint electorate system of the monumental act of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea.

This Association resolves to carry on an all-Bengal agitation on behalf of the Mussalmans of Bengal if the Bill is not dropped and the Act is not removed from the Statute book.

This Association urges the Bengal Ministry to make statutory provision for 25 Bengalee Muslim seats in Corporation councillorship and aldermanship and 25 per cent of Muslim services in the Corporation for Bengalee Muslims and adult franchise for them for Corporation election so that the number of Bengalee Muslim voters may reflect the actual population strength.

By the last resolution the Association deplores the attitude of the non-Bengalee Mulim authorities of the Calcutta Muslim Orphanage towards the rejection of Bengalee language from the curricula of the Bengalee Muslim students, compelling them against their will to read Urdu in place of Bengalee, which is their birth-right to read as their own mother tongue. The Association therefore draws the attention of the Bengal Ministry for redressing this just grievance of the Bengalee Muslim students by restoring to them their own mother tongue of Bengalee in the curricula of the Bengal Muslim Calcutta Orphanage School financed by grants from the Bengal Government, Corporation and contributions from the generous Muslims of Bengal.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Conservancy Complaint

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I draw the attention of the Councilors and of the executive to the insanitary condition of the roads and streets of Calcutta specially of the northern quarters due to the discontinuance of the practice of flushing them by water. The cleaning by water had the salutary effect of not only washing down the dust and the filth thereby preventing spread of diseases but also lent the streets a bright and healthy look. The discontinuance of this practice has filled the roads and streets with dust, which are driven up now and then by the wheels of motor cars and lorries carrying with it the germs of diseases.

If the city-fathers really want the welfare of the citizens as they no doubt do, they should at once take steps to water the streets and remove the nuisance. The authorities should also see that streets are properly swept after they are watered.—Yours etc.

TARA PROSAD BANERJEE.
281, Chittaranjan Avenue, (North),
Calcutta,
The 17th April, 1941.

Calcutta Associations & Institutions

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The eighteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the members of the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar (to which are attached the Chittaranjan Databya Chikitshalaya, Ward III Health Association, Satchidananda Granthagar, Free Industrial School and Kusansashi Sebayatan) was held at 65/2 B Beadon Street, the new registered office of the Bhandar on the 4th May with Sir Hari Sanker Paul Kt., in the chair

The following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the year 1941 :—

President—Sir Hari Sanker Paul. *Vice-Presidents*—Pandit Sris Chandra Vedantabhusan, Dr. Sasi Kumar Sen Gupta, Messrs. Raghu Nath Dutt, Tarini Churn Law, Sudhir Chandra Nawn, Jatindra Kumar Das and Girindra Nath Ghosh. *Secretary*—Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri. *Assistant Secretaries*—Messrs. Chandra Sekhar Gupta, Manmatha Nath Bhattacharyya, Susil Kumar Ghosh and Prasanta Kumar Gupta *Treasurer*—Messrs. Nemai Chand Datta. *Members*—Messrs. Chaitanya Charan Pyne, Pramatha Nath Mukherjea, Nrendra Nath Kar, Nirmal Chandra De, Bimal Kumar Roy, Bhrendra Nath Sarbadhicary, Charu Chandra De, Joggeswar Roy, Akshay Kumar Mitra, Balai Chand Das, Moulvi Mosaheb Ali Khan, Dr. S. N Ghose, (*Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta*), and Kabiraj Haroprasad Majumdar.

Messrs. M. K. Deb and S. M. Sen Gupta, B.Sc., R.A., were unanimously re-elected Hony. Auditors for the current year.

DILKUSHA INSTITUTE.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

The 21st annual general meeting of the Dilkusha Institute was held on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, at 5 p.m., at the Institute building at 66 Dilkusha Street, Khan Bahadur Alhadj Wahul Islam, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate presided.

The meeting was opened with recitation of verses from the Holy Quoran. The annual report of all Sections (*viz.*, Library, School, Sports and Labour) of the Institute was read out by its Jt. Hony Secretary Mr. S. Abid Hosain, and that of the Building Fund was read out by its Jt. Hony. Secretary, Mr Serajuddin Ahmed. They were passed unanimously

The following Office bearers were elected :—

President—Khan Bahadur Alhadj Wahul Islam, *Vice Presidents*—Moulvi Md. Khalil Seth Haji Md. Yusuf and Khan Sahib Md Mohsin Khan *Jt Hony Secretaries*—Messrs Serajuddin Ahmed, and S Abid Hosain *Hony. Librarian*—Mr Md Siddique. *Hony Assistant Librarian*—Mr A M M Amjad *Captain* Mr Akram Hosain *Vice-Captain* Mr G M Khan—*Hony. Treasurer* Mr. Yaqub. *Members* Alhadj M A H Ispahani, Haji Md Hayat Khan, Mr Md Haneef, Dr S M Ali, Dr S M. Yaqub Hasan, Mr Q Zaman, and Mr. M A. Waheed Khan.

SPORTING COMMITTEE

Chairman—Alhaj M. A. H. Ispahani *Vice Chairman*—Mr Abdul Hamid *Hony Secretary* Mr Serajuddin Ahmed *Members* Seth Haji Md Yusuf Mr Md Haneef, Mr. Q Zaman, Mr Abdul Latift *Captain* Mr. Akram Hosain *Vice-Captain* Mr G M. Khan

DAKSHIN KALIKATA SEVASRAM

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Dakshin Kalikata Sevasram was held on the 30th March at 97, Lansdowne Road under the presidency of Mr Atul Chandra Gupta at 6 30 p.m.

The annual report and audited accounts were read and adopted

The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1941 :—

President Mr Sarat Ch. Bose *Vice Presidents*—Messrs. Atul Ch Gupta, Santosh Kumar Bose and Prabhudayal Himatsingka. *Secretary*—Dr. Gobinda Prosad Mitra *Assistant Secretaries*—Messrs Provat Kusum Ray Chowdhury and Sudhangsu Sekhar Nandy *Treasurer*—Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mukherji *Executive Committee* Messrs N C. Chatterji, B C Chatterji, Debabrata Mukherji, Indra Bhusan Bose, Tejoy Kumar Banerji Dhirendra Ch. Ghosh, Ramaprosad Mukherji, Amritalal Chatterji, Anath Bandhu Dutta, Abanti Ganguly, Nishit Ch. Sen, Manindra Nath Banerji, Susil K. Banerji Paritosh Banerji, Biswanath Mukherji (Sr.), Biswanath Mukherji (Jr.), Sukumar Ray, Kulada Ranjan Sengupta, Satyendra Nath Chatterji, Siblal Sha, Dhirendra Nath Ganguly, Himangsu Sekhar Ghosh, Khitindra Kumar Mitra, Romesh Chandra Ganguly, Subinoy Roy Chowdhury, Suhrid Kumar Ghosh. Anil Kumar Banerji, Anukul Chatterji, Hem Chandra Rauth, Rishikesh Mitra, Kanailal Dey, Sudhi Ranjan Das, Beman Banerji, Sudhangsu Sekhar Mukherji, Sarat Chandra Chakraborty, Dr. Prafulla Chakraborty, Dr. Nripendra Nath Mukherji,, Dr. Bomkesh Bose, Dr. Amar Nath Mukherji, Dr. Sudhangsu Kumar Mukherji, Dr. Charu Ch. Chatterji, Miss Mira Dutta-Gupta.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

CORPORATION'S APPEAL

(Before Mr. Justice Mukherjea and Mr. Justice Roxburgh)

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA—APPELLANT

vs.

DR. BOSE'S LABORATORY, LTD.—RESPONDENT

This was an appeal on behalf of the appellant, the Corporation of Calcutta, against the decision of the Small Cause Court Judge at Sealdah, allowing the appeal preferred by the respondents, Dr. Bose's Laboratory, Ltd., and directing the case to be sent back to the Corporation for fresh assessment of the premises in question under section 127 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (*i.e.*, on the basis that the premises were for residential purposes).

It appeared that Dr. Bose's Laboratory, Ltd., preferred an appeal before the Small Cause Court Judge at Sealdah against the assessment of the premises No. 10, Radha Madhab Dutt Garden Lane, which had been assessed by the Corporation under section 127 (a) of the Act (*i.e.*, on the basis that the premises were for letting purposes and to be assessed on a rental basis). The company's contention was that the premises were neither erected for letting purposes nor were ordinarily let. It was further alleged that the factory was not on No. 10 of the lane but was housed in the premises Nos. 11 and 13 and no separate notices were served with regard to those premises.

The Corporation produced the Assessment Register which showed that Babu Charu Chandra Bose and Dr. Bose's Laboratory, Ltd., were the recorded owners of the premises No. 10 and as such the factory had been rightly assessed under section 127 (a).

The Small Cause Court Judge found that the company being the owner and occupier of the factory buildings, the assessment had been made on a wrong basis; the assessment should have been made under section 127 (b) of the Act. The case was accordingly directed to be sent back for re assessment under section 127 (b). Against the said decision the present appeal was preferred by the Corporation on various grounds.

Their lordships admitted the appeal.

Mr. Pashupati Ghosh appeared for the appellant Corporation



VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 3rd May, 1941

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 808 against 901 and 902 in the two preceeding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 170. The general death-rate of the week was 36·8 per mille against 30·1 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—25 *and* 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd May, 1941, was 687 against 788 and 762 in the two preceding weeks. There were 109 deaths from cholera, against 143 and 117 in the two preceding weeks. There were 88 deaths from small-pox during the week against 169 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 22 and 76 respectively against 23 and 93 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·7 per mille per annum.

106

PEOPLE DIED

OF

CHOLERA

during the week ending May 10, 1941

Get Yourself Inoculated

There were 31 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 34·1.

There were 105 deaths from respiratory diseases against 90 in the previous week.

There were 81 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

There were 121 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 121 against 113 and 140 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 17 were from cholera, 18 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 5 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints and 22 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 44·3 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 42·4.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year.

(Continued on page 925)

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Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

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Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

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Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,18,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee :—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Removal of the Refuse Platform from its present site at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency area :—

A—Construction of Refuge Platform
B—Construction of cooly lines
C—Construction of roads.

2. Supply and delivery of Straw at District IV Gowkhana during the rest of the year 1941.

3. Supply of motor lorries for carrying filtered water in the Manicktola area during 1941-42.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 20th May, and for 2 and 3 on 23rd May, 1941. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th May, 1941.

Time Extended.

Re : Registration of names as contractors for Petty Plumbing and Petty Improvement Works for the year 1941-42

The date for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following has further been extended. The applications for them will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 31st May, 1941, instead of on 22nd April, 1941, as previously advertised.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1941-42.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1941-42

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th April, 1941.

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 20th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this Office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

11. Repairs to the office of the Central Bank and others at College Street Market —Rs. 952, dated 13th May, 1941, (1 month)

12. Repairs to gully pit in front of 156, Bowbazar Street (opposite to 137, Bowbazar Street)—Rs. 60, dated 13th May, 1941, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 13th May, 1941.

District No. II, Engineer's Department. Manicktola

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 20th May, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

4. Repairs to surface drain off 3 etc., Beleghata Main Road, Ward 28—Rs. 193. dated 8th May, 1941, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 10th May, 1941.

District III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1941, upto 2 p.m :—

35 Repairing footpath by the side of Maddox Square—Rs. 774, dated 13th May, 1941, (1 month).

36. Repairing the stone-sett pavement in the passage leading to Shamsul Huda Road Pail Depot—Rs. 557, dated 13th May, 1941, (3 weeks).

37. Closing the opening over the collapsible gate in "B" and "C" Blocks (West side) in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 166, dated 13th May, 1941, (21 days).

38. Repairs to C. I. shed in Hotel (Miscellaneous II) No. 55 and Checking Clerk's quarters in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 104, dated 13th May, 1941, (15 days)

39. Relaying kerb and channel stones opposite 20, 21 and 22, Ballygunge Circular Road—Rs. 624, dated 13th May, 1941, (1 month)

40. Providing iron grating in Central Dispensary and replacing the door leaves of License Department in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 34, dated 13th May 1941, (15 days).

41. Repairing surface drain opposite 35 and 37, Dilkhusa Street—Rs. 44, dated 13th May, 1941, (2 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

A. F. NABI BAKSH
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 13th May, 1941.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for..... ... ... " on Thursday, the 22nd May, 1941, upto 2 p.m. :—

5. Repairs to Cattle shed at Budge Budge Pail Depot, Ward 25—Rs 944, dated 5th May, 1941, (1 month).

6. Repairs to Incinerator shed at Gora gatcha, Ward 25—Rs 945, dated 8th May 1941, (1 month).

7. Supply of tree guards, District IV—Rs. 280, dated 8th May, 1941, (1 month)

8. Repairs to Deshapriya Park, Ward 27 —Rs. 827, dated 30th April, 1941. (2 months).

9. Repairs to the latrine and Mehter barracks at Canal Road, Hastings, Ward 26 —Rs. 947 dated 2nd May, 1941. (1 month)

N B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days notice" in clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice.

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer, IV

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 13th May, 1941.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

Offers stating rent and security deposit proposed to be paid are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 26th May, 1941, for the lease of Bicycle stand on Lindsay Street to the west of the main entrance of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for a period of three years from the date of occupation.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th May, 1941.

Naming of Road.

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for public passage in Ward No. 29. :—

The bye-lane between premises No. 113 and 118 Narkeldanga Main Road, to be called "Mohendra Biswas Lane".

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th May, 1941.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Declaration Of Streets

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923,) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein, have been fulfilled hereby notifies and declares the streets, specified hereunder, to be public streets, within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the said Act.

Description

The 40 ft. and 20 ft. roads, constructed by the Ballygunge Bank Ltd., at No 22, Gariahat Road in Ward 27, (including the portion marked A B on the plan prepared in this behalf).

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th May, 1941.

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers, conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923,) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein, have been fulfilled hereby notifies and declares the streets, specified hereunder, to be public streets within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the said Act.

Description

The three passages running north to south from 108/7, 108/12 and 108/17, Ultadanga Main Road in Ward 29, as also the passage, of the same road, running east to west and connecting the above three passages in their present condition

J. C. MUKERJEA.
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd May, 1941

Drain land closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Corporation, at their meeting, held on the 12th day of February, 1941, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 252 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, the Corporation drain land on the south of the C. I. T., Plot No 268, Scheme VIII (Now No. 110, Park Street), measuring 1 kottah, 10 chittacks, 4 sq ft. (Ward No 21) delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured pink and hatched in blue lines, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution, noted above.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd May, 1941

Road Land Closed.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 10th February, 1939, in exercise of the powers vested in them, under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923), the triangular strip of Corporation road land, adjoining premises No. 54/4/A, Hazra Road in Ward No. 21, measuring 2 ch. 37 s.ft. sold to the owners thereof, as delineated in the map or plan, prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently closed, with effect from the date of publication hereof.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th May, 1941

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given, under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923, that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers, delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the paved public passage off Girish Mukherji Road, by the side of premises No. 24/2, Girish Mukherji Road, and connecting it with Ganga Prosad Mukherjee Road by two east to west arms, to a width of 16 feet in Ward 22.

Any person, having any objection to the same, should submit it in writing, so as to reach the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 7th June, 1941

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1941.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B C) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of Anath Deb Lane and Gopal Samanta Lane connecting Raja Manindra Road and Manmatha Dutt Road in Ward 30, to a width of 40 ft each.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th June, 1941.

J. C MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th May, 1941.

Notice.

Offers are invited for the purchase and removal of slag, flue ash, etc., from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha

The slag is obtained from the plant mainly in the following grades :—

(1) 1½ in. to 1 in.
(2) 1 " " ¾ "
(3) ¾ " " ½ "
(4) ½ " " dust

The other products are —

Flue dust, under-grate dust, ash, scrap iron and other magnetic materials.

The total output varies from 1500 c ft. to 2.000 c.ft. per day.

The crushed slag can be very well used for various purposes, such as (1) general concrete work, (2) precasted concrete shapings, bricks (hollow and solid), etc., (3) sheet asphalt work, (4) construction of roads for light traffic

The following are the terms of contract which the party will have to enter into with the Corporation :—

(1) The party shall have to remove daily all the products mentioned above from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha Road.

(2) In case the party fail to do the same, the Corporation will have the right to dispose of the products in any manner they choose and the cost of the products as well as the removal costs shall be realised from the party.

(3) The contract will run on yearly basis. But the Corporation will be prepared to consider any proposal for a longer period on terms to be mutually agreed between the party and the Corporation.

(4) The party will quote their rates for the whole of the products per 100 c.ft.

(5) Bills are to be made out by the Manager, Incinerator Plants, every month and payments will have to be made within three weeks of the following month by the party.

(6) The Corporation shall have the right to retain for their own use not more than 30 per cent. of each kind of products.

(7) The party will be required to deposit Rs. 500 in cash or in Calcutta Municipal Debenture as security deposit for due performance of the contract which sum will be refunded at the expiry of the period of contract.

Offers in sealed covers superscribed 'Purchase and Removal of Slag, etc.,' from the New Incinerator Plant at Goragatcha will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of the 30th May, 1941.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Manager, Incinerator Plants at Goragatcha.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th May, 1941

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in Calcutta on 14th June, 1941, for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshop at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1941. The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. Applications should be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, in the prescribed form along with the mark sheets before the 31st May, 1941. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th April, 1941.

Notice to Rate-payers.

The attention of the rate-payers is invited to the provisions of Section 145 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, regarding obligation to give notice of transfer of title in land or building.

The Section runs as follows :—

"145 Whenever the title in any land or building, or in any part or share of any land or building, is transferred, the transferee shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer, or, if no such instrument be executed, after the transfer is effected, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer.

Provided that in the event of the death of the person in whom such title vests, the person to whom, as heir or otherwise, the title of the deceased is transferred by descent or devise, shall within one year from the death of the deceased, give notice in writing of such transfer to the Executive Officer".

Their attention is further drawn to the penalties prescribed under Section 486 of the Act for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 145. It may be noted that a fine of Rs. 25 may be imposed for failure to give timely notice of such transfer and a daily fine amounting to Rs. 5 may also at the discretion of the Court be imposed.

J. C. MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th April, 1941.

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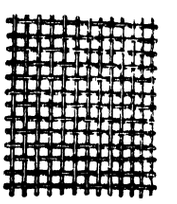
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VITAL STATISTICS—Continued from page 924

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 10th May, 1941.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 712 against 808 and 901 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 91. The general death-rate of the week was 32·3 per mille against 29·9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—25 and 27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 10th May, 1941, was 607 against 687 and 788 in the two preceding weeks. There were 95 deaths from cholera, against 109 and 143 in the two preceding weeks. There were 58 deaths from small-pox during the week against 88 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and and bowel-complaints amounted to 20 and 71 respectively against 22 and 76 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·6 per mille per annum.

There were 25 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 30·4.

There were 92 deaths from respiratory diseases against 105 in the previous week

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 81 in the previous week.

There were 114 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 105 against 121 and 113 in the two preceding weeks Of these 11 were from cholera, 13 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 3 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38·5 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 35·7.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 21 deaths of infants under one year.

Health should not be made to wait

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MARKET NOTICES.

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on a Blue Black badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Rectangular brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

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Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space, (Sections I & II), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on the Jagannath Ghat Road (Schemes VIIF and VIIG), in the Moydapati area (Scheme XXVII), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Schemes VIID, VIIE, VIIH and VIIJ), in the Shambazar Street area (Scheme XXXVII), in Mission Row, Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue areas (Scheme XXXVIII), in the Chittaranjan Avenue and Wellington Street area (Scheme XL), in the Chandni Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Bazar) area (Scheme XLII), in the area adjoining Posta Bazar (Scheme XLIII), in the Ahiritola Area (Scheme XLIV), Eastern Portion, from Grey Street to Shanker Halder Lane and Western Portion from Shanker Halder Lane to Nimtala Ghat Street, in the Radhabazar area (Scheme XLV portion—from Dalhousie Square North to Canning Street), in the Southern Avenue Extension and Lake areas (Scheme XLVII—Blocks II, III IV and V), and in the Old Ballygunge Road area (Scheme XLVIII—Block II). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer C.I.T., 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Dated 22nd March 1941.

SOME SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they realise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket, per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry-Beef	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sirloin ,,	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Suet (Kidney)		1 0 0		
Do. Salted per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted ,,	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket, per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,,	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz.				
Heart, each	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Ortails, each	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones, each	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skirts, each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue, each	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kidneys, per dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping	0 6 0	0 7 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head, each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin ,,	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,,	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer				
Hind-quarter ,,				
Saddle	0 14 0			
Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb.				

ARTICLES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.			
Chops per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0 / 0 12 0
Breast ,,		0 12 0	0 10 0
Curry Mutton per seer		0 12 0	0 10 0
Leg ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0 / 0 10 0
Saddle per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0 / 0 8 0
Shoulder per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 6	
Heart ,,	0 2 0	0 4 0	
Liver ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0	
Brain ,,		0 2 0	
Tongue ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0	
Trotters ,,	0 0 6	0 0 9	
Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6	
Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	
Mutton Dripping per seer	0 7 0		
Goat and Kid meat		0 12 0	



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FOR HEADACHE —AND— ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb.	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,,	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ,,	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen	1 2 0	

DRY FISH.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 10₹	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfrets per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Maldive ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet	0 8 0	
Do. per large packet	1 4 0	
Bali chau per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Papadums per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0

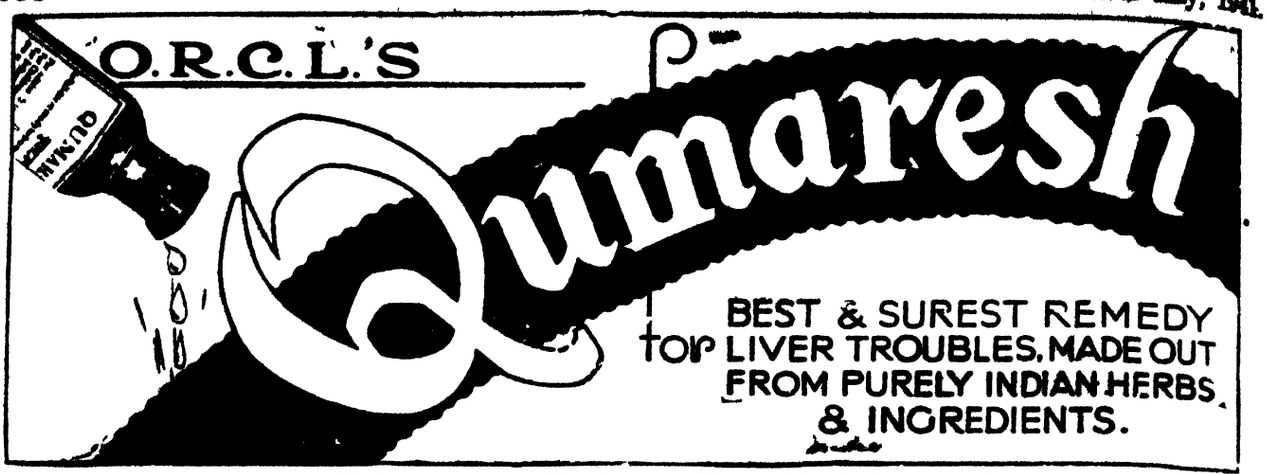
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Chicken (broth) ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Capons ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (Special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pullet ...		
Turkey Cock ,, ...	6 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...		
Teal (large) ...		
Teal (cotton) ...		
Wild Duck each ...		
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen)	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do Country ...		
Do Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower Benares each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per dos. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric	0 5 0	0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 0 6	0 0 9
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hasaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer ...		
Do. New per seer ...	0 2 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ,, ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Radish English per bundle (large)		
Do. Country per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Squash per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		0 8 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples Ring per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. S. Africa ...		
Do. Kulu 8 to 10 ...		
Do. Nanitel 8—12 ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 6 to 8	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 8 to 10...		
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious ...		
Do. Rings per lb. ...		
Do. per 2 lb. packet ...		
Almond, English per lb....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Fresh Kabu	1 0 0	
Do. Shelled per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. English fried per seer ...		3 0 0
Apricots per lb. Peshawar		0 10 0
Apricotsdry per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Amra per score ...		
Alobokhara per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		
Brasil nuts per lb. ...		
Black Berry per score ...		
Chestnut per lb. ...	0 1 0	
Cocoanut each ...	0 10 0	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer ...		
Country Apples ...		
Currants Australian per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. English per lb. ...	0 3 6	
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Do. Muscatper packet	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	0 6 0
Fig Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Smyarna in 1 lb. pkt. ...		
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (Large)		
Do. Australia per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb....		
Grape Fruit each		
Jafa ...	0 10 0	
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...		
Do. (Country) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Jack Fruit each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Hasel nuts per lb. ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) ,, ...	1 8 0	
Khurma ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kesur China per seer ...	5 0 0	
Lime patty per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer. pur)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per 1 seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Monkey nuts Madras per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Monkey Lichees per 100		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Musk melon per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Musk melon „ (Lucknow	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Py-, (Bombay) „ ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Sepia 16 ...		
Do. Langra 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fasli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ..	0 5 0	0 7 6
Do. Country per 100 ...	2 0 0	5 0 0
Do Bombay 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Lliam 4—6 ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mussomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ ...		
Bombay ...		
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Nagpur 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...		
Pesta Arab per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Unshelled) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	2 8 0	
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Multan ...		
Do. Fried ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Peanut per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pineapple Country each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Assam „	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Singapore „		
Do. Ceylon per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Tezpur each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong each		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Plantain Champa bunch	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Country „ ..	0 1 6	0 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ..		
Do. S. African per lb. ..		
Do. Country per score..		
Pomegranate Bhowana gore per seer ..		
„ Kandahar		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo halbar each ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ..		
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ..		
Do. Delmonte do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Peare Cashmere ..		
Do. (Cooking) ..		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ..		
Do. American per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ..		
Do. California Dry per lb.	1 8 0	
Do. S. African per lb. .		
Do. Cashmere ..		
Peaches America dry p. lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 8—12 ..	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins per 1 lb. packet...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. (California)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Red) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Kabul ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Sultana per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ..		
Rose Berry per score ..	0 5 0	0 10 0
Sofata 16—35 ..	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz		
Star Apple per score .	0 1 6	0 3 0
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz. (Orange)		
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 12 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score .		
Surdah Quetta per seer ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tamarind per seer ..	0 1 6	0 3 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Gonlund „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukhabad ..	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Questa ..		
Water Meton Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per seer ...		
Walnut per lb. ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. do. (Shelled) ...	0 10 0	
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Bombay „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dinapur „ ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		1 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
2	25 0 0 monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 6 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
5	25 0 0 „		11	0 10 0 per day	
88	0 8 0 daily		35-36 Chandney	0 8 0 „	
88A	0 4 0 „		29 & 30	4 0 0 „	
37	0 1 6 „				
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		13	0 9 0 „	
32 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		16—20	1 11 0 „	

N. N. SEN GUPTA, Superintendent.

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INDIAN HOUSE-OWNERS

You have spent your hard-earned savings in buying or building a house, why endanger the entire structure by letting the roof leak, when you can stop the leaks permanently and cheaply with

VALAMOID

STANDARD BLACK

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" 4-0 " 10 " Tin.
" 2-4 " 5 " "
" 1-2 " 2 " "

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IS THE TIME

TO ADVERTISE

— *IN* —

THE

CALCUTTA
MUNICIPAL
GAZETTE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ..	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ..	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 .	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. without roe 16—20	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each —	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. do. ½ lb. " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. " ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam " ..		
Do. Overland " ...		
Do. Bandel per lb. ...		
Do. Cheddarn " ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
" unmixed, " ...		0 5 0
Suava cheese per lb. ..	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	1 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.	0 8 0	
Californian flour No. 2 per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Country flour per seer ...		0 2 6
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee	0 2 6	0 3 0
RICE.		
Desi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. per seer ...		0 2 3
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 0 0	8 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chinisakkar per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Crystal	0 4 3	0 4 6
DAL Etc.,		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung haree " .		0 3 0
Mung sona " .	0 4 0	
Salt " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. " " ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. " " ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 5 0	
Castor Oil " ...	0 8 0	
Mustard Oil " ...	0 6 6	0 7 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake " ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
"Victoria"—'Swan" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 6·9	
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk ...	2 12 9	
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I G. tin ...	3 12 6	
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 2 6	
"Lion"—"Anchor" per 4-I. G. tin ...	3 13 6	
Elephant Brand Tin ...	3 10 3	
Do. " Bulk ..	3 0 3	
Do. " Small ...		
Owl " Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COAL AND COKE.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... ... / Milk Chocolates slab ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	2 12 0
" " 2 lb. "	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo ...	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15 % price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Jew & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Jew & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin		0 4 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —		1 6 0
Skimmed Milk ...		1 2 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...		1 6 0
Do. ...		5 12 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot.		1 6 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb. — ...		1 0 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Scissor per pkt. ...		0 3 0
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		
Cavender per tin of 50 ...		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 2 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Spencers' "Doretto" — Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...	1 10 0	1 11 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin — ..	0 12 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 8 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —		
OILMAN'S STORES		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 0 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Red do. do. .	1 0 0	
Orange do. do. ..	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs....	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	0 14 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 ,, ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 lb. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 ,, ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 7 0	0 12 0
Do. ½ lbs.	1 6 0	
Mustard ¼ ,, ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	0 9 0	1 8 0
Sausages, English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 12 0	
Soups, Assorted, ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ...	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 8 0	
I. A. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin ...	3 12 0	
C. & B. Vinegar per bottle	1 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's 'Eagle' Brand Scotch Rolled Oats 2 lb. tin — ...	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chamois Leather large...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	1 13 0
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 13 6	
Kruschen Salt —	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos	Rent	Business	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 1—2	0 6 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	C. 1st floor	37 0 0 (per month)	Dwelling purpose
A. 3, 6—12	0 7 0	Do.			
C. 19A & 19B	0 8 0	Do.	Betel 3	0 3 0	Betel leaf.
E 2—5 & 8	0 6 0	Do.	Meat 8	0 2 0	Meat
G 8	0 7 0	Do.	Do. 5	0 2 0	Do.
C. 24	0 8 0	Do.	Milk 2	0 4 0	Milk

S. M. MURSHED, Superintendent.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd „ „		
Goat per seer		
Kid „	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 7 6	0 8 6
Fowls „	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger „	0 4 0	0 5 0
Pati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay „	0 1 6	
Do. Country „	0 1 6	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. Deshi (New)		
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon „		
Do. Gauhati „		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Disi per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Hilly		
Cabbage each	0 1 6	0 4 0
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Darjeeling „		
Do. Deshi		
Beans „	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash „		
Tomato „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Mangoes per score	0 1 0	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia 6—12	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere		
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Apricot „		1 8 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana „	1 0 0	1 4 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. dry per seer		0 10 0
Chilghosa „	0 10 0	1 4 0
Dates Arab „	0 5 0	
Do. Bagdad	0 3 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		0 12 0
Do. Nasik „		
Do. Quetta „		
Do. Chaman		
Do. Australia per seer		
Khorma „	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi „	0 10 0	
Do. Singapore „		
Khobani „	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Water fruit per seer		
Dates Basra per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeda per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mango of Kari		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 10—16	1 0 0	
Do. Langra 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay per		
Do. Fazli		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Nagpur 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	2 8 0	
Do Kabul	2 4 0	
Pears		
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each		
Do. Assam	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 16 to 20		
Plantain Champa per score	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultuna „		0 12 0
Almond shelled „	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 10 0	
Water melon Goalando	0 2 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Shelled „	0 4 0	
Nut Ground „	0 2 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	1 0 0	
Darjeeling do. „	1 0 0	
Bombay „ „	1 0 0	
Aligarh „ „		
Jessore „ per seer	2 0 0	
Dinapur „ „	1 4 0	
Pabna „ „		1 2 0
Darbhanga „ „	1 0 0	1 2 0
Masafferpur „ „	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee „	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee „	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. Milk „	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda „ per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		30 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori 'Khatari Bhog	6 8 0	7 0 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	5 12 0	6 8 0
Do. (Medium) „	5 8 0	6 0 0
Patnai (Atap) „ md.		6 0 0
Hilly (Old) per md.		
Nagra (Old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per „		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	6 4 0	6 12 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni	5 8 0	6 8 0
	6 4 0	6 8 0
Balam (Old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund	5 8 0	5 12 0
Kamini per maund		
Peshwar Rice per md.	7 2 0	7 8 0
Dhakri Chata	11 0 0	14 0 0
	5 12 0	6 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 4 3	
Java „ „	0 4 6	
Cocoanut Oil „	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Salt per seer	0 1 6	
Flour „	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta B per md. (Tota)	6 0 0	6 8 0
Sujee „	6 4 0	
Atta fresh per maund		5 4 0
Til Oil „		23 0 0
Chandausi Atta per md.	4 12 0	5 12 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 3 6	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 3 0	
Arhar	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khesari	0 1 9	0 2 0
Mosoor (split) „		
Do. (khari) „	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mator „	0 2 6	0 2 9
Chana Dal „	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. „	0 1 9	0 2 9
Bluli	0 2 3	0 2 6
TEA.		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	0 12 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		3 12 0
„ „ Bulk (4 I. G.)		3 4 0
Owl & Swan per tin		
„ „ Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		3 12 0
Elephant Brand „		3 10 0
„ „ Bulk		
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Salam per md. ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
Do. (Kora) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Do (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	8 8 0	
Dadkhani	9 0 0	10 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	5 4 0	6 8 0
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra	5 12 0	5 14 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	4 10 0	
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai	6 0 0	6 4 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer .	2 0 0	
Ranchi		
Darbhanga ..	1 7 0	1 8 0
Sree (Mark) ..		1 10 0
Khurja ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 12 0	
Lakhi ...		
" Debia Debee " per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Atta	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. B	0 2 6	0 2 9
Gur	0 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...	0 5 0	
Condensed Milk ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Milk Maid ...	0 11 0	
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Do. ..		0 6 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 40 ...		
Apples 16 ...		
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 25 to 60 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ..		1 12 0
Pesta ,,	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab .	0 4 0	0 5 0
Grapes per seer .		
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal .	0 2 0	0 2 6
New Potatoes .	0 1 6	0 2 0
Potatoes (New) ..		
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbages each ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ..	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion .	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cauliflower ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona ,, ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer —	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...		0 12 0
Goat ...		0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb....	0 8 6	1 1 0
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 6 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...	0 7 6	0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...	0 12 6	
Quaker's Oats ..	...	0 14 0
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	
Jam		0 10 6
Jelly	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Quickwhite(White) ...	0 14 0	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...	...	0 2 6
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.				
Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 8 0 each	Vegetables.			

S. M. MURSHED, *Superintendent.*

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Medium) ...	—	—	0 1 9	0 2 6
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	—	—	0 2 3	0 2 6
Do. (Kora) ...	—		0 2 0	0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	—	—	0 4 0	
Dolap Khas (Atap) ...	—	—		0 3 0
Dudkhani ...	—	—	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi Boiled ...		—		0 2 0
Dudkalma	—	—		0 2 0
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	—	—	0 2 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...	—	—		0 2 3
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	—	—		0 2 3
Do. (Atap) ...	—	—	0 1 6	
Rupsal	—	—		0 2 3
Katari Bhog ...	—	—		0 2 6
DAL.				
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	—	—		0 2 0
Gram (Dal) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal	—	—	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mug (Krishna) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Arahar Dal ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khasari Dal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		—		
„ Khari ...	—	—	0 2 6	
Matter Dal ...	—	—	0 2 6	
Salt	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 3
BUTTER & GHEE.				
Bombay per seer ...				
Aligarh	—	—	1 2 0	
Patna	—	—	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	—	—	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	—	—	1 3 0	1 6 0
Jessore	—	—	1 4 0	
OIL.				
Ghani Oil	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mustard Oil ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	—	—	0 5 6	0 6 0
Kerosene Oil ...	—	—	0 2 3	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.				
Sugar (White Java) ...	—	—	0 4 6	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Bata) ...	—	—	0 4 0	0 5 0
Flour (Country) ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 3
Suji ...	—	—		0 3 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	—	—		0 3 0
„ Khejure ...	—	—		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	Prices per maund. From	Prices per maund. To	Retail prices per seer. From	Retail prices per seer. To
VEGETABLES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. New (Country) ...	—	—		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	—	—	0 1 0	
Do. (Rangoon) ...	—	—	1 6 0	0 1 6
Patal ...	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas ...	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 0
Cauliflower each ...	—	—	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...	—	—		0 2 0
Ginger	—	—	0 2 6	0 12 6
Onion	—	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.				
Mutton	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Khasi ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
FISH.				
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	—	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns	—	—	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	—	—	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	—	—	0 1 0	0 12 0
Koi ... —			0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0
SUNDRIES.				
Cobra Boot Polish large each tin ...	—	—		
Hair Cream small ...	—	—	0 6 0	
Mosquito Destroyers box — ...	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm ...	—	—	0 7 0	
Oriental Balm ...	—	0 4 0	0 13 6	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
S. B. 1—2	4 0 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 3	1 4 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 4	0 10 0	Sweetmeat.
Do. 5	1 0 0	Dashakarma.
Do. 11—15	1 2 0	Business to be approved by the authority.
Do. 19—22	0 12 0	Shoe.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 9—1	0 4 0	Betel
Do. 3	0 15 0	Mudi.
Do. 4	0 8 0	Do.
Do. 10	0 10 0	Do.
Do. 11	1 2 0	Do.
Do. 11A	0 12 0	Do.
Do. 12—16 & 18	1 0 0	Ready made shoe, clothes.

(Continued on page 945)

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Crab each ..		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...		0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 0 9	0 2 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 5 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer (new) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ..	0 1 3	0 2 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Grapes	0 12 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ..		0 5 0
Almond ,, .	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ..	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 40 to 60 .	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Madras ,, ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 14 0	
Do. Sree ..	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 2 6
Sujee ,, —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Atta Brown —	0 2 3	0 2 6
'B' Atta —		0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	10 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ,,	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	
Chana ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	
Kalai —	0 2 6	
Biuli —	0 2 6	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Coal	0 7 6	
Fuel — —	0 11 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 2 3

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls No.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
			Potato 3, 4 9 & 10	0 5 0 each	Potato.
Onion 1, 2 & 3	0 3 0 each	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Fruits 4 & 5	0 5 0 ,,	Fruits (dry)

R. K. GHOSH, *Superintendent.*

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Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week

Articles.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab ...	..	...
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton „ ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ ...	...	0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour „ „	0 1 6	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) „	0 4 0	...
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

Articles.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Deshi) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Pulbul „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger „ ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score „ ...	...	...
Squash „ ...	...	...
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 6	...
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
White „ „ ..	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra „ ...	...	...
Amra (Belati) per score ...	...	...
Bedana per seer ...	...	...
Bael each ...	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes „ ...	...	...
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee „ ...	1 4 0	...
Do. Bhadwa „ ...	1 13 0	...
Do. Sree „ ...	1 12 0	...
Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ...	...	0 4 0

Articles.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	...
Atta white No. 1 ...	0 2 6	...
Sujee ...	...	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	...	0 2 9
"B" Atta ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	...
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	6 8 0	8 0 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	..
Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	...
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard oil per seer ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Cocoanut oil „ ...	0 6 0	...
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 0	...
Kalai „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha „ ...	0 3 0	...
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattoi „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt „ ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ...	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl ...	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ...	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. ...	0 2 6	...

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned shops & stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received in the market office daily between 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Block A 3	0 8 0	Business to be approved by the authority.			
Do. 13 & 14	0 14 0				
Do. 16—18	1 5 0				

S. K. DAS,
Officer-in-charge.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undernoted Shops and Stalls are invited and will be received by the undersigned.

Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.	Blocks and Stall Nos.	Prescribed rent.	Business.
A. 143—144	Rs. 0-8 per day	Fresh fruits	E. 87-5	Rs. 0-15 per day	Business to be approved by authority
„ 147 to 154	„ 0-4 „	„	„ 99	„ 1-0 „	
„ 155	„ 0-5 „	„	„ 100	„ 2-15 „	
„ ½160-½162	„ 0-9 „	„	„ 107	„ 1-8 „	
„ ½164-½166	„ 0-12 „	„	„ 106	„ 1-6 „	
„ ½158-½160	„ 0-11 „	„			
„ ½167-168	„ 0-7-6 „	„	„ 110	„ 2-13 „	Godown.
„ 258	„ 0-10 „	Milk	„ 112	„ 0-10 „	Do.
„ 261	„ 0-10 „	„	„ 114	„ 0-10 „	Shoes.
„ 259	„ 0-10 „		F. 8	„ 1-8 „	Do.
„ ½166-½169	„ 0-13 „	Dry fruits			
			„ 12	„ 1-13 each.	Business to be approved by authority
B. 48	„ 0-8 „	Mutton.	„ 16	„ 0-14 „	Shoes.
„ 47	„ 0-8 „	„	„ 33	„ 1-3 „	Do.
„ 63	„ 1-4 „		„ 31	„ 2-0 „	Do.
„ 64	„ 1-8 „	Mudikhana	„ 32	„ 1-6 „	Do.
„ 4	„ 1-0 „		„ 34	„ 1-0 „	Do.
„ 69-1	Rs. 10 per month		„ 35, 36	„ 1-4 „	Do.
„ 69-2	„ 10 „	Godown	„ 37, 38	„ 1-3 „	
„ 72	„ 1-4 per day	Cloth & Tailoring.	„ 13	„ 2-4 „	
„ 44 & 45	„ 0-8 „		„ 9, 10	„ 1-13 „	Do.
„ 51	„ 0-10 „				
C. 20-21	„ 28-0 Per month		Betel. 4, 3, 8 9 & 11	„ 0-8 „	Betel.
„ 40	„ 37-8 „				
„ 9—10	„ 36-0 „				
„ 52	„ 45-0 „		B. N. C. 3, 4 & 6	„ 0-8 „	Cut Betel Nut.
„ 15	„ 18-0 „				
E. 1	„ 2-4 per day		Eggs. 5, 6, 7 & 9	„ 0-4 „	Eggs.
„ 3	„ 1-8 „				
„ 40	„ 1-7-6 „				
„ 32	„ 1-11 „	Business to be approved by authority.			
„ 39	„ 1-8 „				
„ 35	„ 1-10 „				
„ 33	„ 1-4 „				
„ 48	„ 1-6 „				
„ 7	„ 0-9 „				
„ 87-6	„ 0-11 „		309, Upper Circular Road.		Business to be approved by authority.
„ 44	„ 1-13-6 „	Do.			
„ 86-3	„ 1-1 „		„ 8-10	„ 3-0 „	Do.
			„ 11	„ 1-0 „	Do.
			„ 14	„ 1-0 „	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent Per day each Rs. A. P.	Business
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry fruit.	N. R. 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0 each.	Betel & Ber
C. (new) 26	2 0 0	Shoes.	Do. 11, 13, 14	1 0 0 „	
E. „ 45-47	1 12 0	Butter.			
„ 125-126	1 0 0	„	N. B 7, 8, 9	4 0 0 ea.	Business to be approved by authority.
„ 123-124	1 0 0	„	„ 22-1 & 23		
„ 49 & 50	1 0 0	„	„ 26-1	1 12 0 „	
„ 27-28	1 0 0	„	„ 29-1	per month.	
D. 47—48	2 0 0	Shoe or Cloth	W. R. 36	34 0 0	Do.
			„ 37	25 0 0	Do.
Eggs 4, 6, 8, 23 & 24.	0 3 0 ea.	Eggs.	W. R. (new) 3	8 14 0 daily.	Do.
„ 27-28	0 4 0 „	„	„ 10—11	3 9 0	Do.
„ 33	0 3 0 „	„	H. 26, 28	4 0 0	
„ 30-31	0 6 0 „	„	„ 5—12	21 12 0	Do.
„ 35-36	0 8 0 „	„	„ 13, 14-16	3 0 0 ea.	
P. R. 5 & 31, 16	0 6 0 „	Potatoes.	„ 17, 18, 19	3 0 0 ea.	
„ 36, 37 & 3	0 6 0 „	„	„ 31 to 35, 36	12 0 0 „	Do.
P. R. 38	0 8 0 „	„	Milk 1	1 8 0 „	Milk
K. (New) 46	0 6 0	Fruits.	„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0 „	„
„ 48—60	4 14 0	Do.	„ 11	1 8 0 „	„
„ 34	0 8 0	Do.	„ 12	2 8 0 „	„
			M. 14, 15 16 37, 32, 33, 34, 17 & 18	0 4 0 „	Country fruit
Rooms with 4 doors on Hogg Street to the east of Chandney	10 0 0	Ollman's Stores	„ 25—26 „ 35, 36, 37 „ 47—48	0 4 0 „	Do
Suet. 19—20	0 4 0 each		„ 49	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22 & 24	0 5 0 each	„	„ 3, 4	1 0 0 „	Plantain
			„ 45 & 46. Fish Stalls 37 to 38, 77 to 84,	0 4 6 „	Fish.
Mutton. 3 & 4	2 12 0 „	Mutton.	110 to 136	0 5 6 „	Do.
„ 25-26, 29	1 8 0 „	„	17 & 18	0 4 6 „	Do.
„ 8 & 12	0 8 0 „	Heads & Trotte	N. 5, 28, 47, 48, 63-66, 72, 73, 74 & 67.	0 5 0 ea.	E. Vegetables
„ 31 & 32	2 12 0 „	Mutton.	„ 36, 46, & 54	0 6 0 „	Do.
C.V.F.S. 105	1 0 0 „	Dates.	„ 57—59	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 106	1 0 0 „	„	„ 44 - 45	0 11 0 „	Do.
C. R. 6	0 6 0	Cocoanuts.	Poultry— Hen Coops		
„ 21, 13, 14	0 10 0	„	„ 67—74 115-130.	3 0 0 „	Fowls
„ 17 & 18	0 8 0 „	Potatoes.	„ 91—98	1 0 0 „	Do.
„ 7 & 8	0 10 0 „	„	„ 139-142	0 8 0 „	Do.
P. 7—9	1 8 0 „	Ollman's Stores.	„ 191-194	0 8 0 „	Do.
„ 19-20	0 6 0 „	Spices.	„ 195-198	0 8 0 „	Do.
F. S. 1, 2 & 3	0 12 0 each.	Business to be approved by authority.	„ 99—106	1 2 0 „	Do.
Beef. 30	1 8 0	Beef.	„ 111-114	0 10 0 „	Do.
„ 38	0 8 0	Skirts.			

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT		
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork ,,	0 5 0	
POULTRY.		
Duck each	0 3 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 4 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 7 0	0 9 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilisong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 7 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfret per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per dos.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 2 0	
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower ,,	0 1 6	0 3 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per dos		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pens (Darjeeling) ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,	0 1 6	0 2 6
Do. (Ranchi) ,,		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 2 6
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
[illegible]	0 1 3	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Apricot		
Apples		
Figs per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bael each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box		
Goosberry per seer		
Jack fruit each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Khubani per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Plums per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Raisins ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score	0 2 0	
Star apple ,,		
Tamarind per seer	0 1 0	
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per hundred		
Do. (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kachia Bhog 16 to 20		
Pasli 8 to 10		
Pumpkin (W.) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sajna per seer		
Sugarcane	0 2 0	0 4 0
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh pa. lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,,	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Atta ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Sujee ,,	0 2 6	0 2 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 6	
Banktulsi (Manja) per sr.	0 2 6	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Chinisakkhar per seer		0 4 0
Deshi ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 0	0 7 0
Sugar	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 4 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 4 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ohana ,,	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhanga ,,	0 1 3	0 2 0
Khasaree ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Kalai ,,		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,,	0 2 6	0 4 0
,, (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 3 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per tin Refined		p. bot.
Ordinary	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 14 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
W. B. 20	1 8 0	Cloth.	Chandney 48	0 4 0	Potatoes.
Do. 22—25	Each 0 15 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 51—52	Each 0 4 0	Do.
Do. 27	1 4 0	Do.	Do. 56—57	0 4 0	Do.
Do. 28	0 12 0	Milk.	Do. 61	0 3 0	Do.
Do. 29	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the authority.	Do. 62—64	,, 0 4 0	Country vegetable and fruits.
Do. 30	0 8 0	Do.	Do. 69	0 2 0	Eggs.
Do. 31—36	,, 0 10 0	Do.	Do. 72	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.
Chandney 5	0 4 0	Butter.	Do. 75—77	,, 0 3 0	Do.
Do. 17	0 7 0	Dry fruits.	Do. 80	0 3 0	English Vegetable.
Do. 18	0 6 0	Do.	Do. 84—86	,, 0 4 0	Fresh fruits.
Do. 30	0 3 0	Country Vegetable.	Do. 92	0 6 0	Dry fruits.
Do. 34—36	,, 0 3 0	Spices.	Pork 3, 5—7	,, 0 3 0	Pork
Do. 42	0 4 0	Potatoes	Chandney 87	,, 0 6 0	Dry fruits.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week

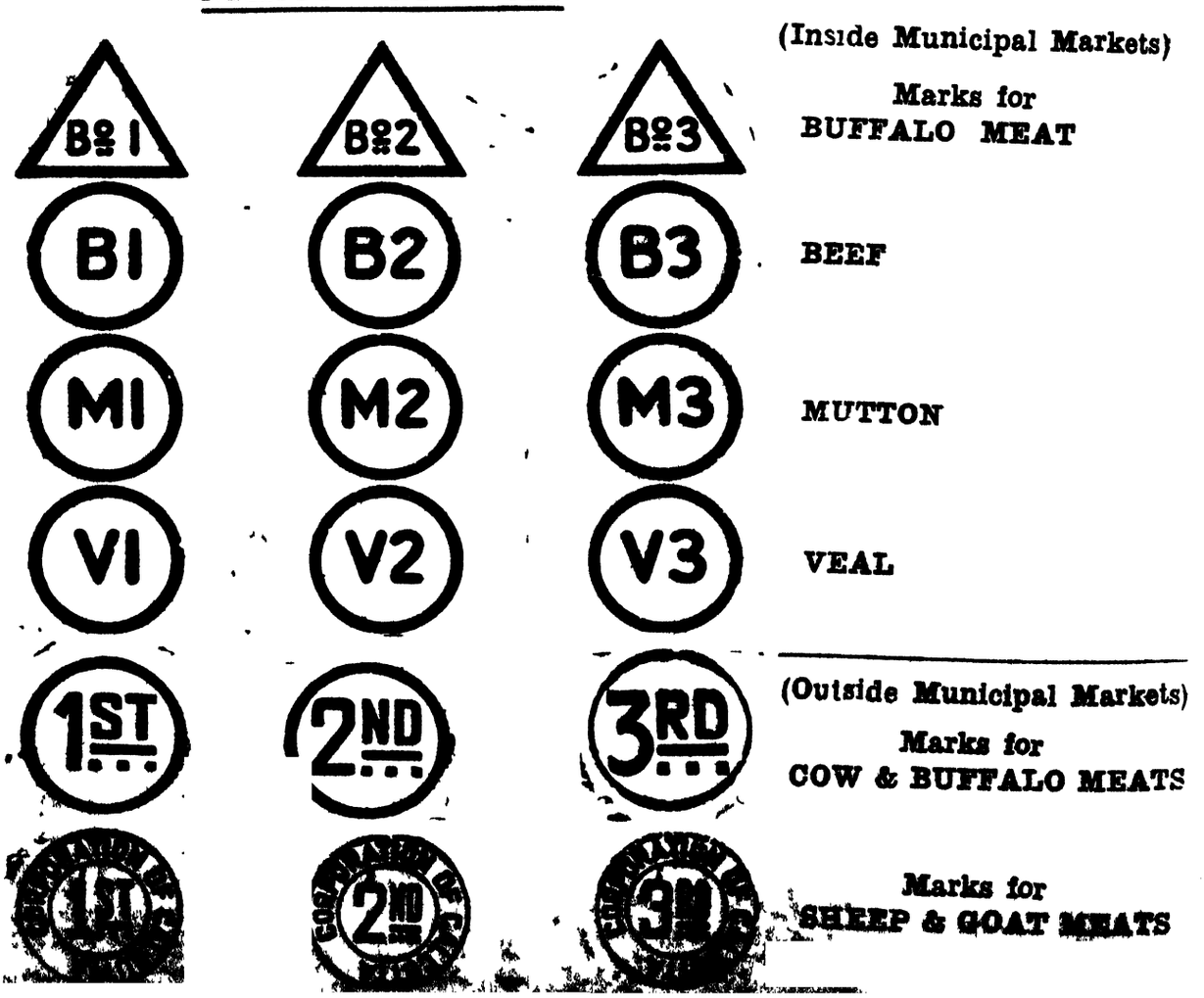
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Ilisng ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangnaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Parsay ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic ,, ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ,, ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Atta Brown ...	0 2 0	0 2 9
"B" Atta ...	0 2 6	0 2 9

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 6	
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		4 0 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	7 8 0	9 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 3
Khari Mascor ,, ...	0 2 3	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Kalai ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Bhuli ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 0	
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...		0 1 4
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Coal ,, ...	0 7 6	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 2 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb. tin.	0 4 6	
Do. 1 ,, ,,	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,, ,,	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,, ,,	0 7 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEATS



Abundance

—The Health That Toil Brings —

After a statue by

POISSON

Engraved and Printed by
Bharat Phototype Studio

THE
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL
GAZETTE

PUBLIC HEALTH

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE

TO

FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL

By

BT.-COL. SIR RAMNATH CHOPRA, KT., C.I.E., M.A., M.D. (Cantab), SC.D. (Camb), F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Retd.)

&

DR. B. MUKERJI, M.D.

Biochemical Standardisation Laboratory, Government of India, Calcutta

EVERY civilised country in the world has been faced at one time or another with the menace of adulteration in some sphere of human endeavour. The extent and nature of adulteration varies in different countries but there is no country which can claim to be absolutely immune. Adulteration in food products has existed from the very beginnings of community life. The practice of drug adulteration is of later origin. The importance of supplying pure foods and drugs to the masses and its indirect bearing on the promotion of national health and well-being is seldom realised. This is particularly evident in India where an attitude of *laissez faire* is adopted in these matters and things have so far been allowed to drift. Though attempts have been made from time to time to improve the state of affairs by legislative enactments, their enforcement has never been satisfactory. This will be evident from a perusal of the Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1937, which reads as follows:—

> "Adulteration of the common article of food is widely practised in India and the attention which has so far been devoted to this subject by health authorities has been wholly inadequate in relation to its importance. Important articles of food, *e.g.*, milk and milk products, are everywhere subjected to a large degree of adulteration. One of the causes of this deplorable state of affairs is almost complete apathy with which the public view the matter. As it has been pointed out by the Public Analyst to the Government of Madras, education of the general population would therefore seem to be essential, if success is to be achieved in any campaign against food adulteration. Certain improvements in administration would seem equally necessary. The [redacted] of legal

authorities are vested in elected chairman, who are subject to continual pressure from their electorates."

Extent of Adulteration in India

(1) *Food adulteration* :—The comparative tables presented below will indicate the extent of food adulteration in India and Great Britain.

machinery. In all civilized countries, every effort is now being made to safeguard the health of the community and the interests of the purchaser, manufacturer and seller by instituting suitable legislative enactments and by insisting on their successful enforcement. In Great Britain, the Food and Drug Adulteration Act of 1875 has been recently repealed (1938) with a view to controlling the manufacture,

INDIA.

Province.	Food article.	Extent of adulteration (Municipalities and Distric Boards).
Bengal (1937)	Mustard Oil	32—38%
	Ghee	44—45%
	Milk	65—66%
	Butter	*Nil* to 77%
	Dahi	40—92·7%
	Ata & Wheat flour	2·0 to 4·7%
	Tea	19·0 to 25·0%
Madras (1937)	Milk & Ghee	35 to 40%
Bombay (1938)	Milk & Ghee	3—78%

N.B.—Approximate consolidated figures are given from Public Health Reports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Area.	Good articles.	Ext. of adulteration.
England & Wales (1930)	All commonly used food articles.	2·8%
London City (1930)	,,	2·8%
Birmingham	,,	3·7%

N.B.—Approximate figures of 500 samples analysed per Public Health Reports.

(2) *Drug adulteration* :—No systematic records are available with regard to drug adulteration in this country, as there was no proper machinery so long in India to analyse and standardize drugs. From the experience gained in the Biochemical Standardization Laboratory, since 1937 where more than 1,500 samples have been analysed both by biological and chemical methods, it appears that the percentage of adulteration may be as high as 46 per cent. In Great Britain, if similar figures are worked out, it will surely not extend beyond 5 per cent.

Though a strict comparison of the conditions between India and Great Britain is not possible, it is apparent from the tables and figures presented above that adulteration is very low in the latter country. *A more efficient control both by legislative and executive machinery is to be credited for this encouraging state of affairs.*

Need for Control

The necessity for protecting public health by regulating the sale of foods and drugs has been recognised from early times. Ancient Indian literature of the time of *Asoka* contains records indicating the existence of food and drug control measures. Heavy punishments were meted out to offenders. The early system of control, however, gradually deteriorated during the many political and administrative upheavals through which India passed during successive conquests by the Tartars, Huns, Mohammedans and the English. Only during this century, the ideas regarding the control of foods and drugs and the public health aspects of such control have again emerged from the chaos ; and to-day, this is gradually, but surely, coming to be recognised as one of the primary functions of a progressive State

importation, distribution and sale of foods and drugs of all kinds in such a way as to protect the consumers from trickery and fraud of all descriptions. In America also, considerable attention has been drawn to the subject by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, of 1938, which has been so designed and modified as to check every conceivable form of danger to public health through the consumption of unwholesome foods and adulterated drugs.

In British India

A comparison of the conditions existing in Great Britain, America and India points irresistibly to the fact that India is not under as efficient a system of control in this regard as are the progressive Western countries. It will be interesting, therefore, to examine where the defect lies and how this can be remedied. It has been often remarked that there is no suitable legislation prohibiting the sale of adulterated foods and drugs in British India and because of this, a large group of offenders, who are plying a profitable trade by undermining community health, cannot easily be brought to book and penalised, as is possible in Great Britain and America, for example. This remark is only partially correct. An examination of the Statute books reveals that there are a number of legislative enactments, both Central and Provincial, which give adequate powers to penalize offenders coming under this category. Most of these legislative measures, however, have remained practically dead letters in India, because a suitable machinery for analysing and standardizing foods and drugs and giving technical opinion on their quality and extent of adulteration had not been created simultaneously with the legislative measures. The defects in the method of control which are responsible for such widespread

adulteration in almost all staple articles of food and all commonly used drugs and pharmaceuticals in India may be traced, on ultimate analysis, not so much to the absence of legislative prohibitory enactments (though these may have contributed partly to such results) but mainly to the absence of adequate machinery for the analysis and standardization of drugs and food products. The truth of this statement will be evident if we examine the status of present legislative measures in respect of food and drugs in the country.

Existing Legislations

(1) *Central*:—There is no enactment of the Indian Legislature which aims directly at the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs or which ensures their conformity to proper standards of purity and strength. The Opium Act, 1878, the Poisons Act, 1919 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, though they control the manufacture, importation and sale of certain drugs do not exercise any precise bearing on the subject of adulteration or standards of strength. They are designed to meet excise and customs requirements and to prevent the illicit use of certain dangerous drugs. The Indian Penal Code, the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, however, contain some provisions bearing on food and drug control. Intentional adulteration of any food or drug so as to lessen its efficacy or change its operation or to make it noxious and the actual sale of any such drugs are penalized by sections 274 and 275 of the Indian Penal Code, while the sale of a drug as a different drug or preparation is punishable under section 276 of the Indian Penal Code. The fraudulent sale of a food or drug, which is not of the nature, quality or substance demanded by the purchaser, will also amount to cheating under section 415, Indian Penal Code.

The Cantonments Act, 1924, extends to all the Cantonments in British India. It empowers the Cantonment authority to enter any shop or place and seize any article of food or medicine which is adulterated or is different from what it is represented to be along with any utensil used for preparing, manufacturing or containing it. If the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer is also of the same opinion, the article, if perishable, could be destroyed forthwith. In other cases, the owner or the person in possession of the article is punishable with fine and the article itself liable to forfeiture or destruction.

(2) *Provincial*:—Almost all the Provinces in British India have fairly elaborate legislative measures for the control of food and drug adulteration. These are modelled more or less on the lines of the English Food and Drugs Act with only minor differences in detail. In Bengal, we have the *Bengal Municipal Act of* 1884, which applies to the municipalities in Bengal other than Calcutta. It deals with foods and drugs but does not treat them similarly. The Act confers powers of entry and inspection on the Commissioners or those authorised by them and empowers them to seize foods or drugs suspected to be adulterated or deteriorated so as to lessen *their efficacy, change their operation or render them noxious*. While the magistrate could order destruction of the article in the case of both foods and drugs, the infliction of fine on the person in possession is permissible in the case of food only and not of drugs. There are provisions for the purchase of samples of food for analysis, but none such exists to protect the drugs offered for sale.

In Bengal

The Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 applies to the whole of Bengal, except Calcutta, and is confined to foods. There is no such *ad hoc* legislation in respect of drugs. The *Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923* applies to Calcutta only and deals with foods and drugs in a fairly comprehensive manner. It defines the expressions 'adulterated' and 'misbranded' in relation to foods and drugs. The sale, manufacture and storage for sale of 'adulterated' or 'misbranded' foods and drugs or foods and drugs which are unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption are prohibited, subject to exceptions in the case of (1) the innocent addition of non-injurious ingredients, (2) the unavoidable intermixture of extraneous substances in the process of collection, and (3) the sale of articles in accordance with their patents. There are provisions for the inspection, seizure, analysis and destruction of foods and drugs which appear to be adulterated, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for medicinal purposes and of utensils used for preparing or containing them which are of such a kind or state as to render the food and drug unsound, unwholesome or unfit for medicinal use. The Local Government may declare the normal constituents of any food and drug and determine by *rules* what deficiency in constituents or addition of extraneous matter will raise a presumption that the food and drug is not genuine or is injurious to health. *A Public Analyst* is to have regard to such rules in certifying the result of his analysis. The duties of inspection, etc., devolve on the Health Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

The Bengal Excise Act, 1909, mainly deals with the licensing of, and levy of duty on, excisable articles and not with the maintenance of their purity. It, however, punishes the admixture of any noxious or objectionable substance with any excisable article (which does not amount to an offence under section 272, I. P. C.), as well as the infringement of any rule regarding the reduction of the strength of liquor. In actual practice, it is stated that the Excise Department exercises an indirect control upon the quality of the manufactured articles.

From the above, it will be seen that the Central Government as well as the Provincial Government in conjunction with the Municipalities are *prima facie* armed with considerable powers for dealings in the adulteration of foods and drugs. In actual practice, however, these laws are not of much avail. *The absence of specified standards of all foods and drugs used, the lack of supervising staff (Inspectors),*

entrusted with special duty of keeping vigilant watch over cases of infringements of law and the *absence of properly equipped laboratories* for analysis and standardization and detection of adulteration have rendered the provisions ineffective. The powers given under the Acts for confiscation of adulterated foods and drugs and for levy of penalty are rarely enforced. The control is thus far from being strict and evasion is easy. The provisions though more or less satisfactory have, therefore, naturally remained practically inoperative. In the case of foods, the municipalities and District Boards have done creditable work in many directions but due to lack of co-operation, public interest and administrative difficulties, much progress has not been achieved yet. Drugs have fared worse than foods in many respects.

The Drugs Act, 1940.

It is a welcome sign of the times that the baneful results of food and drug adulteration on public health, on community life and on honest commercial endeavours are being more and more appreciated by the educated public. Of late, encouraging attempts have been made both by the Calcutta Corporation, the Karachi Corporation and several scientific bodies such as the Institution of Chemists (India), to draft a Pure Food Bill incorporating improved provisions for the control of food adulteration. Increasing efforts are being made by many Provincial Governments to insist on public bodies like the Corporations and Municipalities to exercise more stringent vigilance towards the control of food adulteration (milk, *ghee*, mustard oil, etc.). The problem of food adulteration, however, is a vast one and is not easy of solution unless a bold and energetic policy is adopted, and the problem is attacked on all fronts.

Ths Government of India have recently shown commendable zeal and interest in this important public health problem by putting in the Statute Book, the Drugs Act, 1940. This Act has not yet come into force but will, it is hoped, be enforced in the near future. This is an All-India Act and includes within its scope all aspects of the control of importation, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs. Under the Act, provisions have been made for a *Central Drugs Laboratory*, which will be staffed with competent technical personnel capable of carrying out analysis, both by biological and chemical methods, of samples of imported and locally manufactured drugs, and to give opinion in cases of complicated and disputed analyses. A *Drugs Technical Advisory Board* will be set up to advise the Central and the Provincial Governments on all technical matters arising out of the administration of this Act. The Act further authorises the Provincial Governments to employ *Government analysts* and *Inspectors* with powers to visit manufacturing establishments, check stocks of dealers in drugs and to send suspected samples for analysis by the Government analysts. This Act, it may be confidently hoped, will effectively control the serious situation with regard to drug adulteration and spurious drug trade in this country.

A Heavy Toll

Adulteration of foods and drugs has a serious bearing on public health. Adulteration in other spheres may lead to mere financial loss, but in the case of foods and drugs it may mean a heavy toll of human life. Therefore, this may be considered as one of most cruel forms of injury to public health and community life. No other public health measure requires so urgent an attention as the control of adulteration in foods and drugs and the institution of proper measures to supply pure food and drugs at a cheap price to millions of under-nourished and sick people in India. The money spent in maintaining an adequate machinery for control is well worth spending and will not be a bad investment. It will pay a dividend in the shape of national well-being and fitness.

THE FIRST DRUG STORE

The First Drug Store in the world was established in Bagdad in the year 1000 A.D. Up to this time the herb rooms of the physicians served as dispensaries of drugs. The Convents also, as acts of charity, distributed medicines to the poor and needy free of cost.

THE POST-GRADUATE TEACHING *of* MEDICAL MEN *in* INDIA

A PLEA FOR INCREASED FACILITIES

By

LT.-COL. H. E. MURRAY, B.A., M.D., M.CH., F.R.C.O.G., I.M.S.,

Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta

THE medical student goes through and completes his course in the most ideal surroundings. From the very start of his studies he receives the best of teaching in the orthodox subjects of Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics and Physiology. These subjects, except for Physiology to a certain extent, are mostly concerned with facts and thus "advancement" in them is more or less non-existent in comparison with Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, and those newer subjects such as Biochemistry, to say nothing of Pathology and Bacteriology.

The student is taught in well-equiped and excellently arranged institutions, medical schools, hospitals etc., by men and women of the highest ability and knowledge: Teachers who are continuously keeping abreast of contemporary and modern day thought and practice. The student, therefore, is constantly being instructed in the ever advancing part of the science of Medicine, as well as in those sections of unchanging facts which will remain for all time. Therefore, when the great day dawns on which the student becomes a graduate of his medical school, he can truly be described as one who is an up-to-date finished product of his school in his first degrees as far as it is humanly possible to make him.

Alas, only too many of these finished products never go any further. Too many of them not only do not feel the urge or necessity to take higher qualifications, but they are content to rest for the rest of their lives on the original laurels won, and not only to rest on them but to stagnate and rot on them, for we can never in this world remain in a status quo as regards study and knowledge. We must either continue to learn or we shall surely forget.

There are some, of course, who, with all the wish in the world, are debarred either from financial, family or health reasons from continuing their medical courses to the higher degrees, but they can subscribe to various medical periodicals and so at any rate read of the latest thought and methods. And, lastly, there is that envied class who have the means, time, opportunity and inclination to read and sit for the higher qualifications, and it is to these men and women that in their turn become the Professors of subjects, leaders of medical science, and the teachers of the future generation.

II

WHILE it is only a certain number who can ever rise to this eminence, it should be that every medical man and woman should have some post-graduate teaching at stated intervals. This applies to both the city and country doctors. The latter require it more than the former on account of their distance from the centre of things. The former class meet together and arrange discussions amongst themselves, and pay visits to other towns and countries for the purpose of these discussions. The financial burden is borne, to a great extent, by the individual himself, and sometimes it is possible to be invited as a guest just for accommodation. The country class are often not able to avail themselves of this form of post graduate discussion, and so if at all possible the doctors come up to the large towns: back to their own old medical schools, to do refresher courses as often as they can. In the United Kingdom, America and other parts of the world there are courses. Some are elaborate and long. Others are simple and short. Every kind of post-graduate study for every kind of doctor, to suit every size of purse is provided. There is no free course, but almost every doctor in these countries takes at some time or other in his life, and as often as he can, post-graduate training, and so endeavours to the best of his ability to advance his knowledge for the benefit of himself and his patients.

The foregoing is a resume of the methods in vogue in other countries, and has been described purely as a comparison to what is being done in India, and as a criterion for India to strive after. Before going further, it may be stated here at in the United King-

dom and America there is to the best of the writer's belief no arrangements for the post-graduate teaching of nurses. A qualified nurse may of course take out her certificate of "the Central Midwives Board": her "Sister Tutor's degree"; her "Housekeeper's certificate": her "Electro Therapeutic and Massage" certificate etc., but these are definite projects entailing the attendance at regular courses of instruction with the examination in view, and the examination has to be passed. There are no purely refresher courses, not necessitating an examination, for nurses.

III

NOW to turn to India, and especially Bengal, in which province it is the writer has had most of his experience in civil medical work in India.

First of all, one must realise that whereas in Calcutta and the *Suddar* towns of districts there are to be found medical men, both European and Indian, who possess a very high degree of medical knowledge and ability, and who lose no opportunity of continuing to learn something every day and of keeping abreast of contemporary practice, a very different state of affairs exists in the mofussil districts. In such places the medical men in charge of dispensaries etc., are certainly a type who do not possess the knowledge and ability of their "brethren" in the metropolitan areas. Many of them have been qualified a long time and for years have been medical officers under the "District Board" or local municipality. Many of them are long past the retiring age of 55 years and are partially blind and deaf, but because of compassionate grounds are kept at their posts while younger men, perhaps their own relatives are vainly seeking for some appointment and getting more and more soured with disappointment. Country practice without an official or semi-official post with pay, is so un-lucrative that doctors hesitate to take it up. Therefore, the only doctor usually to be found in these small villages is the type referred to. It is only too true that he soon sinks into a daily routine of the simplest nature. His pay is poor; so he cannot provide himself with books and the periodical of current medical literature. He cannot attend the post-graduate work at the colleges in Calcutta for the following reasons:—

(*a*) Financial, as he would have to pay for these.

(*b*) Family, as he cannot leave family and there is no facility for bringing his family about.

(*c*) Unless he is on the cadre of the Government medical service he is not permitted to take out the recognised post-graduate course in the Medical College Hospitals.

It stands to reason, therefore, that in a very short space of time such a doctor is behind the times and every year gets more behind, and when he is a really old man, partially blind and deaf and having forgotten 90 per cent. of what he learned at College some 50 years previously, he is a menace. It is to improve this state of things that this plea is put forward. Until post-graduate training is available to all, desired by all, and it is to be hoped made compulsory for all, the mofussil doctors in India cannot improve, and until they do improve the general health of the public must suffer.

IV

IT has been shown that for various reasons, the country doctor cannot come to the towns for his post-graduate teachings, so the teaching must be brought to the country districts.

The writer, therefore, suggests that in much the same way as the travelling eye-dispensaries bring help for eye conditions, that teachers should be sent round the circuit of the various towns in Bengal, say for a month at a time in a district, and there give lectures and demonstrations to the district doctors. The travelling teachers would have to be good men, keen and knowledgeable, and receive good salaries as otherwise good men would not take up this work, and so defeat the project at the start. If this suggestion meets with the approval of public spirited people then the working out of a scheme is only a matter of detail The new "Rural Uplift" movement might perhaps sponsor such a scheme of post-graduate training outlined above. One last plea and that is that the age-limit for retiring from service in the district dispensaries should be rigidly fixed at not older than 55, and extensions of service be not given.

There are only too many young doctors who are bitterly disappointed at their inability to get appointments while they see around them old men, not only long past their period of usefulness, but really public dangers, keeping them from obtaining the employment, which should, on account of their ages, legitimately be theirs.

HEALTHOUGHTS

Can you account him wise or discreet that would willingly have his health and yet will do nothing that should procure or continue it?—ROBERT BURTON

THE DEVELOPMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH in AMERICA

By

WILSON G. SMILLIE, M.D.

Head of Dept. of Preventive Medicine, Cornell Medical College, U.S.A.

THE development of public health on the North American continent may be divided into six fairly definite periods:

1. The Colonial Period, which began with the first settlements in Virginia in 1608 and continued through the end of the Revolutionary War.
2. The Period of Great Epidemics, 1800-1850.
3. The Dawn of Sanitary Consciousness, 1850-1875.
4. The Golden Era of Communicable Disease Control, 1875-1900.
5. The Promotion of the Health of the Individual, 1900-1925.
6. The Integration of Preventive Medicine with Clinical Medicine, 1925 to the present.

The Colonial Period

THE first physicians in the Colonies came to Jamestown under contract; they were there primarily to care for the sick explorers, to do any necessary surgery following accidents and the hazards of battle, and to promote the health of the colony in so far as it was possible to do so. They obviously did not intend to stay and make careers for themselves in the New World. In fact, when Captain Smith was injured by a gunpowder explosion, there was at the time no physician in the colony, and it was necessary for him to go home to England for treatment.

Samuel Fuller was the first physician who really came to stay. He was on the Mayflower and was a pious, sincere, and devoted man. The problems he encountered during the first few years were devastating. Over half his flock died the first winter from privation, starvation, and illness of various kinds, and life in those first years was extremely hazardous. Eight years after he came to Plymouth, Dr. Fuller responded to a call at the new settlement at Salem, where there was an epidemic. Just what this was we do not know—probably it was small-pox; but in any case, this devoted first physician died in this epidemic in 1629.

The problems that the physicians encountered were varied, although we are not sure what diseases gave them the greatest concern. We do know that a terrible epidemic swept over the Indians shortly before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth. Apparently this epidemic was brought to the continent by the Spaniards in Mexico, swept up through Arizona, New Mexico, crossed the Mississippi River and finally invaded the tribes in the east, wiping out almost one-third to one-half the people of some of the tribes. This great epidemic may have been measles, but more probably was smallpox. In any case, it so weakened the Indians that they were not in a position to make effective resistance when the white settlers landed.

Medical knowledge at that time was so limited that we really have no idea what were the major public health problems. Riverius, whose Latin work was one of the first medical books translated into English (1657), wrote five books, all of which could be incorporated in the pages of an ordinary medical book today; these contained all the essential medical knowledge of the day. Sydenham did not publish his famous studies until 1676, and only at that time was measles differentiated from other fevers. Physicians in the early Colonial days did not devote their entire time to medicine—in fact, most of the doctors were also clergymen. One reason for this was that clergymen were highly educated men, who read Latin readily, and since all medical books were published in Latin, it was an easy matter for them, in the course of their theological training, to spend a few short months acquiring the available medical knowledge.

Thus, we find that the first medical publication in the Colonies was by Thomas Thacher, a Boston clergyman who also had had medical training. It was a broadside, published in 1677, entitled "A Brief Rule to Guide the Common People of New England How to Order Themselves and Theirs in the Small Pocks, or Measels." This publication was mostly an exhortation to the people for their personal guidance

for the prevention of an epidemic of smallpox that was raging in Boston at that time, and it is interesting chiefly as a medical curiosity.

The colonists were devastated by a variety of diseases, most of which seem to have been imported from Europe and the West Indies. There was probably no plague or cholera at that time, but yellow fever continually invaded the colonies, and smallpox was a terrible scourge. The chief public health activities were attempts to control epidemics, largely by maritime quarantine. Thus, we find regulations in regard to quarantine of ships from the West Indies as early as 1701. The results were not satisfactory, largely because the people did not understand the principles of communicable disease transmission, and especially did not understand the incubation period of disease.

The promotion of community cleanliness was considered a public health responsibility from the very first. We find references to the disposal of garbage and refuse, and particularly ordinances relating to the prevention of bad odors. The reason for this, of course, was that people believed that all disease was transmitted by decaying animal and vegetable proteins.

The first immunization procedures of which we find record were instituted by Zabdiel Boylston. He began inoculation as a preventive against smallpox in 1722. He was urged to take this action by Cotton Mather, the fiery theological leader of the day. Boylston met tremendous opposition and was stoned in the street ; a mob came to burn his house, but he received full support from Mather and eventually came to be regarded as a great public benefactor.

The case fatality rate of smallpox was reduced from 20-25 per cent. where the disease was acquired in the "natural" way, to 3-5 per cent. of those inoculated by Dr. Boylston. This inoculation method was the only effective preventive against smallpox until Jenner's discovery of cowpox vaccination at the end of the century. The method was somewhat dangerous and had the disadvantage that the patients, though they had the disease in a mild form, might transmit to others and produce a severe disease.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, closing the Colonial Period, we find that there were thirteen colonies, widely separated, with no departments of public health and very few physicians, most of them poorly trained. One medical school in Philadelphia had been firmly established and one other was just getting under way in New York. There were no departments of vital statistics. Physicians had no understanding of the mode of spread of disease. The colonies had a high birth rate, but also a very high death rate. Thus, increase in population was largely by immigration. Periodic devastating epidemics swept over the land. This had been particularly true during the war, so that the whole nation was badly disorganized. It is true that a firmly established nation had obtained a foothold in a new world, but it had required nearly 200 years to achieve this end. In fact, as much time elapse from the Jamestown settlement to the end of the Revolutionary War as has elapsed from the Declaration of Independence to the present day.

Medical practice and public health procedures in this period may be epitomized in the yellow fever epidemic that occurred in Philadelphia in 1793. Philadelphia was at the time the national capital, the largest city in the land, with a population of about 35,000.

The summer had been dry and hot, with a pestilence of mosquitoes. Dr. Benjamin Rush was the leading physician of the day. Washington, the President, was in Mount Vernon on vacation, and most of the Government officials had left the city when the epidemic began on August 20. Rush made the diagnosis on that date, but the epidemic really did not get under way until the first of September. By October 16, over 4,000 people had died of yellow fever in Philadelphia. Dr. Rush himself had the disease, as did every person in his household. He saw his sister die, and lost three of the five young assistants who lived and worked with him. He was the first to make the diagnosis of the disease and first to inform the authorities of the presence of yellow fever in the city.

Dr. Rush believed that there was and could be but one fever, and that all its varieties typhus fever, pleurisy, consumption, measles, intermittent fever (malaria), yellow fever, and all the rest, were symptoms of a "primary disease in the sanguiniferous system". All kinds of fever were preceded by general debility, and this debility was brought about in various ways, from miasmata to violent emotion. On this extraordinary and preposterous foundation he built his complicated structure of the phenomena of fever through 36 pages of confused thinking and completely erroneous conclusion *

Thus, when yellow fever struck Philadelphia in August, he was sure that it was not contagious, nor had it been introduced from the West Indies. It was due to a pile of spoiled coffee that had been "thrown on Mr. Ball's wharf . . . in the 24th of July . . . which had putrefied there." He treated the early cases to this source of infection, communicated his information to Dr. Hutchinson, inspector of sickly vessels, and having expressed himself forcefully on this matter of the cause of the outbreak, he set about his deadly rounds of treatment.

Fifteen grains of jalap and ten grains of calomel constituted a single treatment. Three doses were given six hours apart. He stated: "The effects of this powder not only answered, but far exceeded my expectations." . . . . . "But I did not rely upon purging alone to cure the disease. The theory of it which I had adopted led me to use other remedies to abstract excess of stimulus from the system. These were blood-letting, cool air, cold drinks, low diet, and applications of cold water to the body."

* Rush, Benjamin. "Medical Inquiries and Observations chapter on The Phenomena of Fever. Vol. III, p. 3 ff (1815 edition).

This last technique consisted in "buckets full of cold water to be thrown frequently" upon the patient; but later was modified to application "by means of napkins to the head," and injection "into the bowels by way of clyster", after "three out of four of my patients died, to whom the cold bath was administered." "A gentle vomit of ipecacuanha" was resorted to on the first day of the fever, and of course, infusion, powder, and tincture of chinchona bark were given freely, with blisters "to the limbs, neck, and head." "The quantity of blood drawn was proportioned to the violence of the fever. Sometimes the loss of a hundred ounces was required for a cure."

Dr. Rush consulted with patients until he became so exhausted that he was in a complete daze. He went to bed, but got no rest; he saw a hundred patients a day at their bedsides; thirty or more distressed fathers talked to him in quick succession while he ate his dinner. He became so steeped in the dreadful miasmata that when he rubbed his hands they gave off a sulphurous smell, and his night perspiration became so offensive that he had to draw his bed clothes close about the neck "to defend myself from the smell."

He saw his best friends die in quick succession, and lost all sense of sorrow and grief. With dogged courage he fought his way from home to home to minister to the sick. The weather was hot and dry, with very little wind. "*Mosquitoes (the usual attendants of a sickly autumn) were uncommonly numerous.* Here and there a dead cat added to the impurity of the air." "A meteor was seen at 2 o'clock in the morning about the 12th of September."

In his review of the epidemic Rush devotes 27 pages to a discussion as to the non-contagious nature of yellow fever, and then goes on to prove that it arises from putrefying animal and vegetable matter. His enumeration of the substances that may produce the summer and autumnal fevers encompasses most of the bad smells of the day. Among others may be mentioned exhalations from marshes, rotten cabbage (which was particularly dangerous), rotten potatoes, onions, peppers, Indian meal, coffee; wet cotton, hemp, and flax; musty old books and paper money, the timber of an old house, green timber in a new ship, bilge water, stagnating rain water, hog sties, duck ponds, locusts, spoiled salt beef and salt pork, raw hides, fish entrails, and *privies*. Putrid vegetable matter was worse than putrid animal matter. He is able to cite instance after instance in which exposure to each and every one of these various effluvia has resulted in sudden illness and death of individuals, sometimes wiping out whole families, destroying the entire crew of a ship, and even developing widespread epidemics.

These views of Dr. Rush as to the cause and mode of spread of many of the common communicable diseases were so strongly entrenched in the minds of physicians, and of laymen as well, that they persisted right down through the 19th century and well beyond the period of the development of the science of bacteriology.

As we review the naive absurdities of Dr. Rush's reasoning, we find only a few grains of sound wheat in all the chaff. He made an exact early diagnosis of the disease and warned the authorities of an approaching epidemic. His clinical description of his cases is precise, and many of his epidemiological observations are exact: the fact that the disease began at Ball's Wharf, that white refugees from the recent revolution in the French West Indies were immune, and that Negroes were less affected than the whites. The universally hot, dry weather, with stagnation of streams and springs, and particularly the stagnant water in the rain barrels and cisterns were noted, but their true relationship to the epidemic was not understood. Finally, we find the reference quoted above to the "uncommonly numerous" mosquitoes.

It is all so simple to us, for we now know the secret. Things are no plain to us that, like children playing "hunt the thimble", we cannot understand why Dr. Rush could be so stupid when all the evidence was at his finger tips. The disease came from the West Indies by ship during the hottest part of July. Because of the hot, dry season, conditions were unusually favourable for development of the household mosquito responsible for the transmission of yellow fever. If only the rain barrels had been turned over to check mosquito breeding the whole chain of tragic events would have been broken. The tremendous efforts expended by Dr. Rush in treatment did more harm than good, for the disease, once established, runs its course. Stephen Girard, the financier who had volunteered to organize and run the emergency hospital at Bush Hill, really accomplished something, for he gave the patients rest, food, and nursing care and organized a home for the children made orphans by the epidemic.

When frost finally came, and infected "mosquetoes" were destroyed, the epidemic ceased. We now know, of course, that the whole population might have been injected with a simple yellow fever vaccine, which would have prevented the epidemic from gaining headway.

The Period of Great Epidemics

THE first local Boards of Health were authorized in Massachusetts in 1797, and Boston organized the first local Health Department in 1799, with Paul Revere as its chairman. These Health Departments concerned themselves chiefly with isolation and quarantine, disinfection and the promotion of environmental cleanliness. They were more or less sporadic in their activities, received little or no compensation, and usually were most active during and after epidemics.

Cowpox vaccination was introduced by Benjamin Waterhouse of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1800. He secured some silk threads inoculated with cowpox virus from Jenner, and thus began vaccination against smallpox in the United States. Compulsory vaccination, however, was not the vogue, and smallpox continued as a serious menace for more than half a century.

The period from 1800 to 1850 is the period of great expansion. The nation grew from a narrow strip of territory along the Atlantic Coast to practically its present proportions. Settlers pushed across the Appalachian Mountains into the Mississippi Valley. The Louisiana Purchase opened up huge territories. Florida was acquired, and finally the gold rush to California in 1849 expanded the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. It was also a period of great immigration, particularly from northern Europe. This was hastened by persecutions in Germany and famines in Ireland.

Despite the enormous growth in area, resources, and population, there was little increase in the knowledge of methods of handling and preventing disease, and because of the rapid immigration, the moving about from place to place, the increase of population, and the growth of cities, the period was marked by devastating epidemics. The overtones were smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, and typhus fever. These produced the peaks of the death-rate curve. But concealed beneath these mountain peaks of epidemics was the great mass of disease that took its toll year by year. The death rate from tuberculosis, for example, grew to proportions of 300 or more per hundred thousand population. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and especially the diarrheal diseases of infancy, took a terrific toll.

There was little understanding of the mode of transmission of disease, and the pioneer spirit was every man for himself, the strong to survive, the weak to perish. This period represents the dark ages of the control of disease and the promotion of public health in the United States.

The Dawn of Sanitary Consciousness (1850-1875)

Lemuel Shattuck is the founder of public health in the modern sense in the United States. He was not a physician, but a bookseller. He first became interested in vital statistics, and in 1845 published a small book called "The Census of Boston", which discussed the causes of death in the city and the various economic and social factors that were influential in the production of these deaths. The Legislature asked Shattuck to make a study of the sanitary condition of the State, and the Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts of 1850, which was published by the Legislature, is almost entirely from the efforts and the pen of Lemuel Shattuck himself. It has become a classic in the public health field in the United States. He was undoubtedly influenced by the sanitary awakening in England, and drew much of his sound information from the activities that were already under way in Great Britain. He was a man of great foresight, however, understood the needs of the United States, and worked out a plan in which most of its details is still being carried out. For example, he recommended the formation of state health departments, and the appointment of full-time health officers, trained and well qualified for their work. Yet it required 19 years before the first State Health Department was established in Massachusetts, in 1869. He recommended the development of schools for training nurses, and this recommendation was soon carried into effect and has had a wider influence on public health than almost any other recommendation that he made. Shattuck recommended also the teaching of preventive medicine in the medical schools and the establishment of full time professorships in this subject.

Shattuck's recommendations were so farsighted, so carefully developed, so well suited to national conditions, that even today, nearly 90 years after the publication of his report, we have not succeeded in carrying out to the fullest extent all the improvements which he suggested, and which we now know were so wise.

The first Sanitary Congress in the United States was held in 1857, and three were held thereafter—in 1858, 1859, and 1860. These meetings were highly controversial, interested chiefly in the control of yellow fever, and devoted to acrimonious discussions as to whether or not this disease was contagious and how yellow fever was to be prevented. This organization, however, served a useful purpose and undoubtedly would have advanced public health in this country, except for the fact that it was abandoned at the beginning of the Civil War. The formation of a permanent national public health organization was postponed until 1872, when the American Public Health Association was formed.

One other striking public health advance occurred in 1867. Stephen Smith, a young practitioner of New York, became interested in the high incidence of typhus fever in certain sections of the city. He investigated the home conditions of these people, and was so shocked by his findings that he secured the support of a citizens' committee of New York to make a sanitary survey of the city. This report of the Citizens Committee on the Sanitary Condition of New York, published in 1867, was instrumental in the formation of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Furthermore, it fired Stephen Smith with a lifelong enthusiasm for public health, and he, with a few of his friends, saw the necessity for a national public health association in 1872. Public health may be said to have been finally launched in this country and established on a firm basis with the formation of the American Public Health Association, and all credit belongs to Stephen Smith, to Dr. Rauch, State Health Officer of Illinois, and to J. M. Toner, Elisha Harris, Ezra Hunt, and a few other devoted men, who brought the association into the world and carried it through its troublesome period of infancy and early childhood.

The Golden Era of Communicable Disease Control (1875-1900)

The twenty-five years that followed the organization of the American Public Health Association were marked by the greatest advance in methods of control of communicable disease that has ever occurred in the world. Pasteur had discovered the

true cause of infectious disease, and his studies were to result in the rapid discovery of most of the principle [illegible] of contagious disease. One after another, [illegible], typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, [illegible] scores of other diseases were determined to be due to specific organisms. Knowing the cause of the disease, the mode of spread and method of prevention could be worked out with a reasonable degree of success. Thus, practically the entire energy, thought, and activity of health department officials during this period was devoted to the modes of control of contagious disease, and the results were extraordinarily successful.

Some mistakes were made, of course. Gaseous disinfection was considered an essential part of communicable disease control, but it was soon discovered that this procedure was not effective and it was abandoned.

Diphtheria antitoxin was discovered in 1894, and specific prophylaxis and immunization procedures against disease were begun. It was a glorious epoch in the development and promotion of public health in the nation, but was marked by inefficiency, poor administration, and great lag between the acquisition of new knowledge and its direct application for the benefit of mankind.

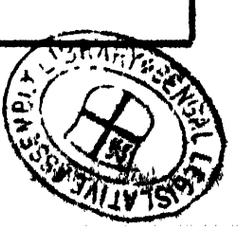
Individual Health Promotion, 1900-1925

THE promotion of the health of the individual had its inception long before 1900, but it really did not begin to develop its fullest effectiveness until after the beginning of the century. It is impossible to say just when this point of view in relation to the health of the people originated. The district nursing service which was organized in the early eighties was intended essentially as a bedside nursing service for the sick poor. Certainly the founders of this organization had no idea that they were inaugurating a world-wide public health activity, nor that they were assuming an essential function that eventually would be considered as a public responsibility. Nathan Straus, who established milk stations for the benefit of the sick child of the slums, probably never realized that he had opened a page of a great book which was eventually to be entitled "Child Health and Infant Welfare". An epidemic of diphtheria in the schools of Boston resulted in the appointment of school physician; but little did Samuel Durgin realize the ramifications of the school health program that was to be developed within 25 years.

In a few short years the concepts of infant hygiene, prenatal service, well-baby clinics, venereal disease clinics, dental hygiene, and a score of other related activities, became incorporated as part of the normal activity of a health service; a definite public responsibility to be assumed by full time, trained personnel, paid from the public purse. This change in the point of view in relation to the promotion of public health developed so rapidly that many mistakes of administration were made. The demand was so great that new activities were developod before properly trained personnel could be secured to carry out the activities effectively. Since preventive medicine was taught so ineffectively in most medical schools, the physicians who were in practice were not prepared to carry out the various special activities of this new field of work. Conflict and misunderstanding between the official health service and the organized medical profession unfortunately but inevitably occurred. Leaders in the public health field soon saw how stupid and unnecessary was this friction, so that steps were taken toward the last and present phase of the development of public health in the United States, namely, *the integration of preventive medicine with clinical medicine*. This is the period in which we find ourselves at present, and all of us are famliar with its various aspects and the trends that are developing at the present time.

Thus, in summary, if we are to learn anything from this hasty survey of the development of public health in America from the earliest Colonial times down to the present time, we learn the essential fact that it is a flowing stream, sometimes moving with great rapidity, at other times with sluggishness, or with whirlpools and counter currents, but always increasing with the streams of new knowledge that pour into it as it advances, always changing, but always maintaining the same direction. The great advantage of a prevention of this sort is that it not only gives us an opportunity to review the achievements of those who have gone before us, but it also points to the trends of the future and shows us the probable course of events that will unfold themselves. It also encourages us to carry out our best efforts to bring about the proper and expeditious solution of the problems that will arise in the course of these developments.

नायमात्मा बलहीनेन लभ्य





THE DEMAND .

MENDING MEN

mauled by MOLOCH

Illustrated with photographs taken by the writer.

By

ST. NIHAL SINGH

Dehradun

I

SHOCKED I expected to be, even before I had set out from my home. As, however, the motor carried me across the Thames at Westminster Bridge, this feeling became more and more intense.

Naught else could be expected in the circumstance, I said to myself. I was going to meet a newspaperman who had been stricken blind. Nothing could be worse than that, I thought.

As this emotion surged within me it threw me backwards into time gone by. I found myself once again in the first fortnight of 1910. I had just crossed over from the United States of America. When on the point of leaving New York an editor who took keen interest in me, then in my late twenties, handed me a letter. It was addressed to the conductor of a great evening paper with offices in Shoe Lane that opens out of Fleet Street. Woodward was his name. He, in turn, had put me in touch with his uncle—C. Arthur Pearson—who, at the time, controlled a large and influential section of the London press comprising dailies, weeklies and monthlies.

And now that great power in the publishing world was blind. On the shelf, I fancied him to be. So obsessed was my mind with this notion that by way of greeting I said:

"I am very sorry, Sir Arthur, to find you in this helpless condition."

"Helpless?" he queried. "Helpless? Ah! You refer to my blindness. A handicap, no doubt, but it has not rendered me helpless. Far from it.

"God bless your soul!" he continued. "I cannot see, it is true. But I have learnt to do without my eyes. I have developed five eyes in each hand. Every morning I get up, shave myself, dress myself—all without assistance. You see, I am sure, no cut across my cheek or chin, do you?"

I admitted, somewhat abashed, that a man with two eyes could not have shaved himself closer or have avoided cuts and scratches more skilfully.

Resuming the thread of his talk, as if there had been no interruption, on my part, he went on

"I go about the house, up the stairs, down the stairs, as need be, from floor to floor, without knocking against the woodwork or masonry. I cut up my meat with knife and fork without injuring myself or soiling my shirt-front or the tablecloth.

"And what is more, I do a full day's work here at the office."

II

AS I soon [illegible] for myself, the blinded [illegible]on was working, if anythi[illegible]harder than the sighted Pearson had done. Now, however, he was not working for himself—piling up profits—he was working for others.

These others were men who had been blinded by man's perversity —by man's inhumanity to man.

Across the sea they had gone, some weeks or months, may be a year or two before, in the flower of their manhood, to fight the terror that had been let loose upon the Continent and had spread from there to Asia and Africa. In one theatre of war or another they had been blinded. Some had lost a limb or more in addition to being bereft of their sight. Brought back to their native shores, these blinded fighters were being helped by the blinded newspaper Baronet to overcome the handicap in as large a measure as possible—to be self-reliant and self-supporting, despite their dreadful disability, just as he had made himself be

The place in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park where I met my old editor had been the summer home of an American financier-Mr. Otto Kahn—where he holidayed far from the fuss and flurry of Wall Street. Moved by the plight of men who had been blinded while fighting, he handed it over to Sir Arthur Pearson to help them to help themselves.



—Here the blind leads the blind

With the mansion standing in large and beautifully laid-out grounds as a nucleus, that organizing genius had proceeded to build up St Dunstan's Institution for blinded Sailors and Soldiers—or St Dunstan's, as it was generally called for short. The principle upon which it was conducted was to take in men who, in their country's cause, had suffered a grievous loss, and send them out of that home filled with a spirit that was cheerful despite their handicap ; and with skill in their hands that would enable them to support themselves and even their dependants without being beholden to anyone. Such was the ideal.

III

I was surprised and delighted as I went out of the office in which I had had that inspiring talk

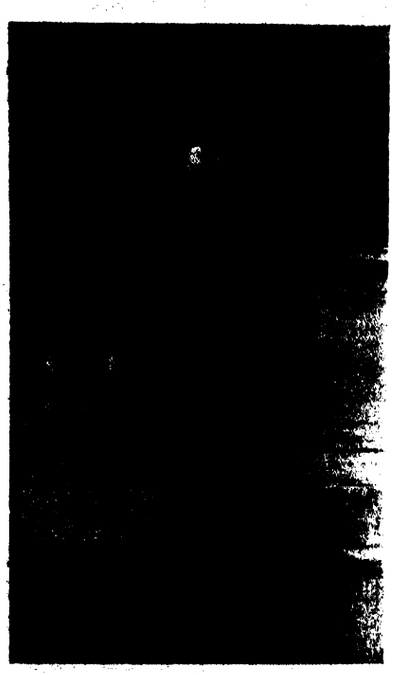




into the corridor, thence into one room after another and finally across the huge, green, carefully clipped lawn, on towards a lakelet in one corner of the grounds. Men blinded in both eyes were going about on one errand or another, or for exercise, without stick or other support, with almost the sure-footedness of the sighted. At a question from me, Pearson's secretary, who was accompanying me, called my attention to the strips of carpet and the little knobs that, in the initial period of their stay at St. Dunstan's, gave them indications as to where they were and whither they were going.

"These aids," he explained, "these invaluable aids almost compensate for sight."

Each department that I visited was a hive of industry ; a hive not



Unable to do anything else, this disabled ex-fighter sold matches on the street and thus made a living.

merely because of the intensity with which the work was being done, but also because of the spirit pervading it. There was that buzzing in each room that cadences joy—joy that comes only when the fight against a dire difficulty has been successful.

In one room blinded soldiers were being taught to weave baskets and mats ; in another to make and to repair boots ; and in a third cabinet and carpentry work. I was quite prepared to see blind persons make baskets and mats, for that is a sort of traditional occupation for them the world over. I was, however, greatly surprised to see them working with sharp tools necessary for carrying out boot repairs and carpentering. They handled them with as much ease as if they had their sight, never so much as scratching, much less cutting themselves. The instructors in both departments were themselves totally blind, so it was really a case of setting the blind to lead the blind. I was told that the soldiers trained in the boot department were, in some cases, earning a pound a week doing repair work.

The blind instructor in the carpenter shop was specially expert at taking raw men, like agricultural labourers who had never done anything of the kind before, and, in a remarkably short time, inducting them into the mysteries of wood-working. It was not a case of knocking together pieces of timber, but of producing furniture that was pleasing in appearance and sound in construction. I was shown drawing room tables, desks, bookshelves and trays that did not show a single dent where the hammer or saw had struck them carelessly.

The work of teaching a blind man one of these trades, my guide informed me, did not stop till he had learnt it so well that, without any assistance or supervision, he could be independent when he left the Institute. One man, for instance, had made Rs. 3,300 in 45 weeks after he had been set up in business for himself.

Another section that interested me greatly was the poultry farm. There the blinded fighters were initiated into the mysteries of the incubator ; taught to distinguish the breed of a fowl by the sense of touch ; and instructed how to draw and truss one ready for cooking.

Blind men were at work in the garden growing vegetables to feed the poultry and also for human consumption. They worked efficiently with spade, hoe and rake. Had I not been assured that they were totally blind I should have taken them for ordinary gardeners employed for that purpose.

In another part of the grounds men were being taught netting and were busy making hammocks, shopping bags, fish-nets and similar articles. Those who so



Since an artificial foot or leg did not affect a disabled soldier's capacity to use his hands, he was able to do light jobs as a handy-man and thus earn his livelihood.

desired were trained as telephone operators, and even divers.

Another profession found specially suitable for blinded soldiers was massage. The teaching was eminently practical.

An assortment of human bones was placed on a long table around which sat several blinded men. One of them might be holding the skeleton of a foot, slowly and carefully passing his hand over the bones, noting their characteristics and peculiarities. The teacher told him the name by which it was known to science and also the tendons with which it was bound to others and the muscles with which it was operated. In this way men who knew nothing of anatomy before being blinded became conversant with it. Among other aids there was, I noted, a complete model of the human body, so constructed that every muscle, nerve and bone was fully defined and every organ was removable.

After becoming well grounded at St. Dunstan's in anatomy and physiology, the student was passed on to the Institute for Massage by the Blind—conducted by the National Institute for the Blind —St. Dunstan's parent—which provided unexcelled facilities for teaching massage to sightless persons. When he had completed his period of instruction,



A London hospital that was always full, even beyond capacity, with wounded soldiers during the last war.

the blind pupil went up for the examination prescribed by the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseurs. The tests were exceedingly stiff—the same for blind as for sighted persons. In one examination, I was told, a blind man from St. Dunstan's had topped the list, while another had stood sixth. Once he left the Institute, a blind masseur was able to earn about Rs. 35 a week. Many had not earned even a third of that amount before the war, when they had their sight.

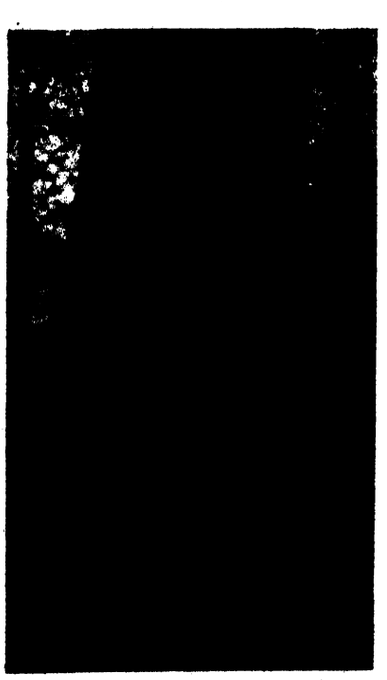
IV

PRIOR to being given training in one or another useful trade or profession, all blinded fighters were taught the Braille system of reading for the blind. This knowledge enabled them to refer to such books as may be recommended for them to study. It opened up the avenue to professional work, too.

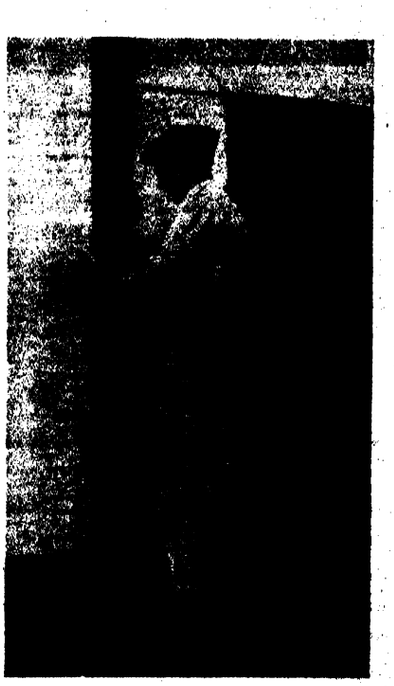
A system of Braille shorthand had been invented, also a small machine for the blind to use for making their notes. It was as ingenious as it was simple. By pressing the various keys, a series of dots were embossed upon a narrow strip of paper tape. When the end of the composition was reached, the tape



Some men disabled in the last war learnt to work with the left hand. This chap chose window-cleaning as his new trade.



Where the disability permitted it, men mauled by Moloch in the last war became skilled chauffeurs.

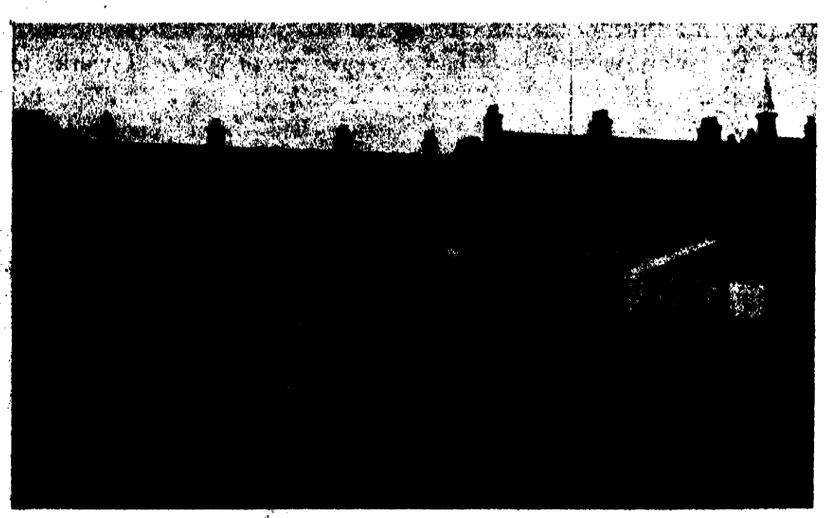


Men with one arm or with an artificial arm or hand were able to work as painters and even as masons, using the left hand.

was torn off and wound back on the wheel. Any one conversant with Braille could run his finger-tips over the raised dots and read what had been written.

I was amazed to see that some of the blinded shorthand writers were able to take down dictation as fast as my principal secretary, who was not only sighted but had also had the advantage of university education. I was even more surprised to watch them transcribe from their notes rapidly and accurately.

One man working at a typewriter specially interested me. My attention was drawn to him by a contraption attached to the machine at which he sat. It looked novel to me. In a moment or two I discovered its purpose. By pressing his right thigh against a long bar that had been fixed to the typewriter, he shifted the spacer. This he had to do because he had lost his left arm in addition to his sight.



A London Infirmary in which incurable and totally helpless persons found rest and loving care.

V

SOME time later, while talking with a friend, an eminent specialist in Harley Street, I happened to enthuse over what I had seen at St. Dunstan's. After remarking "fine work, that," he asked me:

"Have you been to Roehampton?"

Immediately an encounter that I had had several years earlier rose before my eyes. Mr. W. T. Stead, unquestionably the most distinguished journalist of his time, at any rate in Europe, with whom I was then intimately associated, had given me an address. "If you go past the golf course at Roehampton," he said, "and up such and such an avenue, you will find a house bearing, to your surprise, a name borrowed from your country—borrowed without acknowledgment, I dare say. In that house you will find a collector of picture—pictures, mind you, not necessarily photographs—from which you can choose the two or three we need for illustrating the article in the *Review of Reviews* (of which he was the editor-proprietor). That will be the simplest, quickest and cheapest way to get over the difficulty."

I went. London then, to me, was a wonderful world to be explored on any pretext or without one. Every turn of the wheels of the huge motor bus revealed to me something new. Nothing was more interesting, however, than the man who opened the door at the address bearing the Indian place-name. It was high noon, but he was still in his dressing gown and genially invited me to share with him a cup of "breakfast coffee."

The Harley Street specialist laughed. "There are places in Roehampton other than the house with an Indian name and an unconventional occupant," he said. "You go to this address, see what there is to see and then tell me what you think of it."

I went as soon as I could. Into the room to which I was conducted at that address sauntered a man and taking a chair facing me he said:

"From India? So I judge from the name on the card you sent in." While quizzing me about my Motherland he took a cigarette case out of an inner coat-pocket and, opening it, held it out to me. Needless to say, I—a Sikh—declined, with thanks. He then took a match-box out of his side trousers pocket, struck it and lit his "fag."

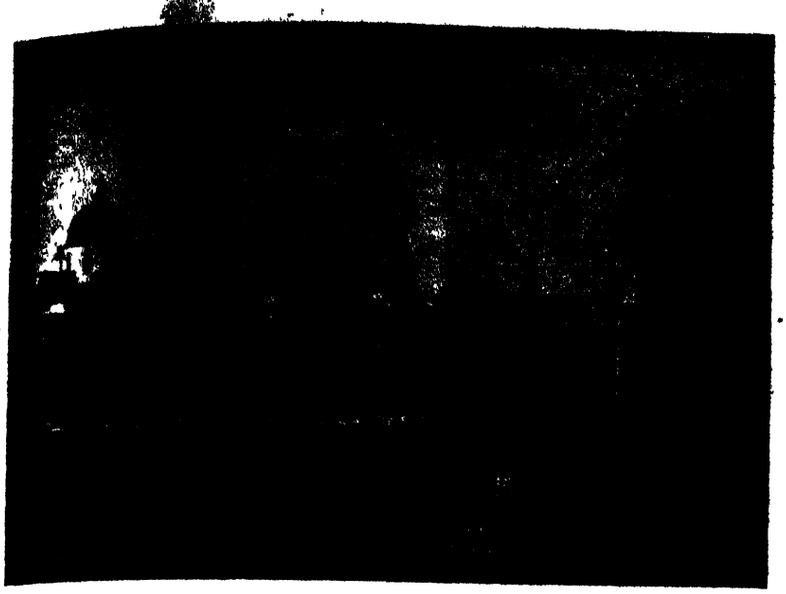
"Let me see something of what you are doing here," I asked, the first moment I decently could.

By way of reply, he removed his coat and waistcoat, rolled up his right shirt-sleeve and, pointing to his arm, said: "You see? The bulk of this fore-arm and the gloved hand are only bits of steel hinged together and controlled by chains and strings."

After a little pause for effect, he showed me the inner mechanism of an artificial hand and arm. It immediately became easy for me to understand how, by merely raising or lowering the shoulders, ropes were pulled and wheels set going which took the place of the muscles and tendons of the natural hand and arm.

Then I learnt that the gentleman who had received me and with whom I was talking was Mr. V. S. Borreld, in charge of the Carnes Artificial Arms and Hands Bureau at Roehampton. This institution was only one of a series of enterprises set up by sympathetic men and women in Britain to enable fighters who had lost one or more limbs to be fitted with artificial ones specially made for them.

Often not only had an artificial limb to be supplied, but also what remained intact of the body had to be cured of ailments. For this purpose the wounded man was sent to a sister institution. It was located in Brighton, famed as "London by the Sea." The salt-laden breeze there was, in itself, a tonic to him. With the attention given him by doctors and nurses and nutrition graduated according to his needs and assimilative powers, he became well and strong.



Trafalgar Square, London was a favourite gathering place for convalescent wounded soldiers during the great war . . . .

No amount of talk could, however, be effective if it [illegible] with the facts of life. A man who was minus a hand or a foot could not be cheerful unless he could reasonably hope to maintain himself and his family. In a great many instances he could not go back to the heavy manual labour in which, before he became maimed, he was engaged. Having had no training for a skilled trade, the future could not but look black to him.

Here it was that the institution at Roehampton came to his rescue. The specialists took careful stock of his physical and mental resources. If they found that he had become unfitted to go back to his old occupation or may be that, even before his disability, he had been a misfit in it, they would devise means effectively to help him.

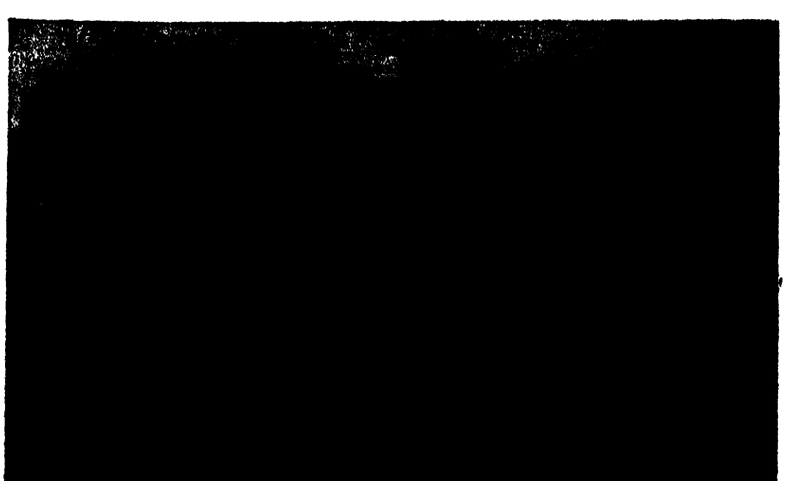
VI

THERE was, however, more to be done for the fighter sent back from the front without one or more limbs than putting right his maimed body and supplying him with artificial hand, arm, foot or leg, as the case may be. His mind had received a terrible shock. His heart, too. What was to become of him? Was he merely to be a charge upon society—a burden to his relatives? If not, how was he to supplement his pension—to fill in his time—to keep himself healthy and sane?

Psychological treatment was, in fact, necessary. He must be taught to cultivate a cheerful outlook upon life—to feel that, though maimed, he could be useful to himself and to others if he only would try.



. . . . There they gathered to watch people feed the pigeons that made their headquarters there where they knew they would always be able to have a good meal provided for them.

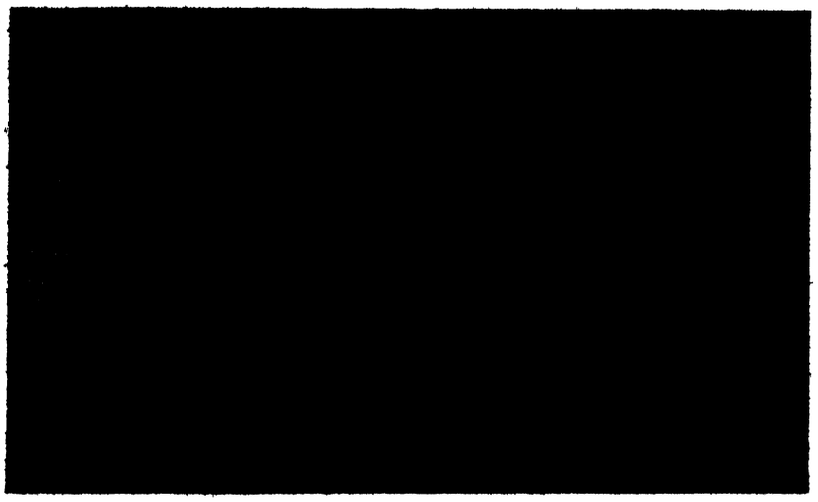


Many men who had lost a hand or an arm found jobs with the tram and 'bus companies as ticket inspectors, starters, signallers, and the like.

VII

FIRST as to the misfits. Here is one instance:

A valet in the service of a gentleman went to war and left a leg behind him "somewhere in France." As the process of healing proceeded, he began to wonder what would become of him when he was discharged from the hospital.



This ex-soldier with a flaire for art supported himself and his dependents by drawing sketches on the pavement of a much-travelled street, hoping thereby to coax pennies from people watching him

Life had not exactly suited him in the old days, even if he did have two legs and his full complement of fingers and toes. He could not, for the life of him, figure out how he would now be able to compete with normal men in the great world that, in his gloomy moments, he thought required so much and gave so little for what it demanded. Though he had been a good valet, he doubted if he, minus a leg, could obtain a job as lucrative as that he had formerly held. His education having come to a stop when he left school at fourteen, he was not intellectually fitted to do anything else. These thoughts, rioting in his mind, hurt him more than the throbbing stump that was left of what had been his leg and kept his temperature above normal in spite of all the attention he received in the ward.

A nurse (a gentlewoman who had taken up nursing as her "bit" in the great war) set the wheels of ambition buzzing in his head. One day, as she passed his bed, she slipped a paper into his hand. It was a circular, signed by the Commandant and the Honorary Director of studies at the Institute, calling attention to the facilities offered in the workshops and classes conducted in conjunction with them.

"All those who are in real earnest as to their future," he read, "should take up one or more of the courses, and thus prevent the possibility of the handicap by loss of a limb bringing added regrets in after life." A little further on he read: "All men who have gone successfully through the trade courses have been able to obtain good appointments."

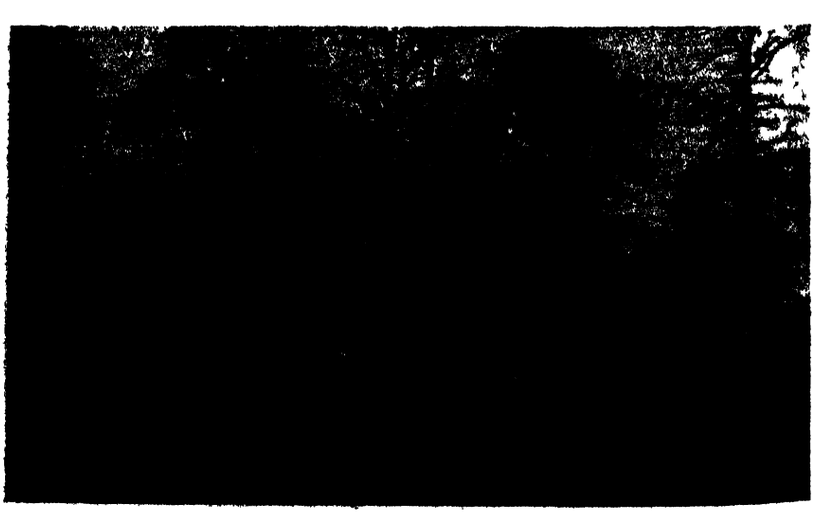
That settled the matter for him. He realized, in a flash of inspiration, that there was hope for him. His ambition leapt beyond a mere "living." He might perhaps even engage in work, after his wound had healed, that would enable him to do more than just exist—that would enable him to earn even more than he had done as a valet—an income that would make it possible for him to enjoy some of the comforts and even the luxuries of life, thus far denied him; and to save against the day of the sere and yellow leaf, when he would have to yield place to the rising generation.

When, in the course of her duties, the nurse returned, he eagerly asked her for details. After a heart-to-heart talk with the secretary of the After-Care Department, he decided that he would take a commercial course and learn to do office work. In time the erstwhile valet minus one leg, was employed in an office where he received a salary four times larger than he used to be paid as a servitor and was assured that it would be raised as he made himself more and more indispensible to his chief.

VIII

So manifold were the activities that I had to stay the whole day at Roehampton. I went from one department to another and found that facilities were provided there for imparting training in 87 occupations.

Some of them, upon becoming skilled in their chosen trade or profession, I was told by Mr. Dudley B. Myers, O.B.E., Honorary Secretary of the Employment Bureau, had gone as far afield to work as India and Persia. He knew of a man who had lost a leg and yet had been able to go back to his job as a carter and was hauling and carrying heavy weights He could not have done so, however, had the amputation been above the knee, for then he would have experienced difficulty in lifting heavy objects, climbing stairs



Men with artificial arms and legs, properly fitted, were even able to play football and to engage in other active sports.

and the like. [illegible]t men with one artificial leg f[illegible] at the Institute, could cycle, play football and tennis, and dance.

The prospects of a man who had los both legs depended largely upon the point at which the legs had been amputated. Many who had lost both legs below the knee were holding their own in the industrial world. In cases where the amputations had been above the knee, however, there were complications. Such men found locomotion by walking slow and painful and had to depend more or less upon wheel chairs for getting about. They had, perforce, to choose some kind of "sitting—down job," such as light leather work, basket-work, boot-repairing, tailoring, and fancy-work.



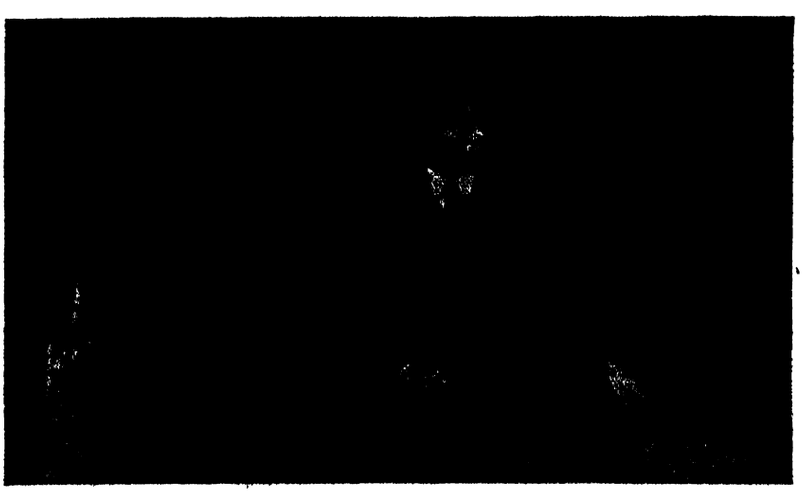
This naval man, disabled in the war, found it more profitable to go about the streets playing a "hurdy-gurdy" (mechanical piano) than to set up in a trade or business His "chits" were fastened to the back of the instrument, which played airs likely to arouse sympathy. They include an enlarged picture of himself, identifying him as the veritable person to whom they referred.



A number of disabled soldiers found jobs as porters in Covent Garden and other markets of London

Even the case of a man who had lost two arms was not considered wholly hopeless. If he had the use of even one arm below the elbow joint, he could be fitted with artificial appliances that would make it possible for him to find a place in the work-a-day world. With the aid of a stylographic pen attached to the artificial appliance, some armless men were able to write legibly and one even produced excellent sketches. An industry in hand-painted fabrics, made by stencilling designs in colour upon cotton or canvas, produced under the patronage of the Disabled Soldiers' Mutual Association of Sheffield, had made it possible for a number of armless men to make a living.

The man who had lost a hand or an arm or both hands and arms, was no doubt greatly handicapped, for industrial work of all kinds that required the use of two hands; and posts that could be filled by one-armed men were limited. Work was usually found for them as clerks or commissionaires, gatemen, gymnastic instructors, labour-masters in warehouses, liftmen, lodge keepers, messengers, porters, railway workers doing miscellaneous duties, schoolmasters telephone-switchboard attendants, timekeepers, commercial travellers, ward-masters, watchmen and weighmen.



This young man lost the use of his legs when the aeroplane he was flying crashed in the last war. He made a good living selling toy aeroplanes on Kingsways, in London.

Old Calcutta

Health and Sanitation

—A Hundred Years Ago

By

B. V. ROY, M.A.

For sometime Asst. Collector, Corporation of Calcutta

THE conditions in the city of Calcutta as regards health and sanitation even till a hundred years ago, *i.e.*, upto the middle of the 19th century, were, to put it mildly, simply appalling. Writers of the times have used much stronger epithets and more variegated adjectives in describing these conditions. One of them says:

> "One of the chief contributory factors of the high mortality among Europeans was the insanitary condition of Calcutta, upon whose open cess-pools, filthy streets and contaminated drinking tanks, every visitor remarked with surprise and horror. The "putrid fever" and the flux were ever at hand, and the death-rate in the hot weather was so high that towards the end of October it was the general practice for those Europeans who had survived the deadly season, to meet together and celebrate their deliverance by thanksgiving banquets. Funerals were a daily occurrence despite the small numbers of the British colony".

In order to appreciate properly the conditions under which the people of Calcutta lived a hundred years ago, we must know something of its topography from its first beginnings. It is well known that at the end of the 17th century when Job Charnock and his small band first "settled" here, and the East India Company obtained the lease of three villages abutting on the river bank—Sutanuti, Govindapur and Kalikotta—as the first nucleus of the town, the entire area now covered by Calcutta proper was marshy or swampy land with rank vegetation and jungles, and scattered patches of arable land or comparatively higher patches on which stood clusters of huts forming small villages.

From such beginnings, a town built in a haphazard manner gradually grew up, as so aptly described by Rudyard Kipling:—

"Thus from the midday halt of Charnock.
More's the pity—
Grew a city.
As the fungus sprouts chaotic from its bed
So it spread—
Chance-directed, chance-erected, laid and built
On the silt—
Palace, byre, hovel—poverty and pride
Side by side".

I will now sketch out the town as it was during the 'thirties and 'forties of the last century, drawing mostly upon contemporary records. The town was then divided, for purposes of police, conservancy etc, into four divisions.*

II

THE principal English "settlement" was still centred about the "Loll Diggy" including both business and residential quarters; while along Dharamtolla Street were scattered residences of Europeans, Anglo-Indians as well as Indians. The main business thoroughfare was "Cossaitollah Street" (now Bentinck Street) where there were shops, taverns, coffee-houses, livery stables etc. The dense "tiger-infested" jungle which had occupied the site of the "Maidan" had been cleared away long before, and Chowringhee was becoming a favoured spot for residences of Europeans. But even in 1824 it was still regarded as a suburb of the town, and palanquin-bearers charged double fare for going there. It was not until 1858 that the *first footpath* in Calcutta was made by filling up the open drain running along the entire length of the Chowringhee Road.

As for the "Black Town", as the Indian portion was called, the most densely populated part was the area north of Bowbazar Street upto "Mutchooa Bazar Street". Burrabazar also was as much crowded then as it is now. North of Machuabazar Street however, upto the Bagbazar Canal (*i.e.*, the area now comprised in Wards I to IV), habitations were sparsely scattered and there were "extensive gardens, huge

* The town was for the first time divided into Wards, six in number, in 1876, comprising the following Police Stations, viz.:—

Ward 1.—Cossipore, Chitpur, Cooltadanga.
2.—Manicktolla, Beliaghata.
3.—Entally, Beniapooker.
4.—Ballygunge, Tollygunge.
5.—Bhowanipur, Alipur.
6.—Garden Reach, Tollygunge, Watgunge.

—B. V. R.

half-dried tanks and ruinous tenements." Mr. M'Farlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, in the course of a report (1836) says "the only broad streets in the native part of the town are Amherst Street and the Central Road,* the former unfinished and neither of them considerable thoroughfares. The Chitpur Road is the great thoroughfare, but it is narrow, winding, dirty and encroached upon, while the cross-ways are all lanes very narrow, very filthy and bounded generally by deep open ditches."

From another report relating to the southern suburbs we get a description of Bhowanipur as "the most densely populous of the native suburbs . . . . with low, closely built and ill-ventilated streets, great stagnant ditches lined with rank vegetation, a background of extensive marsh and underwood, and innumerable half-dried tanks and pools." In fact, at this period not only Bhowanipur but most parts of the town were still covered with patches of jungle and rank vegetation, green and unwholesome tanks and pools of water fringed by wild vegetation, and numerous ruined houses choked up with overgrown jungle and filth.

So much for the general appearance and configuration of the town. I shall now take up the sanitary aspects as prevailing at the time.

Water Supply

A comprehensive survey of the town as regards sources of water supply was made at the instance of the "Fever Hospital Committee" about 1836-37, and it was found that "good tanks and clean, well-repaired wells are to be found in very few parts of the town". River water was generally used by the Hindu inhabitants, especially the higher castes, both for drinking and cooking purposes, except by those who lived at distance from the river and had perforce to depend on tanks and wells. The river water was considered injurious to health from April to September, as it became saline until the rains set in, when it became turbid.

Well-to-do people kept a store of large jars filled in February in their houses, while others had Ganges-water brought down from such places as Balagarh, Santipur, Kalna, up the river. Europeans residing in Calcutta fought shy of using the river water owing to its unwholesomeness caused by the number of dead bodies floating in it and the filth thrown in. The arrangements, at this time, for the cremation of Hindu dead bodies were primitive and extremely limited, and the poorer classes disposed of their dead by throwing the bodies into the river. Bishop Heber, in his journal, dated 1822, mentions dead bodies floating by, as he was proceeding up river by boat. Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Strachey, in his report, as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, so late as March, 1864, stated that, "more than 5,000 corpses have been thrown from Calcutta into the river, which supplies the greater part of the inhabitants with water for all domestic purposes, and which for several miles is covered with shipping as thickly as almost any river in the world. 1,500 corpses have actually been thrown into the river in one year from the Government Hospitals alone."

It is said that in those days, the captains of ships anchored in the river used to send one of their crew every morning to remove dead bodies from the cables! The European residents, therefore, mainly relied for their water-supply on the "Lall Diggy", which was "crowded from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m." A "mussack" of *Lal-dighi* water (about 8 gallons) cost one pice. Giving evidence before the Fever Hospital Committee in 1836, Mr. Scott Thomson said that he kept *Lal-dighi* water taken during the height of the rainy season, stored in a deep and well-constructed masonry tank, which would also receive and collect rain water. The mud settled in about 10 days, and he then had the water filtered by running it off through a bed of sand and charcoal into a series of large jars, also immersing a red-hot iron in each jar to destroy the living organisms ("animalculae" was the word he used). This water kept sweet for several months and he used it to make "soda-water" and for supplies to persons proceeding to sea. Europeans also used to collect and store rain water in large "pegu" jars for domestic use.

Besides the *Lal dighi*, the only other tanks of any size from which people could obtain water were the Wellington Square, "Hadooa" (Cornwallis Square) and "Pudduldanga" (College Square) tanks. The poorer classes had mainly to depend on the filthy and half-dried tanks with which the town abounded.

In 1820, a small pumping plant was set up at Chandpal Ghat for lifting river water into open masonry aqueducts, which distributed the water by gravitation over a small portion of the town (Old Court House Street, Dharamtala Street, Chowringhee, Park Street, part of Chitpur Road, Lallbazar, etc.). Water could be taken from these aqueducts by dipping buckets into them, and the supply was also used for street-watering and for replenishing public tanks in the vicinity.

The system of aqueducts was extended, in 1854, to further parts of the town, such as, Wellington Street, Wellesley Street, College Street, etc., the cost being contributed by the Government as well as the public.

The first Calcutta Waterworks for supplying filtered water were constructed about 1870, river water being taken in at Pulta, filtered and conveyed through pipes to an underground reservoir at Tallah Pumping Station. At Tallah, another pumping plant delivered the water partly to consumers and partly into another underground reservoir at Wellington Square, the distribution being completed by another pumping station at the latter place. MacCabe's scheme of an overhead reservoir at Tallah

* This refers to the long road which bears in its various portions the names of Cornwallis Street, College Street, Wellington Street and Wellesley Street. It is curious to note that there have been two other "Central" roads since, *viz.*, the present Harrison Road, which was first called Central Road and later named after Sir Henry Harrison, Chairman of the Corporation; similarly, the long and wide road now bearing the name of "Chittaranjan Avenue" was originally called Central Avenue and is still referred to by this name by some people.—E.V.R.

was taken in hand in 1909, and was completed and brought into use in 1911.

Drains

Up to the seventies of the 19th century, the only drains in Calcutta were deep open ditches running alongside the roads, and always full of filth and stinking matter. An Englishman resident in Calcutta for over 40 years (John Phipps) says: "In many parts of the city and more especially in the most densely populated parts of it the drains, many of them merely irregular furrows in the soil without any brickwork, are continually left in a most filthy, uncleaned state, emitting the most noisome effluvia". Lieut. Abercrombie who held office as Superintendent of Conservancy, gives a description (1836) of the abominable drains in the northern part of the city: they were unpaved, and the labours of the coolies in digging out in a haphazard manner the black mud and filth which obstructed their flow, merely succeeded in increasing the unevenness of the surfaces . . . . in some places the bottom of the drain was nearly 2 ft. below its supposed outlet, so that the deposit of filth, consisting chiefly of the contents of privies and other matter in varying stages of decomposition, gave out a most offensive stench when disturbed for removal. The underground drainage scheme (Clark's scheme) was approved and sanctioned by Government only in 1859, and it took about 16 years to complete the main sewers alone.

Conservancy

It was not until about 1820, that energetic steps were taken to have the roads properly metalled, surface drains improved, and refuse removed regularly, so that some kind of cleanliness was achieved. I will quote again, however, from Lt. Abercrombie's report (1836). He says:

> "There are at present no effectual means in use for putting the streets into a proper state of cleanliness and preserving them in such. Dust, rubbish and all kinds of dirt are thrown into the streets *ad libitum* from every house, to be picked up as may be when the carts of the present very inefficient establishment* may happen to come round. The greater number of these carts are common native hackeries of the worst description . . . . drawn by wretched old bullocks unfit for employment by the merchants, and are supplied by a contractor. The drivers also are obtained in the same manner, so that there is no effectual control over them when they neglect their work or do it lazily. The coolies also are supplied in the same way . . . . The probability is that half of them neglect their work in order to work for private employers, receiving pay both from them and the town".

Lt. Abercombie refers also to road-obstructions with which his department was powerless to cope, *e.g.*, at Hatkhola, where the road was completely blocked for two days every week by a market held there, and also in one part of the Strand Road owing to a large grass-market being kept going there.

As regards removal of night-soil, the arrangements were still more primitive and objectionable. Mr. Goode in his admirable work on "Municipal Calcutta", says:

> The larger houses possessed private privies while the poorer classes who lived in huts, sometimes shared one privy between four or five huts, and sometimes resorted to the "Mehtar tatties" or public necessaries, which instead of being municipal property, were built and managed by private enterprise, fees being charged for their use. A monthly fee of two to four annas, or a casual fee ranging from a few *cowries* to two pice were the usual charges . . . . the night-soil collected from private privies by Mehtars, who were paid fees by the occupiers of the premises, was conveyed to depots called "Tolla Mehtar's depots", which were situated at convenient centres. It was then removed to the night-soil ghat on the river bank near the Mint, carried down stream in boats hired by the Municipality on the contract system, and thrown into the river . . . . This practice of throwing the night-soil into the river was not stopped until 1870, after which it was discharged at depots into the Main sewers of the new Drainage system . . . . The connection of private house-drainage with the Main sewers was not carried out until the 'eighties of the last century.

Incidentally, I may mention that street lighting arrangements upto the middle of the 19th century were practically non-existent considering the size of the town. It appears that up to about 1857, when the first gas-lamps were put into use, the city was lighted by a few scattered oil-lamps, their number being only 313 in 1857. People going about at night were preceded by torch-bearers holding "musshals" to light the way.

Disposal of the Dead

I have already described above how most of the Indian inhabitants of Calcutta conveniently and cheaply disposed of their dead by throwing the corpses into the river. As regards Europeans, their original burying ground was in the site of St. John's Church A new cemetery was opened in 1767 at the eastern end of Park Street, which then bore the name of "Burying-ground road". Another was added shortly after, in 1791. (These two are the North and South Park Street cemeteries). The Council granted the Chaplain who conducted burial services an allowance for palanquin-bearers on account of the long distance of the burying ground from the "Town" which, as I have already said, was then centred in and around "Tank Square". As regards the Mohamedans, they originally had a very large burial ground (nearly 40 bighas) at Kasiabagan (occupying the land on either side of Woodburn Park Road), which was closed in 1859. A new site (over 13 bighas) was provided by the Corporation at Tiljala, the land being acquired in 1894 and the cemetery opened in 1897. Further additions were made to it from time to time as required. There were also two other principal burial grounds at Manicktola and Ekbalpore, and later, one at Bagmari.

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* There were at this time only 115 sullage Carts belonging to the town, and about the same number supplied daily by a contractor, *i.e.*, a little over 300 carts to serve the whole town.—B. V. R.

III

WITH the prevailing conditions of sanitation as described above, it is no wonder that diseases and death were rampant in Calcutta in those days. The death-rate among Europeans, mostly from different kinds of fever, *e.g.*, typhoid, dysentery, enteric, etc., was pretty high. As regards diseases (and death) among the Indians, we have it on evidence that they suffered mostly from fevers (bilious intermittent or remittent), diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, rheumatism and venereal diseases . . . . . that nearly two-thirds of the Indian population had dyspepsia producing general debility which predisposed to other diseases . . . . that Hindoo children were generally weakly. An Indian physician of the time states definitely that: "he does not see in the town of Calcutta any children that are in perfect health" which is a pretty sweeping and damning indictment of the health of the town at the time.

Floating Population

There was quite a large floating population in Calcutta at the time, and it is recorded that besides the multitude of resident inhabitants, who were destitute of any organised form of medical aid, except from a few dispensaries, people from various parts of Bengal came to Calcutta "to seek for employment, to beg charity and assistance from their friends and acquaintances, and for speculation". They came and lived with persons employed in offices or workmen or those who followed menial professions, and whose means were very limited. If they were able or willing to live separately, they would hire lodgings in some hut or old building, where tiny apartments were let from two annas to two rupees a month. These people did not possess sufficient clothing even, and having no beds "had to lie down on mats or leaves spread on the damp ground in their cells and holes. In hot weather they slept out in open places and on the borders of the road exposed to all kinds of changes of weather". Consequently, the mortality among these people was very large. There was a Police Hospital (established in 1779) to take in all descriptions of paupers without distinction of caste or creed, mostly those found lying sick on the public roads. It is stated that before its establishment it was nothing unusual to see in the morning human bodies lying on the streets mangled by jackals, or lying for days quite helpless and in a dying condition. We can, therefore, easily understand why heaps of corpses were thrown into the river.

Hospitals

The arrangements for the treatment both medical and surgical, of the sick were still practically in the embryonic stage. Besides the Pauper (Police) Hospital mentioned above, there was the Presidency "General Hospital" to which only (civilian) Europeans were admitted, and the adjoining "Regimental" Hospital for European soldiers and sailors. There was a single "Native Hospital" started about 1789, situated at Dharamtola, which was originally meant only for surgical cases, *i.e.*, for the treatment of accident cases and injuries, but was extended later to take in medical cases as well. It had two outlying "dispensaries" for giving medical advice and medicines, one at Garanhata and the other at Colinga (Park Street), both being in charge of English surgeons assisted by native dispensers, dressers, etc.

The "Fever Hospital Committee"

The surgeon in charge of the Garanhata dispensary, Dr. James Ranald Martin, submitted a report to the Medical Council in 1835, urging the necessity of establishing a Fever Hospital in a central part of the town and at the same time submitted an able note on the Medical Topography of Calcutta based on personal enquiry and experience. This was the starting point which led to the appointment, in 1836, of the famous "Fever Hospital Committee", which was instrumental in the inauguration of some of the most important improvements in the town. Its functions were two-fold, namely, to report on the desirability of establishing a Central Fever Hospital and to go into the ways and means of obtaining funds to carry out the project. The Committee was in existence for 12 years and produced three voluminous reports dealing in a minutely painstaking way with the two objects of its existence, and the student of history is grateful to them for the enormous mass of information collected and set forth in the reports, one volume of which lies before me as I write, consisting of nearly 250 printed pages of foolscap size, from which the voluminous nature of the Reports may be gauged. The final verdict of the Committee, in a nutshell, was that "a very large amount of diseases in Calcutta was caused by the absence of cleanliness, drainage and ventilation, and that the Hospital accommodation of the city was most inadequate for its wants." Funds were thereafter collected from the public, and financial help was also rendered by Government, for the establishment of the Medical College Hospital, of which the foundation stone was laid on the 30th September, 1848. But that, I may point out, is another story, which I may tell at some future date.

V

THE Fever Hospital Committee consisted of about a dozen Europeans, and several Indians, among whom from time to time were Russomoy Dutt, Rajchunder Doss, Radha Kanta Deb, Rustomjee Cowasjee, Ram Comul Sein, Dwarka Nath Tagore, Prosunno Coomar Tagore, and others. I will conclude this essay with short biographical notes regarding the Indian members.

Russomoy Dutt (1780-1854)—belonged to the well known "Rambagan Dutt" family and was grandfather of O. C. Dutt who served the Corporation as its Collector and also for some time as Vice-Chairman. D. C. Dutt, O. C. Dutt's son also served as Collector to the Corporation. Rasamoy Babu was one of the first Honorary Magistrates appointed in 1839 and was also a Commissioner of the Small Causes Court. He began life as a clerk on Rs. 16/- a month under Hawk, Davis & Co. Their accounts had got hopelessly involved and they offered a house of

—*Continued on page 86.*

Diet



in the Tropics

By

LT.-COL. S. L. S. GREVAL, B.SC. (Punjab), M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (Liverpool), I.M.S.

The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta

THE unfortunate association between sociability and over-eating at lunches and dinners is doubly unfortunate in the tropics where the requirements of the body to live and even to grow are very much less than in colder climates. Excessive eating apart from causing waste actually shortens life, as if providence had allowed each human his total ration which he could finish (and then depart) either long before 'three score and ten' years or long after.

The unfortunate association is growing in Indian society as a direct result of relaxation of orthodoxy and of greater association with European society after the World War of 1914-18. Hence a critical examination of the situation

EXTREMES HAVE ALWAYS EXISTED

ORIENTAL people have always provided glaring instances of of the couplet:

Ná chandán bakhur kaz
dahánat bar áyad
Ná chandán keh az zoab
jánat bar áyad
—Sa'di of Shiraz.

Neither eat so much that the food regurgitates
Nor so little that you die of weakness.

The upper strata of the population have been over rich and the lower strata extremely poor. With the lower strata has been included that hard working, sturdy, honest and respectable peasantry which has kept the characteristically absolute monarchs on their thrones. 'His Highness the Nawab is out riding, look at his stirrups of gold' remarks one farm labourer to another. 'Ah, well, a Nawab can get his stirrups made of *gur* (crude brown sugar), if he so desires' observes the other. That growers of food should look upon *gur* as something more precious than gold is a tragedy that can be acted only by the poor farmers' poorer farm labourers in India. That the standard of ethics of the village folks should remain so high despite such extreme poverty is a wonder of wonders. This, however, is a digression.

UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION

WHILE the most unevenly distributed wealth of the subcontinent of India was building the Taj Mahal at Agra and making the Peacock Throne, the universal belief was and still remains that a diamond lick is poisonous. Not one in a thousand could have had an opportunity of possessing a diamond in any shape or form, when the superstition originated. Local traditions all over Northern India speak of ruined bankers, discarded courtiers and Hindu widows under certain circumstances, dying, in the privacy of their homes, of diamond licks. The knowing ones have only recently started to add that arsenic was more probable as a cause.

"The law of compensation for murder, ... , is attended with pernicious effects. It depresses the spirit of the poor; and encourages the rich in the unmanly passion of revenge. The price of blood in India is not the third part of the value of a horse. The innate principles of justice and humanity are weakened, by these means" [*The History of Hindustan*, from the death of Akbar to the complete settlement of the empire under Aurungzebe, by

Alexander Dow, printed by John Murray, London, 1792, p. vii].

Many more instances could be given of the uneven distribution of wealth and the consequent extremes in the standard of living characterising Asia generally and India particularly.

Two Simple Rules

THE food given to children should make them grow (in height, upwards) and keep their bones well covered. The food of the grownups should not make them grow (in girth, outwards) although it should keep their bones well covered.

Children's growth is easily judged by clothes. The grownups' growth shows itself in this order (*i*) on the seat, (*ii*) on the neck and chin and (*iii*) on the belly. The increments at the first two sites are, perhaps, useful indicators of a man's social position and opulence, and need not cause alarm. The increment at the third site is a serious disadvantage and disability. The girth of the belly should not be allowed to exceed that of the chest. *The diet must be decreased or altered.*

The bones to watch are: (*i*) cheek bones, (*ii*) collar bones, (*iii*) backbone and (*iv*) joints generally. The limbs should not look like spindles. If more and better food does not check wasting, advice of a medical man should be sought.

Calories and Basal Metabolic Rates are best left alone, outside wards and laboratories. These figures are mostly worked out for colder climates and cannot be applied without modification. Besides, they are not needed for such a simple human need and conduct as one's daily food and one's daily work.

Quantity not Quality!

THE main difficulty of almost everybody in this country is the *quantity* not the *quality* of the food. A very small percentage eats too much. The great majority does not get enough. For the latter, questions of PROXIMATE PRINCIPLES, BALANCE, ESSENTIAL SALTS and even VITAMINES do not arise. Give them enough and they will adjust all details.

Rural populations, including the small percentage not engaged in agriculture, usually manage to follow the two simple rules, although certain articles of diet considered delicacies are denied to them. Their diets are fairly well balanced like prison diets and taken all round are of about the same order in palatability. Milk and milk products are nearly always available to everybody in villages, and are better and cheaper than the meat ration of prisons.

Rural people leave their homes to engage in industry in towns, because land never pays like factories. This evil is common to the present economic system of most of the world. In Asia generally and in India particularly the evil is more tragic in its operation because the majority of the population only delight in the glitter of the gold, not in its real utility. When earned at the cost of health, it is first hoarded then wasted on births, deaths and marriages! The problem deserves serious attention of the social reformer. This, however, is another digression.

The unskilled, ill-paid and newly arrived labourers in towns die of lack of familiar food. The cheap unfamiliar food weakens and kills before an association can be developed between its palatibility and balance. The one need of the poor urbanising population is their familiar food which could be provided at special depots. Concessions in its transport should be obtained from railways.

A very small Minority

MEMBERS of a certain turf club in India may have lunches on certain days for Rs. 5/-. This sum is exclusive of beverages. To have a big lunch on a race course is unwise for reasons of health. To spend Rs. 5/- on a meal in a country where labour and food are so cheap is unsound for reasons of economics. To spend so much money on only one of the three meals of the day, in the midst of a population which cannot afford to spend as much per head per month, is ethically wrong.

Why do we want to eat so much for lunch? Why should these lunches be so expensive? Do the caterers deserve so much profit? Do they come from countries known for their cooking? Do they contribute anything to Indian or British prosperity? These and many more allied questions arise and cannot be answered in favour of the five-rupee lunch. Even slightly cheaper lunches, served elsewhere in India, in European style, are open to the same objections.

Milk and Milk Products

THE Punjab diet builds the best bodies in India. 'May you have milk in your house and may you have sons' is the blessing given to a bride by the elderly female in-laws in that province. 'I will give to the poor mashed *chupaties* and light lamps filled with *ghee* if I hear that Waras Shah is coming' sang the love-stricken heroine Hir, daughter of a squire of Jhang, on the river Chunab, the widest in the land of the Five Rivers. Incidentally, all the love stories of that land originated in the region watered by the Chunab, where wheat grows best and milk cattle thrive best.

The wise Rasaldars and Subadars of the Indian Army compose differences amongst the young fellows in their regiments by asking the offender to bring *ghee* for the offended, from the latter's village and home, on his return from leave. Nothing pleases a Punjabi soldier more than home-made *ghee*. It is much more than mere cooking fat.

Sweets made from milk are common in Indian diet. They are expensive. Other preparations are very few. Cheese from various grades of milk should be made and used liberally.

Cheap Flesh-building Food

ALL leguminous plants produce seeds which hold PROTEIN, a substance identical with the one of which flesh is built. All the *dâls* (lentils) hold proteins in a dried form which defies interference with cold storage and blockades. The soya bean has acquired fame recently. Gram will do so too before long. *Dâls* were better known to the Persian writers than they are to the English. Here is a page from one of them: 'On account of the death of Aurangzeb and in consequence of the confusion in Hindusthan, the

price of grain in all the provinces remained unsettled. In some places it was more, in others less. Thus in the first year after the death of His Majesty, in 1119 of the Hijra, the price of grain in Delhi became known to Asaf-ud-daula, viz. the rate at which it was sold for ready money. Wheat was twenty *sirs* per rupee ; barley twenty-seven *sirs ;* gram twenty-five *sirs ; suhkdas* rice ten *sirs ; dal mung* (a kind of vetch) fifteen *sirs ; mash* (pulse) eighteen *sirs ; moth* twenty *sirs ; 'adas* eighteen *sirs ; ghi* two *sirs ;* pungent oil (*raughan-i-talkh*) seven *sirs ;* red sugar twelve *sirs.*' [*Tarikh-i-Bahadur Shahi,* from The History of India by Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., edited by Professor John Dowson, M.R.A.S., Trubner & Co., London, 1877, Vol. VII, p. 566].

Vegetable proteins are not inferior to animal protein. In spheres of thought, word and deed, the historians of to-morrow will not find it easy to ignore some vegetarians of to-day.

The vegetable proteins are decidedly superior to animal proteins in dieting cases of many disorders and diseases. Subjects suffering from chronic kidney diseases in India and living on vegetable proteins upset all calculations of morbidity and mortality of European text books on medicine.

Fresh vegetables, particularly, coloured and leafy, which can be eaten raw are plentiful in India. Cost of their transport limits their use in towns. *Ság* which should be cooked slowly by simmering at low heat does not lend itself well to cooking in towns where the fuel, gas; coal or charcoal, is usually intended for rapid cooking at a high degree of heat. It is available throughout the year in the form of tender tips of some plant or other.

Fruit in India is also plentiful. Some of it is so cheap that it is not considered marketable. Transport is the difficulty. The same remarks apply to nuts.

In addition to what is usually called fruit, the rural population of India eats a variety of unripe cereals and oil containing seeds, quickly roasted or parched, throughout the year. It is thus fully protected against lack of vitamines.

Sea fish and other sea animals preserved by refrigeration, drying or salting, are a source of animal protein deserving a consideration. Sterile eggs may supplement a vegetarian diet based on sentiment. It is not generally known that sterile eggs are laid by hens

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OLD CALCUTTA HEALTH AND SANITATION—*Continued from page 23*

Rs. 10,000/- to have them put in order. This was won by Rasamoy Babu. Later, he was appointed on Rs. 1,000/- a month under Cruttenden, Mackillop & Co.

Prosunno Coomar Tagore (1801-1868)—Lawyer, public man, author, the first Indian to be appointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Founded the "Tagore Law Professorship" of the Calcutta University with a donation of three lakhs of rupees. One of his sons was Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan, and another, Ganendra Mohan, was the first Bengali Barrister (who adopted Christianity later).

Radha Kanta Deb (1784-1863)—only son of Gopi Mohan, who was the adopted son of Maharaja Nabakrishna, the founder of the Sovabazar Raj family. Radhakanta was a great patron of learning and culture, and one of the first "educated natives", well versed in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and English. He was instrumental in founding the Hindu College, and the Bengali Encyclopaedia named "Sabda-Kalpa-Druma" was published at his instance. A Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, obtained the title of Raja Bahadur in 1836.

Rajchunder Doss (1789-1836)—belonged to the well known "Marh" family of Jaunbazar. A philanthropist, built several ghats on the river Ganges, notably the "Baboo ghat". Was the husband of Rani Rashmoni, who founded the Great Kali Temple at Dakhineswar and appointed a young priest named Gadadhar to officiate there. This priest later became known all the world over as the Saint Rama Krishna Paramhansa.

Rustomjee Cowasjee (1790-1852)—Parsee merchant, Honorary Magistrate, joined in all kinds of public philanthropic activities. Founded the Parsee Fire Temple in "Doomtolla" (present Ezra Street) in 1840.

Ram Comul Sein (1795-1844)—grandfather of the great religious reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen. Was Dewan of the Mint and later (1832) Dewan of the Bangal Bank. One of the first Indians appointed Honorary Magistrates. Was intimately connected with many educational and philanthropic institutions. A distinguished patron of learning.

Dwarkanath Tagore (1794-1840)— grandfather of the world-famous poet Rabindranath. Was Dewan of the Salt Board and had many-sided social, political and philanthropic activities. Was a partner of "Carr Tagore & Co.", a Director of the "Union Bank" ; purchased and became proprietor of two newspapers of the time, *viz.,* the "Englishman" and the "India Gazette". Gave Rs. 3,000/- for prizes to the successful students of the newly started Medical College, and repeated the gift for three successive years. Also bore the entire expenses of sending and maintaining two Indian graduates of the Medical College to England for higher medical studies. Purchased the site of the Chowringhee Theatre (which had been destroyed by fire in 1839) at the corner of Chowringhee and Theatre Road for Rs. 15,000. Purchased Joseph Barretto's land to the south of Tiretta Bazar for Rs. 51,000/-. Gave one lakh of rupees to the District Charitable Society. Purchased the extensive garden with villa called, "Belgachia House" and gave lavish entermainments there to his friends, as well as, on occasion, to the Governor-General and European ladies and gentlemen, dinner being generally followed by "nautches" and fireworks, etc. King Edward VII, when he visited India as Prince of Wales in 1876, was entertained there by the Indian community. Dwarkanath was popularly known as "Prince" for his lavish hospitality and munificence.

WOMEN *and* ALCOHOL

By

LT-COL. OWEN BERKELEY-HILL, I.M.S. (Retd.)

THE people who inhabit this world of ours rarely think. If they did think more, the world would not be half as sad a place as it is. During the last few years there has been a considerable number of our legislators engaged in trying to introduce Prohibition into India. Their efforts have only met with partial success. Had they been gifted with more psychological understanding of the problem which confronted them, their success must have been greater, but Prohibition is a problem of great psychological significance.

Many aspects of the problem of Prohibition have been ventilated in our daily Press but one, and by no means the least significant, has not, to the best of my knowledge, received any attention at all and that is the attitude of women towards the consumption of alcohol. The attitude of women towards alcohol differs fundamentally from that of men towards alcohol in two respects. First, women have no taste in alcoholic beverages. If they drink they will drink almost anything. For them alcohol is a stimulant and nothing more. A woman who is a judge of wine is as rare as a white crow. Who ever heard of a man mixing port and lemonade? Many women do and enjoy the mixture. To refer to wine in the presence of women as "bottled sunlight" is to run the risk of being thought a bit weak in the head. The impressive ritual prescribed by lovers of good wine that attends the decantering of a bottle of mature port or the delicate manipulation of a bottle of rich burgundy, fails to evoke any sympathy or interest in women. They regard such procedure as 'fuss' or a waste of time.

II

AS I have observed already, alchohol in any form finds favour with women for the 'kick' in it, hence when women take alcohol they generally take more, sometimes very much more, than they can stand. But habitual drunkards among women are rare. There is another aspect of women" attitude towards alcohol which is even more important, for it has its root in a fairly accurate psychological and physiological system-complex which most women seem to apprehend instinctively, namely that men who drink heavily cannot love and if they can, they love each other. Now if the imitators of Pussyfoot Johnson had had the requisite insight into the female mind to realise this utterly feminine belief, they would have played this card for all they were worth to promote Prohibition. As they do not play this card we must assume either they did not know of it or were too fastidious to play it. It should be obvious that played with skill, it is the ace of trumps in the prohibition game.

III

OBSERVERS of women cannot fail to note the concern nearly all women display about the drinking habits of the men they *love*, be it fathers, husbands, brothers or sweethearts. The individualism of the great majority of women leads them to ignore the drinking habit of other men. Compare the attitude adopted by a son to a father who has had "one over the eight" to that of a daughter. The son will be amused while the daughter, (unless her father is an out-and-out toper), will be gravely distressed. Another curious trait in women is their tendency to exaggerate the amount of liquor consumed by the men they love. When Daddy has had three pegs his daughter accuses him of having had five. A wife does not ask her husband if he enjoyed his drinks at the Club. She wants to know *how many* he had, although he is as sober as a bishop. And so on. In short, the way to bring about Prohibition is on the female vote. This has been done already elsewhere—in New Zealand.

DIET IN THE TROPICS—*Continued from page 26*

and are in the opinion of some poultry farmers a better business proposition.

BEVERAGES.

TEA has come to stay: so has perhaps coffee. *Sharbats, thandais* and *shakanjbins*, however, are excellent for hot weather. The last named has been re-introduced through European market as 'squash'. The first two await a similar bold step on somebody's part. They will be excellent means of showing sociability and cementing friendship alongside milk shakes and icecreams in milk-bars and soda fountains.

The intention is not to run down alcoholic beverages although restriction in their use is desirable in the tropics. Many obscure tropical diseases have disappeared during the last twenty years in which fashions in beverages have also changed prejudicially to alcohol. Toddy, beer and cyder and even rum and whisky could at times provide cups which cheer but do not inebriate. They could all be made in the country and sold at a reasonable price. The making of alcoholic beverages is not a difficult matter at all as should be well known to all in Calcutta which has distilled, blended, bottled and exported many famous brands of whisky for many years. Some of these brands the connoisseurs 'could tell blindfolded'. As in art so in alcoholic beverages one generally pays for the name, not for the quantity or quality of the alcohol. Likewise, one is afraid to admit that a good cyder may be bracketed with champagne.

DEFINITION OF TERMS in HEALTH EDUCATION

[A Committee in the United States recently prepared a list of common terms used in health education, and individual members proposed definitions. To these were added definitions from two persons in the field. These were momeographed and sent to eighty-five persons engaged in some aspect of health education work, who were asked to rank one, two, and three giving rank one to the definition that was most satisfying etc. They were also requested to make alterations or write new definitions if none expressed their view in the matter. The result of these is given below.—EDITOR.]

I

HEALTH EDUCATION is the sum of all experiences which favourably influence habits, attitudes, and knowledge relating to individual, community, and racial health.

Health Education is a general term covering a wide field of human experiences. It includes more than just instruction in health and should be used to designate the broader field.

II

SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION is that part of Health Education that takes place in school or through efforts organized and conducted by school personnel.

The child is educated in health in all his experiences that in any way influence favourably his habits, attitudes, and knowledge relating to health, but the experiences, that emerge from and are identified with school life are those of School Health Education.

This aspect of Health Education is definitely linked with Public Health Education as it operates in the home and community.

III

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION is that part of Health Education that takes place in the home and community.

This phase of Health Education operates largely through the efforts of health departments and various semi-public or private agencies interested in promoting health among the people. As a rule the methods used are those of general publicity such as radio, newspapers, distribution of literature, lectures, study groups, conferences, etc., but the work done in homes by public health personnel is also Public Health Education.

Public Health Education reaches children as well as adults and thus is one kind of experience relating to health.

The public health official who comes to the school to control communicable diseases is in effect a school official and hence this experience of the child may be regarded reasonably as an aspect of School Health Education.

IV

HYGIENE is the applied science of healthful living: it provides the basic scientific knowledge upon which desirable health practices are founded

It will be noted of course that there are several varieties of hygiene such as military hygiene, oral hygiene, social hygiene, personal hygiene, racial hygiene, etc. In effect all rest upon basic scientific knowledge common to all but in particular instances special application to areas of life or aspects of functions is indicated.

V

SANITATION is the application of scientific measures for improving or controlling the healthfulness of the environment.

HYGIENE relates specifically to the individual; *Sanitation* relates specifically to the environment. There is, of course, no sharp line between the two for the "total situation" identifies man and his environment. Nevertheless, for emphasis and description, it is sometimes helpful to distinguish between the two.

VI

HEALTH in the human organism is that condition that permits optimal functioning of the individual enabling him to live most and to serve best in personal and social relationships.

It will be noted that this definition emphasizes optimal functioning and hence stresses the biological view, but it also recognizes that man is a social being and hence how he lives socially is not ignored. To live most implies to live most now and assume that the best way to live a rich and full life in the future is to live that life now. To serve best implies that fullness of function is more effectively secured when the individual attaches himself to causes, purposes, needs, movements outside of self that are bigger than individual wants and desires.

VII

HEALTH INSTRUCTION is that organization of learning experiences directed toward the development of favourable health knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

Generally, Health Instruction is a classroom procedure presenting factual information important for children to know, in order to maintain a high level of individual functioning. Actually, of course, children learn about health in other aspects of health education, in health service and in healthful school living, but the term Health Instruction is used to define that special effort in the class exercise to promote understanding of and practice in health. Indeed, the practice is so essential that Health Instruction seeks to integrate health knowledge with actual living in home, school and community.

VIII

HEALTH SERVICE comprises all those procedures designed to determine the health status of the child, to enlist his cooperation in health protection and maintenance to inform parents of the defects that may be present, to prevent disease, and to correct remediable defects.

This terminology is preferred to Medical Inspection as the latter term denoted a service which was often nothing more than inspection and the long association of a limited service with the term makes a new one desirable.

HEALTH SERVICE is accomplished through the combined and coordinated efforts of the administrative and teaching staffs working with parents and various health agencies outside the school. The technical work is carried on by medical, nursing, dental, psychiatric, nutritional, and other specialists in close cooperation with educational officers and teachers.

IX

HEALTHFUL SCHOOL LIVING is a term that designates the provision of a wholesome environment, the organization of healthful school day, and the establishment of such teacher pupil relationships that give a safe and sanitary school life favourable to the best development and living of pupils and teachers.

This rather long term is selected to combine under one category a number of health provisions that have now attained recognition.

It has long been known that the school plant should be sanity. The term School Hygiene stressed this but often included so much more that it has lost much of its value as a descriptive term for these specific health provisions. Hygienists have maintained for years that no part of the school experience should injure the child's health and hence attention has been directed toward the health aspects of discipline, fatigue, and other matters relating to children's health.

The term HYGIENE OF INSTRUCTION stressed these matters but, in use, it was often confused with the term Instruction in Hygiene. Teacher-pupil relationships have at times been considered under the Hygiene of Instruction also.

Obviously there is an advantage in bringing under one inclusive term these many but related factors. Moreover, there is potentially a great gain for administrative efficiency if these important values can be brought together into one division of Health Education.

X

HEALTH EXAMINATION is that phase of health service which seeks through an examination by physicians, dentists, and other qualified specialists to determine the physical, mental, and emotional health of an individual.

The function of Health Examination is revealed in the operation of Health Service.

A NEW wonder-working chemical named sulfathiazole, the latest "relative" of the sulfanilamide group was described recently before the annual congress of the American College of Physicians.

Sulfathiazole is the offspring of a chemical marriage between sulfanilamide and one-half of the molecule of vitamin B-1, the life-essential nerve vitamin without which neither plant nor animal could thrive

Sulfapyridine, too, the wonder drug that has proved so effective a weapon against all types of pneumonia, was the offspring of a similar marriage, one between sulfanilamide and nicotinic acid, another member of the large vitamin D family which recently was found to cure pellagra, the "poor man's disease of the South."

The strange fact that the combination of the sulfanilamide with parts of the molecule of two of the vitamin B group has yielded two highly effective drugs against a group of specific bacterial diseases, it was stated, has given biochemists reasons for expecting that similar combinations of sulfanilamide with other vitamins, or parts of vitamins, may bring forth a host of other new important drugs to combat other ills of man.

In all, it was stated that 1,600 human patients had received the new drug, in a large group of diseases caused by bacterial infection, including pneumonia and infections of the kidney of various types. In a great majority of the cases, it was reported, the new drug had yielded highly satisfactory results.

The drug was said to have shown itself thus far to be as effective in the treatment of pneumonia as sulfapyridine, with the added advantage, however, that the sulfathiazole does not seem to produce the undesirable effects, such as nausea and vomiting, caused in many cases by the sulfapyridine. For this and other reasons it is possible to give much larger doses of the new drug, thus affording quicker results.

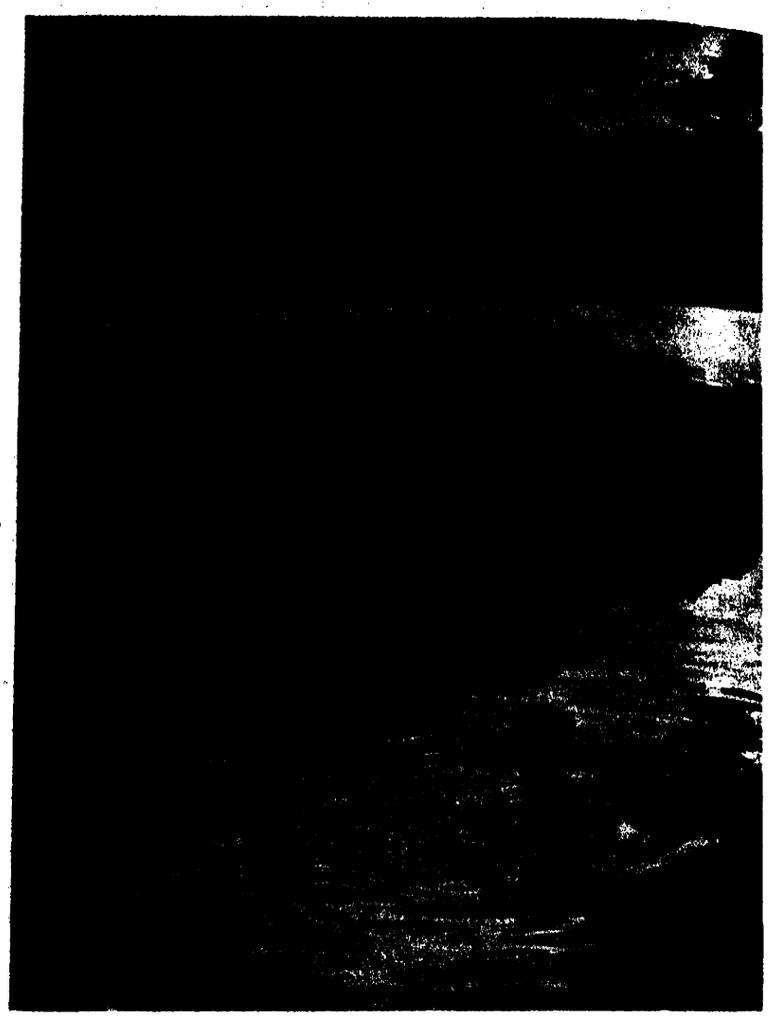
One of the significant findings about the new chemical is that it is effective against infections caused by the group of microbes known as staphylococci, a family of germs causing serious infectious diseases against which neither sulfanilamide nor sulfapyridine have proved effective.

FOUNTAINS OF HEALTH

By

B. VENKATAVARADAN

Madras



Dusk falls on the lake at Wakdsu, where the poor in health are taking the care in hot-spring waters bubbling up from the bottom.

EVERY schoolboy knows the story of "Androcles and the Lion"—that dramatic tale of how a Roman slave ministered to a wounded jungle lion and got strangely rewarded for his kindness. A somewhat similar version, at least in its moral emphasis, occurs in Japanese folklore. In this case a huntsman is said to have come upon a deer with an injured leg resting beside a pool of rising vapours. The huntsmen, moved to compassion by the deer's imploring look, bathed its wounds in the warm waters of the pool. The wounds healed so fast that the huntsman, believing the pool contained miraculous powers, brought the sick and the injured of his village here for the cure. He was the first to discover the therapeutic value of the hot-spring bath.

There are some 950 known hot springs in Japan to-day, formed by the several volcanic chains on which the archipelago rises. They occur in a wide variety of places: along the sea-shore, in valleys and ravines, on plateaus, or high up in the mountains. They bubble up on the sides of streams or come boiling up from under the water.

What the huntsman believed to be the miracle was, of course, nothing more than the action of certain minerals found in these thermal waters. Modern scientists have found that hot springs contain a sufficient amount of such mineral compositions to cure a number of ailments and diseases.

Precious Waters

Towns, villages and resorts have been built around great many of the hot springs of Japan. The precious waters, both hot and cold, have been piped into great tiled baths and swimming pools in luxurious inns and hotels—a perpetual lure to both ailing people and holiday-makers. The natural fondness of the Japanese for the hot bath has been a great factor in the development of such spas, so that today they may be likened in effect to the great Roman aqueducts of old.

Hot-spring waters are effective both when taken internally and used externally. Externally they may be utilized in a number of ways, of which the most prevalent in Japan today are the vapour bath, the cascade massage, the time bath, the prolonged subthermal bath, and—along the seashore—the sand bath.

For the convenience of the public, the principal hot springs of Japan have been classified by scientific experts to some dozen varieties, each with its own peculiar therapeutic value, together with information as to where they may be found. Dr. Koichi Fujinami, one of the greatest authori-

ties on the subject, lists them below.

MANY VARIETIES

(1) *Simple Springs*: Their virtue consists in the action of water and temperature. Beneficial for rheumatism, nerve troubles, sciatica, intercostal neuralgia and migraine.

(2) *Carbonic Acid Springs*: These contain more than one gram of carbonic acid. Effective in promoting the function of digestive organs.

(3) *Alkaline Springs*: Contain carbonate of soda and varying proportions of free carbonic acid—good when taken internally for acid dyspepsia, gall-stones, concretion and diabetes. Bathing in alkaline waters relieves nervous prostration, heals fractured bones. The presence of a large amount of carbonic acid gas (not always the case) is beneficial for heart trouble and arterial sclerosis.

(4) *Iron Springs*: Noted for their therapeutic action on the blood. Efficacious in treating anemia and chlorosis, but taboo for indigestion and tuberculosis.

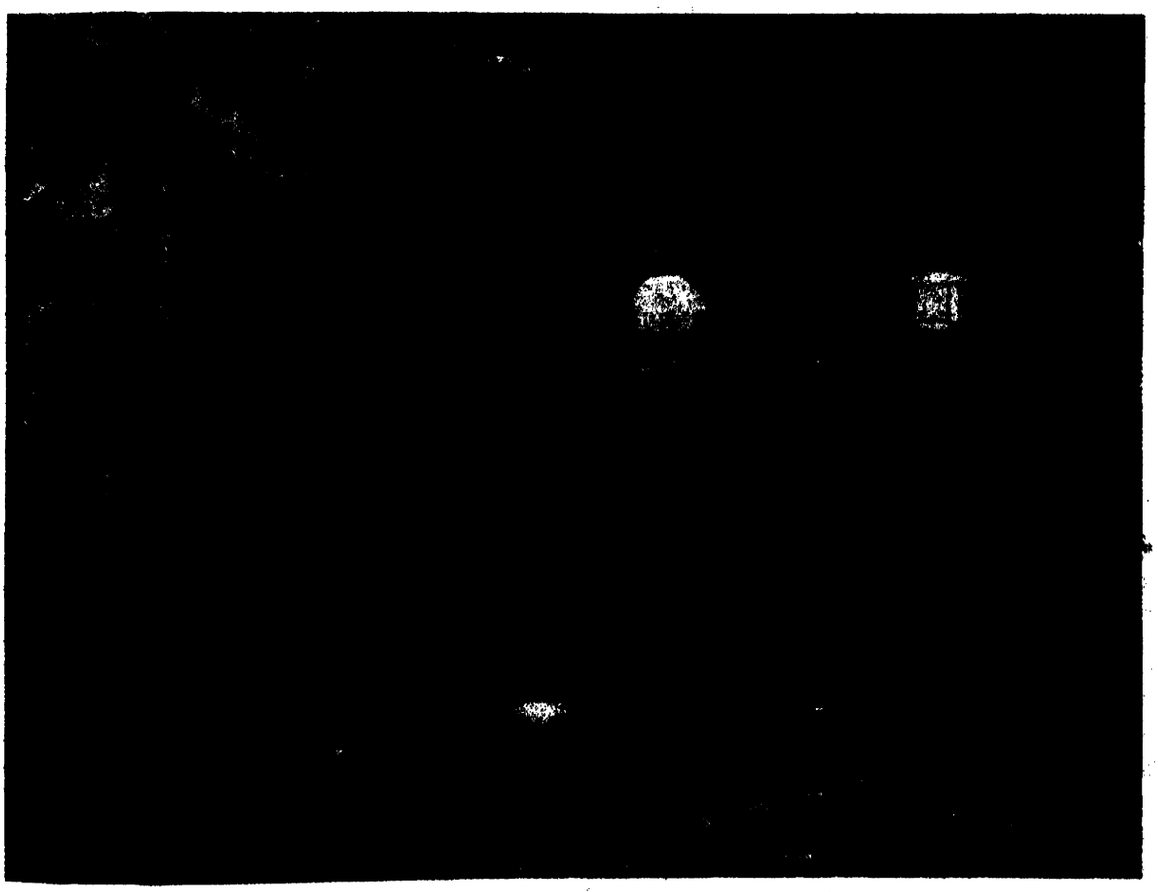
(5) *Sulphur Springs*: Contain free hydrogen sulphate sulphuretted alkaline metals and their secondary products. The higher the temperature, the greater seems to be their therapeutic action. Persons suffering from liver trouble, chronic metallic poisoning, syphilis, skin diseases, scrofula, diseases of the spinal cord, and caries have found them to be of definite curative value. The vapor when inhaled is effective in chronic bronchial catarrah.

(6) *Earthy Springs*: Contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, such as calcium, magnesium salts, carbonic ferric suboxide, carbonate of soda and common salt. These springs are prescribed for pleurisy, diseases of the bones, inflammation of joints, prostatitis, and catarrah of the bladder.

(7) *Common Salt Springs*: Besides salts, the waters contain alkali sulphate, sulphate earths, carbonic earths, carbonic ferric suboxide, iodine, and bromides. They aid digestion, promote the peristaltic action of the intestines, increase haemoglobin and quicken metabolism. Bathing in these springs is effective in curing skin and bone diseases.

(8) *Bitter Springs*: Contain lye, sulphate of sodium or Glauber's salts, common salt, alkaline, earths, etc. Used for purgative purposes. Excellent for chronic constipation, emphysema and obesity.

(9) *Radio-Active Springs*: Contain radio-active compounds. Have the virtue of lowering blood pressure.



Tokyo is fortunate in having a number of hot spring resorts scattered about within a distance of some 100 miles of it. A westward train journey of a little over two hours takes one to the springs at Hakone, well known to Western visitors for its beautiful mountain scenery. The Hakone region is blessed with something like a dozen springs—Yumoto, Tonosawa, Miyanoshita, Sakokura, Dogashima, Kiga, Kowakidani, Gora, Ashinoyu, Ubako, and Sengokuhara. Here is the gorgeous bath-room of a well-equipped hotel of Miyanoshita for foreign visitors.

PUBLIC HEALTH

in

The Soviet Union

By

S. UPADHYAY,

Calcutta

SCIENTISTS are the real makers of Civilisation. The progress of the world owes much to them; and the most-needed Science for the existence of man is the science of medicine. Nature, red in tooth and claw, does not pity the weaker ones. For the laws of nature are inexorable and often baffle intellect: they leave man exposed to a gloomy future. But man struggles and nature is gripped and controlled by a marvellous organisation. And out of this struggle emerges the promise of life, while man is armed with stronger weapons. Man, the vanquisher of Nature, with all his past history, meets the conflict and agony with new resources of energy and fortitude. His weapon is the science of life—popularly called Medical Science.

The primary object of medical science has always been the protection of human life against calamies of nature. But though humanitarian in spirit, medical science has not been able to make life happy and free from the corroding anxieties of physical ailments. This is no defeat for medical science; it only points to the further possibilities of its development on a truly humanistic basis. Human life, to-day, is botched and bruised, and there is only despair and darkness all round. Man slowly loses faith in life when he beholds nothing but evidences of decay and death. And a melancholy permanence seems bestowed on this sorry state of things because the guardians of society have lost respect for human life.

The Soviet Union stands against all these. In Soviet Russia, the physician does not boast of isolation from the people, nor does he succour to the needs of the few. The Soviet State does not believe in the efficacy of charity, nor does it find the various measures of social insurance potent enough to guarantee security to its citizens. The protection of health of the citizens is a sacred task with the State, and medicine, therefore, is a function of the State instead of being a private trade. The right of every citizen to enjoy free medical attention is thus laid down in the Soviet Constitution:

> "Citizens of the U. S. S. R. have the right to maintenance in old-age and also in cases of sickness or loss of capacity to work. This right is ensured by the wide development of social insurance of workers and other employees at State expense, free medical service, and provision of a wide network of health resorts for the accommodation of the workers."

Of the annual budget of the Republic this forms the most important part; and to this are added the funds provided by the Consolidated Budget.

II

SOVIET MEDICINE has abolished the traditional difference between preventive and curative medicine. Medicine failed in old days to cope with the problems of society in the past. But now the perspective has been widened and physical medicine has to be corrected and supplemented by social therapy. The Russian State now primarily aims at prevention, the work being carried out in the following manner:—

(*a*) by means of hygienic food-research service with analysts and research laboratories at the principal food-producing establishments and adequate measures for hygienic supervision—by means of qualified inspectors and analytical laboratories of food industries, storage and distributing centres, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*b*) by means of sanitary inspectors and establishments for enforcement of the statutory regulations on hygienic and sanitary measures as laid down by law, for new residential buildings and communal institutions like theatres, clubs, cinemas, railway stations, health resorts, housing accommodation, railway trains and other public conveyances and transport;

(*c*) by means of sanitary inspectors and medical officers of health, who supervise the hygienic aspect and sanitary conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and enforce the taking of precautions necessary for the safety and health of the workers employed there.

The organisation for combating epidemics includes:—

(*i*) Laboratories in urban and rural districts, with expert epidemiologists whose duty is the prevention of the outbreak of any epidemic, or in the event of such outbreaks, the application of measures necessary to overcome them; and

(*ii*) disinfecting stations and centres by medical officers, with staff and equipment of every kind for the purpose of disinfecting, fumigating and decontaminating premises and infected articles as required.

III

MEDICAL TRAINING under the Czarist regime was notoriously ill-conducted; and the surgical department was primitive. The Soviet State is now wide awake to the need of proper training of physicians. In the earlier years of the Soviet regime medical education was lop-sided, but the New Decree of 1932 set up the standard and the courses were properly adjusted. At present only those that have completed seven years of school can join the Secondary Medical School and the course extends over three years.

The *Second Moscow Medical Institute* has a teaching staff of four hundred members; and the total number of students is four thousand and five hundred. It has two Faculties, and the course extends over five years. The Medical School like other organisations has its party committee, local committee, and Trade Union Committee. All these are elected by the students and work in co-operation with the Director of the Institute.

Of late there has been a rapid increase of medical students, though the number is still inadequate. The women studying in medical schools number about 75 per cent of the whole. Women in Soviet Russia share equal responsibilities with men, and the medical profession is widely practised by them. Some Medical Institutes have women Directors.

The Soviet Union needs more physicians and the trained ones are promptly posted. The need being overwhelming, there is no surplus number of students to undergo post-graduate training. Therefore, the post-graduate courses of medical students is periodical. Every year working physicians are invited to attend a course of lectures for three months, and in three years they complete the post-graduate course. This has proved beneficial, the physicians themselves being very eager to return to the school to learn new facts of science.

The midwife occupies an important place in the health administration. Before the revolution, the midwives were a much maligned community—literally comparable to the field-barber. The revolution created a new type of midwife and at present midwifery is an integral part of the medical cadre. The midwife works in the rural area and organises the Committee for the Protection of Motherhood and Infancy.

IV

IN the Soviet Union, medical workers belong to the Medical Sanitary Workers' Union. The organisation, though in form resembling the Trade Union, is not to fight exploitation and inequality. The organisation exists to co-ordinate the activities of the medical workers all over the Republic. The guiding principles of the Medical Workers' Union, as formulated by the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, are :—

> "The Central Committees of the Trade Unions and their agencies focus their attention upon the question of wages; regulation of labour; improvement of production and advancement of productiveness of labour; improvement of material living conditions of the workers. Their entire work must be based upon the most earnest study of the peculiarities of the various crafts and other groups of workers and upon careful examination and investigations of complaints and depositions of workers."

The Soviet Government has widened the basis of medical service and has brought into being various institutes of public welfare. The Public Health Service consists of (1) Hospitals, with special departments for internal disorders, surgical cases, venereal diseases, nervous disorders, nose and throat diseases, opthalmic ailments, and children's hospitals; (2) Outside establishments comprising clinics and dispensaries with consulting rooms and full surgical equipments, X-ray and medico-therapeutic clinics and surgeries for children, special centres for the treatment of tubercular and venereal cases. The outside medical centres are meant for industrial workers and technical staff.

Of late, there has been an increase in beds in the municipal hospitals and dispensaries and clinics have increased ten-fold. Specialists treat complicated cases and there are numerous centres that deal with nervous disorder. Of these the neurological institutes of Moscow, Leningrad and Gorky have acquired international recognition. Treatment by blood fusion is widespread and surgery has attained a high degree of perfection. This, in short, is the medical organisation in the Soviet Union.

V

SPECIALISED services are being increasingly brought within the reach of people dwelling far off. Hospitals in the rural area have three departments: Surgical, therapeutic, gyno-cological-obstetric. There is a widespread organisation of maternity, infant and child welfare all over the Republic. These comprise—(1) Creches in the towns and villages, women's surgeries which provide medical advice and supervision for expectant mothers, and infant welfare centres where new-born infants are under continuous medical supervision and obtain nourishment; (2) Lying-in hospitals in towns and villages and maternity centres in rural districts; (3) children's hospital both general and infections and convalescent establishments for children and young persons including sanatoria, open-air schools and camps.

Research on medicine in the Soviet Union is financed by the State and its achievements are startling. Science is no longer harnessed to the services of the few; nor are the scientists, the agents of death. Scientific research, they say, is not a luxury to be supported by some philanthropic agency. It is the source of social good and helps to realise the socialist objective. Science, divorced from the society, has no meaning in Russia now, and scientists, in living contact with mankind, help to create a new type of Humanity. Fellowship, coupled with the ideal of social good, is the urge that guides these scientists. In the Soviet Union, scientific research forms an integral part of national economy. But this does not mean that scientists are regimented. In the past, scientists professedly opposed to the New Regime, did enjoy the greatest amount of independence in their work. This is a rare privilege nowhere enjoyed in the present-day world.

VI

IN the early days of the Soviet regime there were technical difficulties in carrying along with research, though the new generation was not lacking in initiative. There was, for instance, dearth of literature and the Soviet Union being isolated from the rest of the world, scientists were denied the privilege of visiting important centres in other parts of the world. So the International Congress of Physiology was held in Moscow in 1935 and Pavlov presided over it. This really helped to bring the Soviet scientists much closer with the world.

The premier institute for studies of medical science is the *Maxim Gorky Institute of Experimental Medicine*. This is an old institute and dates back to the early nineteenth century. At present it is in the city of Moscow and has a staff of six hundred students. The Institute is organised into seven departments—Physiology, Morphology, Pathology, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Epidemiology and Hygiene.

Besides there are 311 Medical Research Laboratories and Institutes with 15,000 scientists and 2,000 technical assistants working. In matters of general instruction, the supreme body is the *Medical Council* composed of 120 representatives, of various institutes. The Council sets up various committees and commissions to examine the problems of vitamins and endocrones, etc.

There are thirty-five medical journals devoted to the study of various branches of medical science. And the Medical Publishing Department publishes thousands of medical works every year.

And with all these working in unison to a common ideal, the Soviet State in Russia look after public health.

COMMON COLDS

By

ROBERT OLESEN,

Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, New York

OUR knowledge of colds is so incomplete that an exact definition of the conditions cannot be given. However for practical purposes it may be said that a cold is an acute, self-limited infection which attacks the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, ordinarily lasting from 7 to 9 days and frequently accompanied by serious complications. Ironically the expression "common cold" is applied to a group of infections which, far from depending upon cold as a causative factor, are frequently the direct result of living in close, overheated surroundings having a lower relative humidity than the driest desert known to man.

The manifestations of a cold are so well-known through personal experience that it may seem superfluous to recount them. However, a brief review of the symptoms may enable a better understanding of this disagreeable condition. The affection often begins in the posterior nasal passages with a feeling of congestion, accompanied by frequent sneezing and a profuse watery discharge from the nose. As inflammation extends, there is a feeling of soreness in the eyeballs, while the inflammed and tender mucous membrane of the throat feels harsh and dry.

During the course of a cold there is often a headche as well as a moderate and sometimes prolonged fever. When the disease extends to the larynx, trachea and bronchi there may be hoarseness, cough, and a feeling of tightness or pain across the chest. Smillie points out very properly that an uncomplicated cold is self-limited and that a prolongation or aggravation of symptoms is the result of complications. The onset of a cold is sudden, the principal symptoms, including rise in temperature, appearing within 1 or 2 days, after which the disease, if uncomplicated, subsides within 5 to 7 days.

In a study made by Collins and Gover it was found that "the percentage of respiratory attacks accompanied by given symptoms varied widely with age, and a few symptoms showed definite differences between the sexes at specific ages. However, the great majority of symptoms occurred with about equal frequency in attacks among males and females."

THE COMMON COLD

THE common cold is no respecter of persons. It sweeps through an entire household, an entire city, and entire State, attacking the young, the adolescent, the middle-aged, and frequently carrying off the aged, the weak, and debilitated. Schools, factories, stores are suddenly crippled by epidemics of this sort, and the complications following the disease add to the great economic loss and suffering produced in this way. Very small babies, because they are less likely to be exposed to persons having colds, have this disease less frequently than older children. However, children under 5 years of age are more susceptible to colds than any other age group. As children become older there is a lessened tendency to colds. However, young adults are extremely susceptible to colds. While elderly persons are less likely to have colds than young adults, when they contract the disease it may be serious.

Judging from observation and experience there is little natural immunity to the common cold. Susceptibility to more than one attack seems to be almost universal. The strong and vigorous have their bouts with the malady with apparently the same frequency as the puny and delicate.

THE CAUSE OF COLDS

IT will probably amaze many people to learn that the exact cause of the common cold, that is, the specific causative agent, remains unknown. Medical science has identified no organism, germ, or bacterium that gains access to the body from the outside and then proceeds to arouse the common cold, nor does medical science designate any definite change or combination of changes that may take place within the body as capable of setting up the cold. This may appear remarkable when viewed in the light of other discoveries and of the untold labour to discover the cause or causes and nature of the diseased condition termed the "common cold" on the part of hosts of distinguished students of disease the world over. It is not that complete ignorance reigns concerning the common cold. That the condition is caused by a very minute living agent—a filterable virus—that it is infectious, that is, transmissible from person to person, are facts pretty well established. This filterable virus is a micro-organism much smaller than a bacterium and so small that it cannot be seen with a high-magnification microscope and will pass through the ordinary laboratory filters that hold back bacteria. And yet, thus far, the common cold has defied all attempts to resolve it into its elementary or primal causative agents, and the mechanism of its onset is still obscure.

It is especially interesting to note that the virus is present in the nose and throat of the person ill with a cold particularly during the early stages of the infection. Moreover, the virus may be recovered from the filtered nasal secretions, cultivated in the laboratory, stored under suitable conditions, and transferred experimentally to other human beings and experimental animals.

PREVENTION OF COLDS

IT was formerly taught that the maintenance of what was called "body resistance" was an effective defense against the common cold. Now there is reason to believe that the physically fit succumb to a cold almost as readily as the weak. The principal advantage in maintaining physical efficiency is that the manifestations of a cold may be somewhat curtailed and the uncomfortable consequences modified when one is strong and well at the onset. The proneness of the common cold to attack the strong and vigorous is analogous to the havoc wrought by influenza, a disease that may be closely related. It will be remembered that during the last great influenza epidemic many healthy young adults presumably in the "pink of condition," were stricken.

A good deal has been said about "hardening" people so that they will not contract colds. There is an element of danger in this, since to expose a weak persons to the rigors of cold

baths and cold drafts is likely to lower resistance, thus favouring the very condition it is desired to avoid. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the Arctic explorer does not ordinarily have colds so long as he stays out in the open. Rosenau says that "it is not the engineer and the firemen in the cold, drafty cab who catch colds, but those who ride in the dusty, overheated coaches behind."

To recommend that the "cold" infection be avoided may appear to be rather difficult advice to follow, yet obvious precautions may be taken. Manifest sources of infection, such as persons with a cold in a family or work place can, within limitations, be shunned. Certainly if the sick person is ordered away or remains away voluntarily, the opportunity for the spread of the disease will be correspondingly lessened. It is greatly to be hoped that far-seeing supervisors will some day enforce a rule against the presence in schools, offices, and other places in which people congregate, of persons having colds. Not only would the infectious individuals be removed but the best possible treatment for the condition, rest, would be supplied. Of course, without voluntary compliance on the part of the sufferer with the spirit of such a rule, little may be expected in the way of beneficial results.

Increased educational efforts are needed for the segregation, even punishment, of infected persons who sneeze, cough, and spit while in proximity to others. To commit these acts without benefit of a shielding and disposable handkerchief, is reprehensible.

The handling of inanimate objects that may have been freshly soiled with the secretions from the nose and mouth of a person suffering from a cold should, of course, be avoided. This brings up two additional points of importance, namely the danger attending the putting of fingers to the nose and mouth, as well as the necessity for washing the hands before eating. In this connection the desirability of sterilizing eating utensils, not only in public places but also in private homes, deserves a fair share of consideration.

TREATMENT

THE physician is frequently asked whether a stock of vaccine, such as may be obtained from a biologic manufacturing firm, is useful as a cold preventive. While there is no unanimity of opinion on the subject, the majority of observers aver that the mixed vaccine, in which the various organisms found in the nose and throat are utilized, is not helpful in preventing colds. At the same time it is reasonable to expect that when a vaccine is produced from the filterable virus responsible for colds, an agent of considerable efficacy will become available. If, in the opinion of the attending physician, a suitably prepared vaccine is helpful in preventing the complications of the common cold, the prophylactic may be tried.

There is no good reason for believing that a cold may be prevented by the use of a special diet, not even when certain vitamins are present in extra quantities. In some quarters the efficacy of vitamin C has been extolled in this connection, even so humble a medium as the cough drop having been utilized as a vehicle. However, the proof of such benefits is not convincing.

If every person having a cold would go to bed for a day or two several desirable objectives would be achieved; first, a cold-spreader would be removed from circulation, and, second, the patient himself would be receiving the best possible treatment—rest. Despite extravagant claims made in behalf of proprietary preparations and the belief of many individuals that they have personal knowledge of how colds may be 'broken up", the fact remains that there is no specific treatment. It should again be recalled that a cold is a self-limited disease and that what is done in the way of treatment merely reduces the intensity rather than curtails the manifestations.

Many of the nostrums recommended as cold preventives and cures contain harmful drugs and alcohol, the latter often predominating. Self-medication or prescribing by untrained persons is usually dangerous and as a rule much inconvenience and suffering will be obviated by consulting a competent physician promptly. What will the physician do? First of all the patient will be ordered to bed, kept comfortably warm and protected from drafts. If necessary, pains and aches will be relieved by the use of simple remedies. The patient will be kept in bed at least 24 hours after the fever has subsided and longer if necessary.

Probably no form of treatment other than rest is so soothing to a person with a cold as a hot tub bath lasting 15 to 20 minutes. As such a bath is debilitating because of excessive perspiration, delicate persons should be guarded against too lengthy an immersion. Care should also be taken against chilling and exposure during and after leaving the bath. Perspiration may be promoted by the ingestion of hot natural acidulated drinks such as those prepared from orange, lemon, and grapefruit. A hot bath soothes aching limbs, causes drowsiness, and frequently results in refreshing sleep.

At times the headache and general aching may be sufficiently severe to warrant the administration of sedative. It may be, too, that the mucous membrane of the nose will become sufficiently congested to make breathing difficult and interfere with drainage of the excessive secretion. For these conditions a physician can prescribe remedies that will bring relief. A popular home remedy for this condition is provided through the cautious inhalation of a vapour produced by a mixture of compound tincture of benzoin and boiling water. This vapour is soothing to the inflamed mucous membrane and may be provided by home equipment or by means of an electric vapourizer obtainable at small cost. Rather than take patent remedies or rely upon the uncertain suggestions of well-meaning friends, a person suffering from a cold should summon a physician. Moreover, when a drug is required for the purpose of affording relief, it should be obtained upon the prescription of a competent doctor of medicine.

There was an old saying, "Feed a cold and starve a fever", but it no longer holds good. The present-day conception is that a fever patient requires a nutritious maintenance diet while a person with a cold gets along best on light, nourishing, and attractive articles of food, adapted largely to the patient's inclination.

It is frequently advised that a patient with a cold be given a brisk purge, but there appears to be no good reason for adding to his inconvenience in this way unless there are pointed indications. If at the onset of the cold the bowels are normally active, the administration of a purgative may be omitted.

The treatment of untoward symptoms, such as cough, pain, lasting aches, earache, sore throat, and the like, call for the services of a physician, not only for treatment but for the establishment of a diagnosis, lest complications result.

In most instances, of course, special medical treatment for colds is unnecessary. The real problem is to distinguish between a simple cold and one that is complicated and potentially serious. Obviously it is not easy for a lay person to make such a distinction; hence the desirability, when practicable, of summoning medical aid.

COMPLICATIONS

THE common cold, comparatively simple and harmless in itself, is potentially dangerous because of its compli-

—Continued on page 37.

The Chinese Art of Eating

LIN YUTANG

The famous author of "My Country & People".

I

OFTEN I am asked what we eat. We eat everything that is edible, preferably crabs, but if we are forced to, we eat even tree shoots. Economic necessity is the mother of our gastronomic inventions.

We are constantly faced with the problem of overpopulation and famine in China. This is a well-known periodic phenomenon that forces us to eat whatever falls into our hands. It is perfectly natural that in our many experiences we have made notable discoveries in the matter of food just as, in certain instances, chance has brought about scientific discoveries.

We are the only omnivorous people of the earth and this is not surprising since we possess perfect teeth, a fact that will some day be recognized by dentists. Urged on by famine and good teeth, I see no reason why we should not have been the first to discover that broiled cockroaches and fried bee pupa are very appetizing tidbits. The only food whose possibilities we have not considered is cheese, despite the example set by the Mongols and the Europeans.

Naturally, in the face of actual hunger, there is no choice. In times of famine, some have found themselves obliged to eat little children but we have never eaten them raw as the English do the flesh of animals.

If there is anything in this world that we take seriously, it is not religion nor science but rather good food, one of the greatest pleasures of our terrestrial life. Our attitude toward food has its importance because if we did not confess frankly this weakness it would be impossible to elevate good food to the plane of art.

II

WITH respect to Europe, France and England represent different attitudes toward food. The French eat with enthusiasm, the English apologetically. In the matter of pleasures of the table, the Chinese are inclined to agree with the French point of view. The English national life in itself is a complete study of the dangers of treating lightly the matter of everyday eating.

Even the English language demonstrates that the people as a whole have neglected the culinary art. There is no English word to describe the French *cuisine*. The word *cooking* merely indicates the necessity for properly preparing food. Nor do they have the equivalent of *chef*, they simply say *cook*. They do not speak of *menu*, but merely refer to *dishes*.

There is no way of translating *gourmet*. The closest approach to it is "Greedy Glut", the villainous glutton who is usually referred to only in children's songs. The truth is that the English refuse to recognize the existence of the stomach.

When a Frenchman insists upon obtaining the opinion of an English guest, the latter just murmurs that the pastry is excellent without giving a definite reason nor attempting to discuss the subject. Is it not true that it is impossible to develop the culinary art if there is no disposition to exchange ideas on the matter? Only in a society where people open a conversation by inquiring into the state of health of their respective cooks instead of vague comments on the weather can the gentle art of the kitchen prosper.

For the complete enjoyment of a dish, it is absolutely necessary to be familiar with the method of preparation, to discuss it until the mouth waters, to taste it appraisingly and, finally, to comment upon it at length. Preachers should not hesitate to condemn a tough steak even from the pulpit nor men of letters to write dissertations on food as do the erudite of China.

III

IN China when a dish is placed before us, we think about it, anticipate its delicious flavour; we

enjoy it as one would a secret delight. Sometimes our invitations announce, for example: "My nephew has just brought us a special vinegar from Chinkiang and a salted duck from Nanking which came directly from Laoyucha." Or perhaps: "June is drawing to a close and if you do not hurry you will not be able to taste shad until next year."

Such a sage as Li Liweng confesses that long before the autumn moon he plans and economizes for the crab season and then seriously seeks the best place to go with his family to eat them.

We are not troubled by even the slightest suspicion of false modesty in this matter. We eat "pork a la Su Tungpo" or "bean cheese, Kiang style". Can one imagine an Englishman eating "beefsteak a la Wordsworth" or a "chop a la Galsworthy"? Wordsworth preached the simplicity of life and the elevation of thought but he failed to mention, for example, that bamboo shoots with mushrooms are one of the major pleasures of pastoral life.

On the other hand, Chinese poets have sung the praises of perch or "vegetable potage *shun*" in phrases of rare elegance.

One cannot deny that love of our native land is no more, in general, than the memories of sensual pleasures experienced in infancy. The fidelity to *Uncle Sam* is no more than fidelity to the American *doughnut* and the love for the *Vaterland* is closely related to *Pfannkuchen* and the *Stullen*, no matter what the Americans and Germans may say.

The importance which we Chinese bestow on food is very obvious. In novels there are frequent descriptions of menus. To a Chinaman good food is one of life's necessities. An English poet or writer of prose would consider it beneath his dignity to write a cookbook. However, the great dramatic poet Li Liweng did not feel it diminished his prestige to describe a favorite recipe. Another great sage and poet, Yuan Mei, left to posterity a book on the delights of the kitchen and a eulogy of his cook.

IV

TWO principles inspire all Chinese dishes. The first is appreciation for its nutritive value, the second its benefit to the teeth. On the other hand, we appreciate its aroma, taste and color. We combine aromas particularly. The culinary art is based on the science of associations.

For example, nobody knows the true flavour of cabbage unless he has cooked it slowly with chicken until the flavour of one has thoroughly permeated the other.

Celery can be eaten alone but when a Chinaman sees spinach and carrots that have been cooked separately and then put on a plate with pork or roast duck he smiles before the ignorance of the barbarians.

We are very temperate in matters of drink except with regard to tea. Rarely does one see a drunken person on the street.

The 'tasting' of tea is in itself an art. Some people make a cult of it. There are books on tea and the manner of drinking it, just as there are books on incense and wine.

Tea, more than any other of man's inventions, brings pleasure to the daily life of a whole nation and has brought about the institution of tea houses which are as numerous as the "cafes" of the Occident. We drink tea at home or in the tea houses, alone or in company, in the councils of administration and sessions of conciliation.

COMMON COLDS—*Continued from page 35*

cations To appreciate the possibilities in this direction it should be known that certain bacteria normally inhabit the mucous membranes of the nose and throat without producing signs and without manifesting symptoms However, the normally inactive organisms appear to take advantage of favourable conditions such as are provided by inflamed tissues and produce the specific diseases with which they are associated

Very often, too, there is an extension of the inflammatory cold process to the air chambers and canals adjoining the nose and throat. In this way the middle ear and the sinuses may become unpleasantly involved. There may also be an extension of the inflammation to the trachea and bronchi, thereby setting up what is known as a "chest cold", associated with hoarseness, cough, tightness or pain in the chest, fever, and varying degrees of physical incapacity.

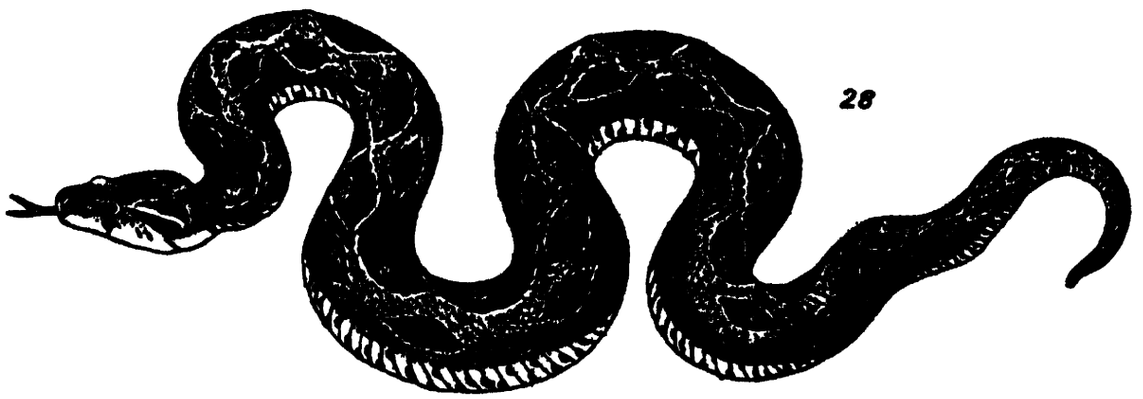
A common cold often precedes an attack of pneumonia However, the mechanism by which pneumonia organisms, often normal residents of the nose, mouth, and throat, are excited to detrimental activity can only be conjectured. It is likely that favourable soil is prepared by the filterable virus responsible for colds and a more serious disease is inaugurated. It is as if the quiescent bacteria act as a low pilot light to be spurred to intense activity by the spark-like filterable virus. This comparison accounts only too well for recurring attacks of sinusitis.

If for no other reason than preventing the onset of pneumonia, it is worthwhile to manage a common cold with intelligence and promptness.

One of the unpleasant accompaniments of a cold, due in all probability to unrecognized complications, is a prolongation of symptoms, particularly manifested by weakness, lassitude, and slow return to normal health. These are far out of proportion to the apparent severity of the disease.

A very important reason for securing the advice, counsel, and practical aid of a physician in the presence of an apparent cold is the possibility that the condition may not be a cold but a beginning infectious disease such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, diphtheria, or other serious acute affection. This applies particularly to the initial symptoms of such diseases in children when an early and accurate diagnosis is greatly to be desired if adequate treatment is to be afforded and isolation effected.

Snakes - - - and



—*Russell's Viper*

Snakebite . . . WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS *for* TREATMENT

By

D. N. ROY, M.D., D.T.M.

Professor of Medical Entomology,

&

S. K. GANGULY, M.B., D.T.M., B.M.S

Entomology Department,
School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

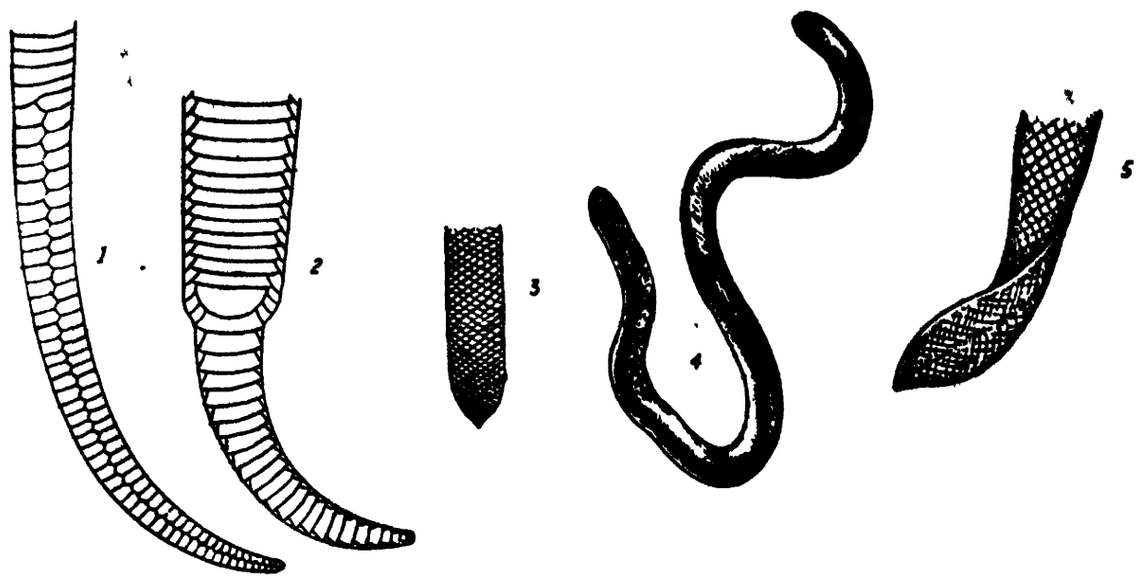
THE significance of the oft-quoted statement that about 20,000 people die of snake bite every year in India, was fully appreciated by the junior writer in his experience as a medical officer in several places in Bengal, particularly during his stay in a sub-division in the District of Midnapore. During the months of April, May, June and July, seldom a week passed without at least two snake-bite cases being brought to the hospital for treatment. Fortunately a majority of these bites were by non-poisonous snakes. This could be readily verified when the dead snake was brought along with the patient.

It can be stated, however, that only one in four or five snake-bites in India is a poisonous bite, of which only 50 per cent of untreated cases usually succumb. The amount of poison injected by a snake on which depends the progress of the case, is not the same in every instance ; the snake in question might have bitten any other animal immediately before, so that the poison sac is more or less empty ; or when the bite is through clothes, most of the poison is likely to be absorbed in the garment of the victim. This explains why a large number of people recover after snake-bite even when the snake is poisonous. The credit of cure, undoubtedly in many instances, goes to the quacks ; not to speak of the thousands of cures after bites by non-poisonous snakes. Cases of death have no doubt been recorded from bites by non-poisonous snakes, the death being due entirely to extreme shock from fright. These cases can only be diagnosed with certainty if the snake responsible for the bite has been caught and identified. It is necessary, therefore, that such patients must be assured that he has been bitten by a non-poisonous snake which is bound to have a reassuring effect on the patient. The question, therefore, which naturally confronts us, is whether one can readily distinguish a poisonous from a non-poisonous snake.

Classification and Characteristics

Snakes, as is well known, are classed with reptiles and include a large variety of animals such as crocodiles, tortoise, lizards and chameleons. There were also pre-historic reptiles e.g., Dinosaurus, Pterosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Ichthyosaurus etc Though snakes and lizards are easy to distinguish, yet at times considerable difficulty may arise when a legless variety of lizard is encountered.

The lower jaw-bone of a lizard is united in front as in many animals, whereas in snakes the two bones are attached by an elastic ligament which enables the creature to swallow a comparatively large prey. Unlike in a lizard (iguanas excepted) the tongue of a snake is long and bifid. All lizards have eyelids,



Long tail of a Colubrine snake. *Short tail of a Viper* *Blunt tail of a burrowing snake* *A burrowing snake (Typhops).* *Flat tail (oar-shaped) of a Sea-snake.*

whereas snakes have none. Snakes, unlike lizards, have no external ears. They can only hear vibrations of sound conducted through ground by means of their well developed internal ears. The popular belief that snakes are attracted by music has no foundation.

Snakes are elongate, scaly reptiles which are devoid of limbs except Pythons, where rudimentary hind limbs appear as claw-like processes. The body scales of snakes are different from those of a fish, in the former the scales are not detachable whereas they are so in the latter. The scales as well as the eyes of a snake are covered by a transparent outer skin and when the new underskin is completely formed, the outer one becomes opaque and loose; it cracks near the snout and is cast off inside out. A few days before the shedding of skin the snakes cannot see properly. This shedding of the skin is repeated 6 to 8 times a year by younger snakes and 3 to 5 times by adults.

Nine Families

Snakes are divided into nine families, among which only two, which include Colubrine and Viperine snakes, are really poisonous to man. Differentiation of these families are usually done by a study of the scales, teeth, bones etc. The colour of a snake is not an important distinguishing point as the colour varies in some snakes with age, with different seasons of the year and sometimes two snakes of widely different species may possess almost similar colour pattern, of which one may be highly poisonous and the other harmless.

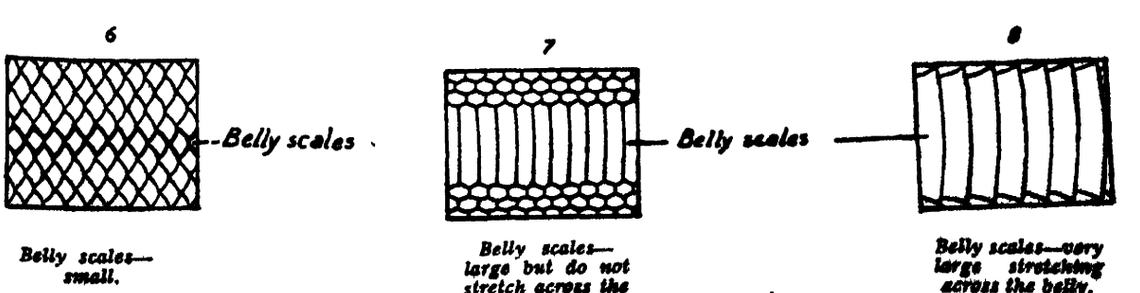
The nine families of snakes including the Colubrines and Viperines contain some 2000 different species of snakes in the world of which 300 are poisonous. In India there are about 330 species of snakes of which only 70 are poisonous (40 land snakes and 30 sea snakes). All vipers and about 15 per cent. of Colubrines are poisonous. As the name implies, the vipers are viviparous, *i.e.*, the female gives birth to young ones whereas the Colubrine snakes (except the sea-snakes) and members of all other families are usually oviparious, *i.e.*, the female lays eggs.

Dentition.—Snakes possess four rows of teeth on the upper jaw (two rows on gums and two rows on palate) and two rows on lower jaw. The Colubrine snakes are placed under three distinct categories as follows according to the arrangements of their teeth:—

Series A.—Those which possess all solid teeth and no grooved teeth or poison fangs. These are all non-poisonous (figs. 19 and 22).

Series B.—Those in which small fangs are present on the back of the upper jaw. These are poisonous to small animals and are non-poisonous to man (figs. 20 and 23).

Series C.—In these, large grooved teeth or fangs, communicating with the poison glands, are present at the front of the upper jaw. In addition to the



Belly scales—small. *Belly scales—large but do not stretch across the belly.* *Belly scales—very large stretching across the belly.*

usual sets of fangs, some reserve ones are generally present which grow when the primary ones are lost or broken. These are all highly poisonous to man and to general animals (figs. 21—24).

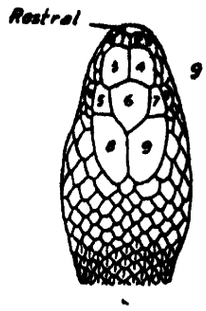
How to Know Snakes

Although outside characters often help to know if a certain snake is poisonous or not, it is only by examination of the character and arrangements of the teeth that one can pass a definite opinion on this point. The presence of fangs is the only sure indication of the poisonous nature of a snake. These fangs are considerably larger than other teeth; they are curved and cannaliculated for the passage of the venom which is secreted from the poison glands; these glands are really the salivary glands of the snake. For the study of other subsidiary characters one may proceed systematically as follows:—

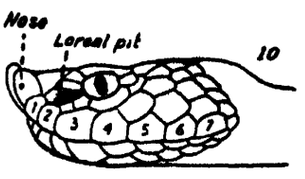
(1) *Tail.*—All sea snakes, which are highly poisonous, have flat or oar-shaped tail (fig. 5), whereas land snakes, including fresh-water snakes, possess cylindrical tails, either long slender (fig. 1) or dumpy (fig. 2) or blunt (fig 3).

(2) *Belly scales.*—In order to study the belly scales, the snake has to be placed on its back. The belly scales may be either small or large. When they are small, the snake is non-poisonous and is usually a burrowing snake (fig. 6). If they are large but do not stretch across the belly (fig. 7), it is also a non-poisonous snake, it may be a medium sized burrowing snake or a python or a boa. Lastly, if they are considerably enlarged and when they stretch right across the abdomen so that no lateral scales are visible (fig. 8), the snake is either a Viperine or a Colubrine snake. It has already been stated that all Viperines and only 15 per cent. of Colubrines are poisonous.

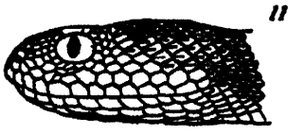
(3) *Back scales.*—Now when the snake is placed on its abdomen, one row of scales running along the middle of the back, the spinal scales, must be carefully examined. If they are enlarged than those of their neighbours, and are of hexagonal shape (fig. 16), it is a sure indication that the snake is a Krait which is a highly poisonous Colubrine snake.



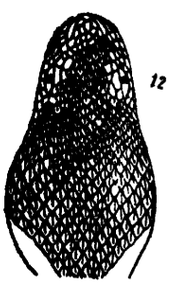
Nine head shields of a Colubrine snake



Side view of the head of a Pit-viper showing loreal pit.



Side view of the head of a pitless viper. (No loreal pit)



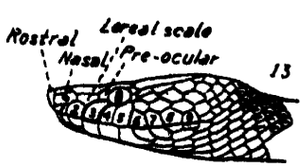
Head scales of a viper

(4) (*a*) *Head.*—If the head is long and triangular in shape and is distinctly marked off from the body by a constricted neck and if the scales on the head are of the same size as those on the back, the snake is a Viper (fig. 12). Some Vipers have a depression or a Pit between the nose and the eye—the loreal it; these are known as Pit vipers (fig. 10). All vipers are highly venomous.

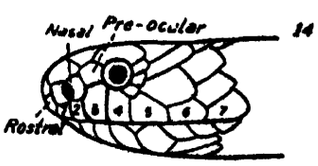
(*b*) If the head is not distinct from the neck and if the scales of the head are large, *i.e.*, shield-like, which are usually nine in number (fig. 9), the snake is a Colubrine one and may be either poisonous or non-poisonous.

(5) *Region between the eye and the nostril.*—If in a Colubrine snake a single scale*, *i.e.*, the 3rd scale on the upper lip touches both the eye and the nasal scale (fig. 14), it is certain that the snake in question is either a common Cobra, a King Cobra, or a Coral snake. All of them are highly venomous

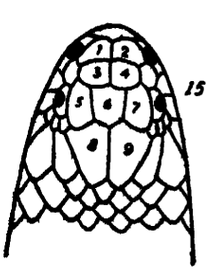
If in a Colubrine snake the 3rd scale on the upper lip does not touch both eye and the nasal scale (fig. 13), and the spinal scale is not large and hexagonal (fig. 17), the snake is for certain a non-poison-



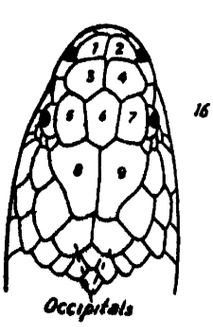
Side view of the head of a non-poisonous Colubrine snake (3rd scale of the upper lip does not touch both eye and the nasal scale.)



Side view of the head of a common Cobra (3rd scale of the upper lip touches both the eye and the nasal scale).

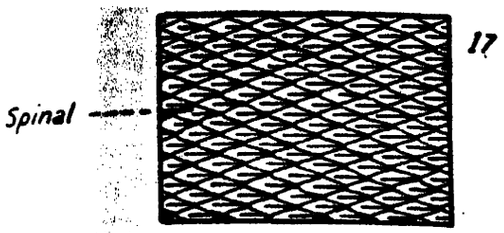


Head scales of a common Cobra. (No occipitals.)

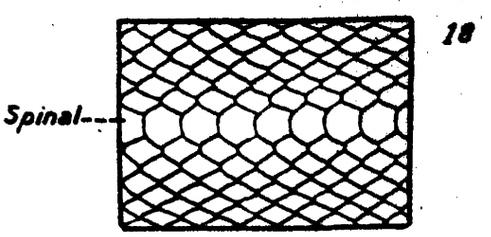


Head scales of King Cobra. (Two large occipitals)

*In counting the scale of the upper lip, the scale situated at the tip of the lip, "the Rostral scale" should be omitted.



Back scales of a snake. (The spinal scales are not large)



Back scales of a Krait. (The spinal scales are large and hexagonal)

ous Colubrine snake. Moreover, in the majority of non-poisonous Colubrine snakes there are two distinct scales, the loreal and the pre-ocular interposed between the eye and the nose (fig. 13), whereas in all poisonous Colubrine snakes, *e.g.*, Cobras, Kraits, Coral snake, there is only one scale interposed between the eye and the nose. *i.e.*, the pre-ocular scale only (fig. 14).

Common Poisonous Snakes

The common poisonous Colubrine snakes (Front fanged Colubrines) are :—

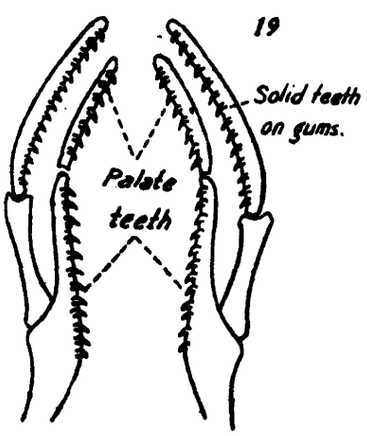
1. *Cobras*—(*a*) Common Cobra—*Naia tripudians.*
(Bengali—"Gokhurah", Keuntia, etc.).
(*b*) King Cobra—*Naia bungarus.*
(Bengali—"Sankhachoor").

Indeed it is a fascinating sight to see a cobra to raise its head with its expanded hood and hissing to overawe its enemy. The power to expand the neck into a well marked hood and to raise its head to about one-third its length of its body is possessed by no other common snakes in India. The usual length of Cobra is about 4 to 6 ft. Although scientifically speaking two types of Cobras are recognised, it is generally considered by lay people that there are really three distinct types of Cobras, such as, (1) *Gokhurah ;* (2) *Keuntia ;* and (3) *Sankha Choor.* The difference between the first and second lies in the colour markings. They are really varieties of the same species—*Naia tripudians.* While *Gokhurahs* are usually wheat coloured and have a mark on the back of their hoods which appears like a reversed spectacle (fig. 25); *Keuntias* are usually dark and have either no mark at all (fig. 26) or a circular mark (fig. 27) at the back of their hoods. The common cobra is ubiquitous all over India and there is seldom any one in India who has not seen a Cobra displayed by a snake-charmer. The Cobra especially the *Gokhurah* is found in places adjoining human habitations and very often inside old dilapidated dwelling houses. This accounts for the large majority of deaths from snake bites being due to common Cobras. Only about one-fourth of a grain of Cobra venom is sufficient to kill a man.

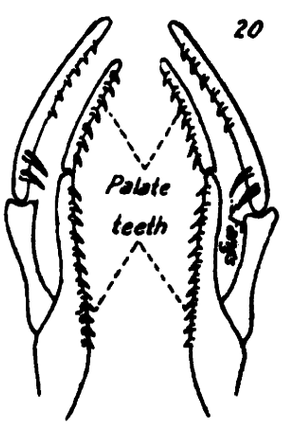
King Cobra or *Sankha Choor* is the largest of the poisonous snakes in the world and may attain a length of 15 feet. They can be easily distinguished from a common Cobra by the presence of two large shields—the occipitals (fig. 16) at the back of its head in addition to the usual nine shields of a Cobra (fig. 15). The King Cobras are prevalent in Sunderban areas of Bengal, the forests of Orissa, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, etc. Their only way of sustenance is by preying on smaller snakes. It is most ferocious in its habits and will attack even unprovoked. Men have been known to be killed within a few minutes after its bite, even elephants cannot stand the full dose of the venom of a King Cobra.

2. *Kraits.*—Common Krait—*Bungarus candidus.*
Bengali—"Karait", "Domna chitti".
Banded Krait—*Bungarus fasciatus.*
Bengali—"Sankhini", "Sankha mooti".

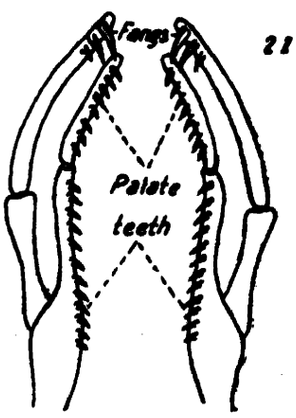
The Kraits comprise another group of highly poisonous Colubrine snakes. They are provided



Upper jaw of a non-poisonous snake. (Four rows of solid teeth)



Upper jaw of a mildly poisonous snake. (Four rows of teeth-fangs at the back of the gum margin)



Upper jaw of a highly poisonous snake. (Two rows of solid teeth—fangs at the front of the gum margin. Rest of gum bare)

with a single row of enlarged hexagonal scales running along the whole length of the back (fig. 18). Two types of Kraits are common, one unbanded or common krait, the other banded. In the banded variety there are alternate bands of bright yellow and deep bluish black bands on the body. The common Krait is black in colour with white narrow stripes at intervals. The Krait is of a sluggish habit and is usually not inclined to bite unless it is severely hurt or greatly annoyed. It is on account of this reason that bite from Kraits is seldom heard of, though all Kraits are highly venomous.

3. *Coral snakes.*—These poisonous Colubrine snakes are brilliantly coloured usually red or coral (hence the name), with black and yellow cross bands. They are usually small in size, and though their venom is very toxic, the amount of venom in each bite is not sufficient to kill a man. They are not commonly met with

4. *Sea snakes.*—As already stated the sea-snakes have a flat tail compressed from side to side (fig. 5). They belong to the Colubrine family and all are highly poisonous. They are very common in the Indian Ocean. They die very soon when washed ashore and it is quite a common experience to find a dead sea-snake on the beaches at Puri, Gopalpore, Waltair, etc. They are caught in hundreds in the fisherman's nets and are again thrown out into the sea. They very seldom bite man.

Viperine Snakes

The viperine snakes (Pitless and Pit-vipers) are all highly poisonous.

1. Russell's Viper.—*Daboia russelli.* Bengali "Chandra Bora". Next to Cobra, Russell's Viper is responsible for a large number of deaths from snake bite. It can be readily recognised by the presence of large oval spots, on its brick-coloured body, which are arranged in three rows (fig. 28). It has all the characters of a Viper, *i.e.*, triangular head distinct from a narrow neck, very stout body and a short stumpy tail. It has no loreal pit, so it is a pitless or true viper. Unlike Cobra, a Viper with the approach of its enemy will immediately assume a defensive position by coiling itself and will make a loud hissing noise intended to frighten its foe. As soon as the enemy happens to reach within its striking distance, it will at once bite with lightening rapidity which is followed by fatal consequences.

2. *Echis carinatus* (Bombay—'Phoorsa').—It is another common pitless viper found in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency, in Rajputana and the Punjab. It is a small snake and rarely attains a length of more than 1½ to 2 ft. It can be readily identified by the presence of an arrow-shaped mark on the head. It is a vicious snake and bites readily with often fatal result.

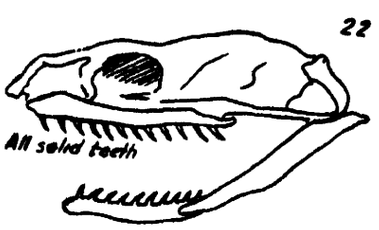
3. *Lachesis* or the common Pit-Viper.—(There is a depression or pit between the eye and the nose, fig. 10). It is greenish in colour and is found on trees. Its bite though dangerous to birds and other small animals is not so to man. It is known as "Gacho-bora" in Bengali. There are many other pit vipers in India but they are not often met with. The rattle snakes of America are pit vipers.

Mildly Poisonous Snakes

The back-fanged Colubrines are mildly poisonous (figs. 20, 23)—but non-poisonous to man.

1. Green whip snake—*Dryophis mycterizans* (Bengali—"Lau danga"). It is a long slender green-coloured snake with a long tail, and usually found on trees, bushes, shrubs, etc. It may attain a length of 6 ft. It moves very fast on branches of trees and is often found on the tops of cocoanut trees in Bengal. The green colour of its body helps it to conceal itself very deftly among branches of creepers and trees. It is capricious in habits sometimes docile at other times vicious. People when bitten by this snake usually get swelling of the part bitten but no constitutional symptoms.

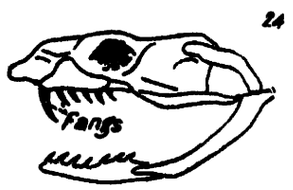
2. Brown tree snake: *Dipsas trigonatus* (Bengali—"Bethia samp"). Like other tree snakes it is a slender snake with a long tail. It is of sandy colour with a series of dark rings on the sides. It



Head of a non-poisonous snake.
(All solid teeth)



Head of a back-fanged snake.
(Mildly poisonous)



Head of front-fanged snake
(Highly poisonous)

superficially resembles a phoorsa. Its bite produces only local symptom in man.

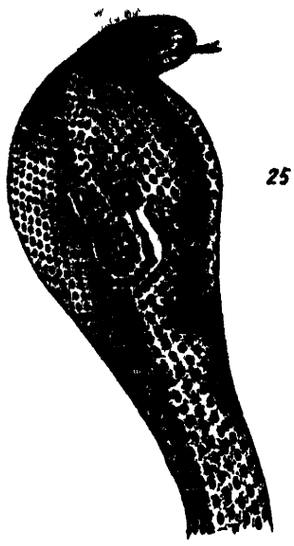
3. Golden tree snake: *Chrysopelea ornata* (Bengali—"Knard samp" or "Kalnagini"). It is a long slender tree snake with beautiful display of black, golden and red spots all over the body. The Bengali name "Kalnagini" which means "Death snake" is a misnomer as its bite only causes local effect.

4. Besides the back fanged tree snakes there are two common back fanged water snakes found in brackish water of tidal rivers, creeks and estuaries

Common Non-Poisonous Snakes

The common non-poisonous Colubrine snakes are all with solid teeth (figs. 19 and 22).

1. Wolf snake: *Lycodon aulicus* (Bengali name "Chitti"). This is the commonest non-poisonous



25

Spectacled Cobra
(Gokhurah)



26

Cobra
(Hood with no markings
Keuntia)



27

Cobra
(Hood with one circular
—Keuntia)

snake found in this country and is usually 1½ to 2 ft long Its habit of eating cockroaches and lizards is responsible for its presence in human habitations The colour is usually deep brown with white markings at intervals It may be mistaken for a Krait

Rat snake *Zamenis mucosus* (Bengali Dhamna', "Danras") This is another common non poisonous snake in India It commonly attains a length of 5 to 6 ft and may be up to 8 ft The colour is greenish brown or greenish with black cross bars at intervals at the second half of the body and the tail It lives near human habitations and feeds mostly on rats If disturbed or annoyed it will bite with fury and the majority of non poisonous bites are from this snake The popular belief that *Dhamna* is a male Cobra is a myth

3 The Keelback or Grass snake *Tropidonatus stolatus* (Bengali—"Helia or Heley ') This is a graceful snake with a long tapering tail usually attaining a length of 2 to 2½ ft It has two greenish brown or yellow parallel stripes along the back from the neck to the tip of the tail Being non poisonous it is often being picked up by a daring village urchin and tossed about Keel means a ridge)

4 The chequered keel-back or common pond snake *Tropidonatus piscator* (Bengali Jal dhonra") As the name implies this snake lives in water It is rather stout and has a long tail The nostrils are placed on the snout to enable it to breathe without raising its head from the surface of the water This is characteristic of all marine and aquatic snakes The scales are ridged like the grass snake The colour is very variable from yellow to dark brown with chequered black spots on the sides and along the back Though it is vicious and bites readily when annoyed, it is non poisonous

5 Bronze whip snake *Dendrophis pictus* (Bengali—"Beth achra") It is a bronze coloured long slender tree snake. and can leap from one branch to another It is absolutely non poisonous The common belief that whip snakes can roll like a wheel by putting its tail into the mouth is so fictitious that it requires no further comment, neither it is possible for whip snake to whip its victim

Boas and Pythons are all non-poisonous The so-called double headed snakes or *Eryx Conicus* or *I Johnii* (Bengali—"Dumokho Samp") Both are boas and each have only one head The tail being blunt looks like a head and the snake-charmer passes these non poisonous snakes as highly poisonous doubleheaded snakes which change their mouth every six months

Finally the Pythons—(Bengali—"Ajggar", 'Mayal samp") are non-poisonous snakes of very large size In India *Python reticulatus* and *I Molurus* are the two large pythons The former may attain a length of 30 feet or more They can kill a man or a big animal within a few seconds by the pressure of the constricting coils thus stopping the heart beat

Burrowing Snakes

There are many species of burrowing snakes which all lead a subterranean life and feed on eggs, larvae and adult insects, worms etc The majority of them are small in size and all are non-poisonous A common burrowing snake, the *Typhlops* (fig 4) Bengali—"Puiya samp", "Telia samp" is often met with and contrary to the popular belief it is absolutely non poisonous

There are many other species of non-poisonous snakes, the description of all is not possible in the present article

The writers will be at the service of any one who intends to send snakes for identification The dead snake should be sent in 4 per cent formalin or spirit or methylated spirit in a glass jar or in a tin

Snake-bite and Symptoms

The mojority of the snake-bite cases occur at night. The usual story of a snake-bite is that a black lithe wriggling creature was trodden upon or kicked in the darkness and it bit the victim. A snake seldom bites unprovoked. The bite of a snake is like that of a rat or a cat and not a sting as is usually supposed. The snake leaves the marks of its teeth on the body of its victim. In accordance with its arrangement of teeth or fangs the bite of a non-poisonous snake produces a mark like the fig. 29, a back-fanged Colubrine snake will effect a mark like fig. 30, and a front-fanged Colubrine or a Viper will leave a mark as in fig. 31.



29 Teeth mark of a non-poisonous snake.



30 Teeth and fang marks of a back-fanged snake.



31 Fang marks of a front-fanged poisonous snake.

Symptoms on man or animal after bite differ according to whether the snake belongs to Colubrine or Viperine family. Whereas in case of poisonous Colubrine, *e.g.*, Cobra-bite, the venom mostly acts on the nervous system, in case of Viper-bite the venom acts on blood and the blood vessels.

Cobra-bite.—Immediately after the bite there is slight burning sensation at the place of the bite but within a few minutes the part becomes numb, and as the venom circulates in the blood, gradual weakness sets in and there is uncontrollable wish to lie down. Whether bitten on the hand, arm, trunk or leg, there is gradual onset of paralysis of the leg mounting upwards to the trunk, arms etc. In the meantime the face becomes blue and breathing becomes laboured, so much so that finally the victim dies of respiratory failure due to the paralysis of the respiratory centre in the brain.

The heart and pulse are not affected and the victim remains conscious to the last. Death supervenes within 5—6 hours after bite.

Krait-bite.—The symptoms are similar to Cobra-bite with an additional symptom of violent pain in the abdomen.

Viper-bite.—Immediately with the bite there is intense burning pain on the part bitten and the area around swells up, becomes hot and red and there is oozing of blood from the fang punctures. Pulse becomes rapid and weak, breathing irregular and rapid. There may be nausea and vomiting and the victim loses consciousness. After some time, there may be bleeding from nose, mouth, rectum etc. There is no paralysis. Death supervenes within 12 to 24 hours. In case of survival, the bitten part usually become gangrenous.

Non-poisonous snake-bite.—In case of bite from a non-poisonous snake the victim exhibits symptoms of shock due to fright, and usually faints after the bite. The pulse is feeble and rapid, breathing hurried and shallow, face pale. There is no paralysis, neither there is intense swelling of the part bitten. There might be burning sensation at the part bitten which is more or less mental in origin. If the teeth marks are seen or the serpent is brought there will be no mistake in coming to a conclusion.

First Aid

The success of treatment in a poisonous snake-bite case entirely depends upon the first aid given. Immediately following the bite a ligature or a rubber tourniquet must be applied above the puncture (between the heart and the punctures). Generally the bite is on the leg or forearm, and a second ligature must be placed above the elbow or knee where there is only one bone so that more pressure can be applied to prevent the venom from circulating (fig. 32). The ligature should be tightened by inserting a stick or a pencil through it and twisting it round and round and then fixing the stick to prevent unwinding. This process is very painful but should always be insisted upon. After tying the ligature the part bitten should be washed and cleaned in spirit or Tr. Iodine (if available). The teeth marks are now examined and if the marks give indication of a poisonous bite, wthout waiting for the doctor to arrive, deep cuts should be effected through the punctures (deeper than fang punctures) by means of a lancet or pen-knife sterilised by passing through a flame. The blood should be squeezed or sucked out of the wound, the operator being careful about cuts and cracks in his hands and mouth and good quantities of crystals of potassium permanganate should be forced inside the wounds. The crystals of Pot. Permanganate neutralises snake-venom. The wounds are to be squeezed again and again to get rid of as much venom as possible. The ligatures are loosened for 1 or 2 minutes every ½ hour to allow fresh blood to circulate, otherwise the part beyond the ligature will die and have to be amputated later. In all circumstances the victim should be calmed and no alcoholic drinks to be given and medical attention to be secured at the earliest possible moment. If the individual is himself bitten, he should sit down at once and tear off his cloth to tie

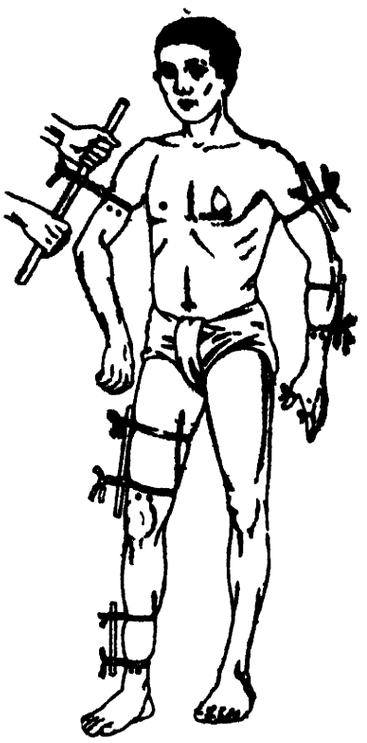
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* Sucking of snake venom is not dangerous if the sucker has no wound in his mouth or the gums are not spongy and there is no ulcer in the stomach. The venom on entering the stomach is at once destroyed by the gastric juice.

the ligature [illegible] than cry for help He should on no circumstances run as the venom will circulate very rapidly due to rapid heart beat

Medical Treatment

Antivenum serum is the only effective treatment against snake-bite It is given intravenously in large doses of 100 cc or more Antivenin serum is produced by giving repeated injections of snake-venom into a horse starting from a very small dose which does not kill the horse Gradually working up the dose in the course of several months, large quantities of venom can be injected into the horse without killing it, because in the meantime the horse has produced in his blood antivenom to neutralise the venom injected The horse is then bled (10 to 12 lbs of blood) from time to time through its neck vein and the serum is separated from the red corpuscles This serum is issued in 10 cc ampoules by the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, where antivenin is prepared As already stated, the symptoms of Cobra venom differs from Viper venom and in consequence antivenin against Cobra does not act against Viper bite and *vice versa* So in case of doubt as to Cobra or Viper bite polyvalent antivenin serum is used Polyvalent antivenin serum is the mixture of Cobra and Viper antivenin serum



32

Method of tying ligature in Snake-bite

Sometimes local injection of 3/ solution of gold chloride or 2½ solution of bleaching powder is resorted to with a view to neutralising the venom but the injected area sloughs out after several days Symptomatic treatment such as intravenous calcium chloride injections in case of Viper bite to prevent bleeding or hypodermic injections of strychnine, adrenalin, cardiazol, veritol etc, to prevent shock and syncope may be necessary in either Cobra or Viper bite Artificial respiration should be started early in case of Cobra-bite The use of Iron lung (electrically driven artificial respirator), which has been very generously given free to many hospitals in India by Lord Nuffield has saved several lives after Cobra-bite

Indigenous Medicines against Snake bite — Experiments were conducted by two well known workers of Bombay and also in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta with about 800 so-called medicines for snake poisoning All known plant remedies and their combinations were tested and was found that none of these have any neutralising or curative effect against snake-poison

Protection against snake —Surrounding the house with a path of coarse gravel prevents snakes from entering the house in open country Many people keep tame mongoose to kill snakes A dog or a cat usually gives timely warning when a snake is present in the vicinity The use of a light or a torch and a stick while going out at night in a village will bring down the number of snake-bite cases in India considerably, but unfortunately our people are too poor and ignorant to take even these simple precautions

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शरीरमाद्यम् खलु धर्म्म साधनम्

The PSYCHOLOGY of EATING

By

S. C. LAHA, M.B.

Calcutta

TO a group of medical students I once put this simple question: "Why do you eat?" I received the following answers:

(1) To live.

(2) To give the digestive juices of the body material for digestion.

(3) To give nutrition to the cells of the body.

(4) Because God, the Creator, intended us to take food and live and propagate our species.

(5) To neutralise the poisonous material which generate as a result of hunger.

These answers are all correct according to the angle from which the question was reviewed, *i.e.*, biologically, chemically, physiologically or even from the point of view of religion. No student, however, gave to that simple question the simplest answer—"Because I like to eat when I am hungry. It gives me pleasure."

This is the psychological aspect of eating, the importance of which has been more or less completely ignored by the scientific mind. I propose to discuss the subject here not only because it is interesting but also because I consider the psychological standpoint to be more important than the other angles of vision.

The other aspects of the diet problem, already mentioned, have been exhaustively dealt with in medical as well as in general literature. These discussions are still continuing and will probably continue till the end of time. Articles about diet frequently flare up in medical journals. The eternal themes of proteins, carbohydrates and fats and the formidable array of vitamins, with the perplexing compositions and properties, may make you feel lost and forlorn in the maze of scientific intricacies and experiments.

Even poets, novelists and religious men have taken up the problem and boldly ventilated their views about this interesting subject. But why should these good men who are not physiologists or medical men speak so conclusively about diet? Why does a religious man do it more than the others? What has religion or politics to do with dieting? Why should you eat vegetables only to attain God or political independence?

Thus, at the very outset we note a rather disturbing state of affairs about diet. There is plenty of advice about proper dieting, coming from all possible sources; but there is hardly anybody to follow them. There seems to be a pleasure element in advising others as to what they should eat and a simultaneous disinclination from following the advice of others. Why? Why should I like to tell my friend what *he* should eat and refuse to listen to him if he tells me what *I* should eat?

Digestive functions are closely associated with the psychological make-up of a person. If you ask your friend in the street "How are you?", the chances are ten to one that he will speak something about his digestion. A normal man thinks more about his digestion than about his brain, spinal cord, muscles or glands. If you take a walk early in the morning round some residential quarters in Calcutta, you will find a large number of men, mostly office clerks, discussing with their friends about their digestive functions. These are all normal men whose attentions are unconsciously drawn to their own abdomen. This seems to be strange because the mechanisms of digestion and evacuation are entirely involuntary processes and no amount of worrying about them does any good. As a matter of fact, attention directed towards any involuntary activity of the body only upsets it. Still the fact remains that people do worry about their digestion. This tendency to worry about something or other of the bodily processes comes from some deeper layers of the mind over which the conscious mind has no control, or in other words, people just cannot help worrying about them. This is—anxiety

ANXIETY

IN ordinary anxiety there is always an outside cause to account for it such as litigation, epidemics, earthquakes, floods, etc. All these are dangers and anxiety is the reaction of the ego towards danger. The mind develops anxiety and with the help of the muscles of the body tries to protect the individual in the form of fight or flight The ego can accomplish this object successfully only when the amount of anxiety generated within it, lies within certain limits. If it exceeds that limit it fails to accomplish its purpose and instead of saving the individual, may actually help to destroy it. If you chase a rabbit too fast, it may overshoot its hole and the anxiety which ought to have saved it by giving it cover and shelter, actually exposes it to further danger. Even muscular paralysis may occur as a result of excessive anxiety. We all know this.

But the cause of anxiety may not lie always outside. The danger may threaten the mind from inside the mind itself. This seems strange; but nevertheless it is true. It should, however, be noted that the nature of this hidden danger is always unconscious or, in other words, the person does not know what the danger is which springs from his unconscious mind. He is only conscious of its physical effects

These effects are certain physical symptoms which are identical with those which are produced as a result of normal anxiety. These symptoms are mostly connected with the involuntary activities of the body such as rapid heart beat (palpitation) of which the patient is conscious, difficult and rapid breathing, frequent urination, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, pains in different parts of the body, etc.

Thus it is possible and quite frequent that a person may get an attack of difficult breathing or one of palpitation lasting for a longer or a shorter period

without any physical cause whatsoever. The real cause lies in the unconscious mind and is a form of anxiety. Such symptoms are technically known as "Conversion Symptoms."

I am not beating about the bush when I talk about anxiety while writing an article on food. I am presently coming to the connection between the two, —a very significant one which only can explain the mysterious peculiarities of human beings in the choice of diet

Anxiety thus may convert itself into some symptoms associated with the involuntary activities of the body Most frequently the anxiety attacks the heart as I have already mentioned It also influences the digestive system with which we are just now concerned

Diarrhoea, constipation, loss of appetite disgust towards food—all these symptoms may have a mental origin We have here to remember that *all* cases of diarrhoea or constipation etc, are not due to mental causes Most of them are not, but some undoubtedly are Let me give a few examples

In some chronic cases of dysentery and diarrhoea, where bland and tasteless liquid diet is prescribed for over long periods without the disease showing any signs of improvement, a rapid cure is frequently effected by gradually substituting a normal solid diet which the patient relishes Chronic dyspeptics always derive considerable improvement by a change of place Health-resorts in season time swarm with irritable old dyspeptics Most people believe that the drinking water in such health resorts contain some mysterious thing which improves the appetite and digestion As a matter of fact that mysterious thing is not radium nor ozone, it is the change of environment with the creation of new interests, and the absence of worries from the mind, freedom from the noise of town, from one's wife's nagging, children's yelling and the office-master's pestering A walk in the open fields in golden sunshine often does the trick where Sodium Bicarbonate fails The mind improves with the development of a peaceful and happy outlook towards life and the improvement of the body through better appetite and digestion follows in its wake The mind frequently in the form of symptoms rejects through the body the unpalatable food prescribed by the physician

DIETING

DIETING is frequently resorted to in certain abnormal physical conditions such as obesity or fatness. The restriction of diet occasionally does good, but as a rule it has no permanent effect. Most of such cases are not due to endocrine disturbances They are due to mental factors They eat too much and too frequently even when they are not hungry and thus put on fat They can not help eating, because if they stop eating they develop a kind of mental restlessness which can only be allayed by food The same is true of smoking The abnormal craving for food or smoke, resulting in chain smoking, is a mental factor They eat because they are bored, not because they are hungry Cutting down the quantity of food frequently makes the mental condition worse

I have myself experimented on the effects of dieting on the mental condition I lived for ten days only on milk and sugar and rice —a highly satisfactory diet so far as the physiological constituents are concerned By the end of that time I began to hate my colleagues who prescribed milk diet for patients and myself began recommending hot cutlets and fried onions to all my patients whatever their disease might be Orange is a good food, full of vitamins Live on oranges only say fo a fortnight and see what happens. You will see blood when you see an orange

FOOD-TABOOS

THEN comes religion, especially Hinduism which strangely enough, is intimately related with food Food-taboos are more common in this religion than in others This belief is so deep-rooted in this religion that vegetarians are regarded as good and holy men and meat-eaters as wicked and degenerated Great men in India always think about cows They call meetings, give speeches about cows, organise societies for cow-protection, raise funds, write books and send deputations to the Viceroy—all for the sake of cows This shows that the cow-question with its religious background has attained enormous importance in the Indian mind

Religion, which in itself is a kind of group-belief based on the passive attitude towards a higher being, seeks protection, comfort and love and comes to be associated with a particular type of diet through this attitude of the mind Activity is associated with the carnivorous animals, because most carnivorous animals are active Passivity likewise becomes associated with the bovine and the peaceful type of animals for the same reason It is but natural, therefore, that a passive attitude of the mind will select a bovine diet Most religions therefore favour vegetarianism. The Indian mind is particularly of a passive or *masochistic* type to the extent that even a passive attitude is believed to be a form of courage and activity Hence the special importance of vegetarianism in India.

RELIGION AND POLITICS

WHEN a very large number of men agree to develop a passive attitude towards some being, it is religion When a comparative smaller number do the same thing, varying in some detail with the other groups, it is political leader-worship or saint-worship As a matter of fact religion and politics are closely allied together Political leaders are very frequently designated as God Himself or an incarnation of Him Political and religious tendencies alternate in some character Many political leaders have turned into religious saints in later life These two tendencies may lie side by side in one's character, so that a religious man may become a political one as well, mixing religious and political creeds together and so providing religious grounds for political activites and political grounds for religious activities This apparent jumble should not surprise us if we remmember that both these tendencies originate from the same source

To come back to our food question That is the reason why, to attain God or political independence for that matter, you must eat vegetables Unless we investigate the problem on psychological lines, we can find no explanation of this strange belief

With vegetarians, a kind of mental restlessness, an anxiety or a feeling of guilt develops if they happen to take meat Some even feel sick by partaking of it They avoid meat and take to vegetables not primarily on the ground of physical health but mainly on account of their mental make up, as a defence against the development of mental anxiety, about which I have spoken earlier Just as a large number of fat men eat too frequently to avoid anxiety so others select a particular type of diet for the same reason It gives mental peace, a most valuable thing to maintain the stability of the mind and prevent the development of mental symptoms As a matter of fact, with a large number of mental patients, refusal to take food is a rather constant and a very distressing symtom One food-symptom which frequently appears in a certain type of mental cases is the belief that poison is being administered with the food to the patient In this connection it is well to remember that some normal persons even think that certain kinds of

food (meat or eggs for instance) are poisonous or injurious to the human system.

I have already drawn attention to the conversion symptoms, which are mental factors converted into physical symptoms. A typical example may be of a man who has a heavy responsibility to bear on his shoulders, to develop a pain actually in his shoulder without, however, any swelling or inflamation of fever or any other physical sign.

Let us now proceed a step further. A mental factor, like religion, may be converted into certain *actions* due to the same mechanism, so that these actions constitute the religion. These are religious rites which have the peculiarity that they *must* be repeated frequently. There is a compulsion and a repetition attached to them. Unless they are attended to and gone through systematically, the person suffers from restlessness and anxitey. These practices are also therefore defensive actions against the development of anxiety.

When most men go through the same type of practices, mostly religious, they are called religious rites and people accept them as such and do not question about them further. But when one persons develops a particular rite special to himself, a kind of private religion differing from others, it is a mental symptom. Let me give a very simple example. If you develop a compulsion to count beads or to burn so many candles before the Icon, it is all right, because it is a religious practice and may be commendable. But if, on the other hand, you develop a compulsion to count lamp-posts in the street, the [illegible] you may be regarded a lunatic.

FOOD FADS

LET us come back to the food problem again. A choice of food is made by the people, depending on the psychological make-up of the race and the availability of the food material in the land and this is incorporated with the religion. It is all right then, and everybody eats in peace.

Some other choice may be made by some other person, depending on his or her own unconscious mental factor. This choice may differ widely from others and results in a food-fad.

A pet notion or a craze is a fad which is not always connected with food. It may take any form, but food, being a desirable thing and a necessity biologically, a slightly unbalanced mind whose emotions and desires are not properly adjusted, springs upon a food-fad very easily. This fad, which is akin to a mental symptom, keeps him at peace with himself and prevents the development of mental anxiety.

The difference between a foodfad and a mental symptom is that in the latter, in some cases at least, the patient regards his symptom as something alien to his personality and tries unsuccessfully to reject it; whereas, a food-faddist believes that his fad is something very right and proper on grounds of health. The process of substituting an imaginary ground (in this case 'health') in place of the real but unconscious one which the faddist does not know, is known as Rationalisation.

[illegible] forms, [illegible] do. The [illegible] added fuel to the fire, as the [illegible] of vitamin-content, [illegible] some very extraordinary forms of diet *e g*, A likes to eat cabbage only, B only milk; C. prefers salmon diet, D eats only uncooked vegetables; E. likes to live on some kind of leaves, F advises frequent fasting; G. only one meal a day; H. seven meals at least I only bread and water; J. something which is not a food at all, according to the definition of food. And so on

Food-faddists as a rule show some abnormal character-traits as well or occassionally even some definite mental symptom. Other fads may be present besides the food-fad. Frequently one type of fad appears in a person, which lasts for some time to be replaced by another.

Some great men frequently show food fads. It is a mistake to suppose that the great thinkers of the world, who have contributed so much towards the progress of civilisation, are thoroughly mentally adjusted persons. I have no statistics to prove just the contrary It is probably true that such abnormalities are present more in civilised and cultured persons than in savages. Mankind seems, pays regular premiums to civilisation for the benefits it derives from it in the form of neuroses, fads, abnormal character-traits and insanity The psychological peculiarities of a man plays a considerable part in the choice of his diet. Grounds of physical health play only a small part. Physiology can recommend what a good and healthy diet is; but it cannot create a taste for it which mental factors can only do

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AN accelerated method of applying Dr. Paul Ehrlich's chemical cure of syphilis, reducing the time of treatment to five days instead of the many months required by existing clinical procedure, was presented to the medical world at Mount Sinai Hospital, according to a recent report in the *New York Times*.

The new treatment, in which the administration of a massive dose of the curative drug is made possible by a technique called "the continuous slow intravenous drip", was initiated in 1933 by Drs. Harold Thomas Hyman, Louis Chargin and Will Leifer, all of the Mount Sinai medical staff. These doctors reported that 85 per cent of the patients had shown no recurrence after a single five-day treatment. Of the remainder some responded after a second treatment three months later.

The significance of the speeded-up treatment, it was pointed out, is that patients discharged after one week in a hospital no longer can spread the disease.

The Mount Sinai experimenters at first used neoarsphenamine or "914". After one death had occurred among 111 patients, however, it was decided that the toxicity of this arsenical compound was still too great for safety. The group then reverted to arsenoxide, one of the earliest preparations developed by Ehrlich.

Ehrlich discarded that drug because in his time it could not be produced commercially in stable form. Such production was now been accomplished, however, under the trade name of "mapharsen". With the use of this product, 286 patients were treated without a single death. Some experienced [illegible] but were, in general, otherwise comfortable during the treatment.

Dr. Hyman told the visiting physicians that the patients after leaving [illegible], read books and [illegible]

while the curative solution ran continuously into their bloodstreams. Some of the poorer patients who come to the hospital undernourished, he said, gain as much as ten pounds during their week of attentive care

By this "continuous intravenous drip" about ten quarts of the curative solution, containing dissolved in it about one gram of the powerful arsenoxide drug, is passed into the patient's blood during the five-day treatment Nothing nearly approaching that quantity of drug can safely be administered at one time by the usual method of injection

A scientific paper published in 1931 by Dr Hyman Dr. Hirshfeld and Mrs. Wagner showed that untoward effects were often the result of "speed shock" due to the sudden entry of the injection. They found that if they slowed down the rate of injection by means of the drop-by-drop method, large amounts of poisonous substances could be introduced without harming the patient. Dr Chargin proposed that this idea be applied to the arsenical drugs for syphilis.

As practised at Mount Sinai Hospital, the needle is inserted in a vein of the forearm at 9 a.m. the first day The drip is adjusted so that this diluted, sugary solution of mapharsen flows into the blood at the slow rate of approximately three cubic centimeters a minute

After eight or ten hours the day's entire dose is used up, the needle is removed and the patient may get out of bed.

By the fourth and fifth days the concentration of arsenic in the patient's blood rises to about one part in three million [illegible] concentration, physicians believe, that kills the



Mother and Child

After a statue erected on the rock of Niederbruck

by

BOURDELLE

Engraved and Printed b
Bharat Phototype Stud

C M GAZETTE
MEN HEALTH NUMBER



Mother and Child

MOTHER INDIA

By

DR. SIR MANGALDAS V. MEHTA, KT., L.M.S. (Bombay), F.R.C.P. (Ireland);

Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeon Bombay; Hon. Dean and Principal, Medical Officer, Rukmini Lying-in Hospital; Hon. Principal, Medical Officer, N. M. Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay.

MOTHERHOOD is India's greatest problem. The India of tomorrow depends upon the assistance and training given to the future mothers today. The importance of this vital issue cannot be underestimated. Fortunately, there is a gradual and growing consciousness in both city and *mofussil* areas concerning pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers and children.

Over a period of twenty years, I and those who have worked with me in the Bombay Presidency have turned our thoughts to assisting the mothers and children of India. We have had to remember that whereas in England some 10 shillings are spent per capita, in India less than two annas are available on an average. Our problem has been to give the utmost care for as small a sum as possible. One thing is certain that the problem is too great to cope with, without the full co-operation of the Government, the Municipality and philanthropists. It is too big an issue for charity alone. Nor is money alone the main issue; it is also one of co-ordination and co-operation.

What should the municipalities and the governments in India do? I shall endeavour to outline what maternity welfare should mean.

Maternity welfare work is something more comprehensive than mere delivery of women which, in fact, is a minor issue. More important are pre-natal and post-natal care, health visiting and a consciousness on the part of the mother of the *role* she has to play.

Municipalities, governments and voluntary organisations should establish clinics which include all these functions. They should be centres for advice not for treatment, though, of course, treatment should be given when required. The point is to make the expentant mothers realise that the clinics are places for advice. They must not wait until they feel ill.

Care of the Expectant Mother

MOST expectants now begin coming to ante-natal clinics from the seventh month of pregnancy. We hope that the future may teach them to come as early as the third month. They should come at least six to eight times during the course of pregnancy,—once a month till the seventh month. In the seventh month, they should be seen twice; in the eighth month, thrice; and in the ninth month, every week if possible.

The initial visit should include a thorough abdominal investigation as well as a general systematic check. This should include urine test, blood pressure and measurements of the pelvis. Abnormalities should be noted and treatment be given when necessary. Former obstetric history should be noted. If indications of trouble in delivery are evident, precautions should be initiated. This should be further supplemented by X-ray. The ideal, of course, includes test for venereal disease but, unfortunately, this is too costly in most cases. It should, however, be undertaken as far as possible.

After this thorough examination, the expectant mother should be given instructions. These instructions come under the head of exercise, diet, general hygiene and danger signals.

Housework is good exercise, but women who are pregnant should be warned not to lift heavy objects, specially buckets filled with water. Going up and down the stairs continually is also bad. There must be at least eight hours of sleep per day. And just after birth, the clinic nurse must also advise the mother about care of her breasts and nipples.

More important even than exercise is diet. The grave ailment amongst Indian mothers is Anemia due to inadequate and improper diet. All too often Indian diet is deficient in proteins, mineral salts, vitamins and fats. Therefore, milk which is an ideal diet should be highly desirable. If the women cannot afford it, milk should be given on the clinic premises; if possible, the women should come once a day to receive it. If they cannot, then a preparation of cod-liver oil, to be taken in milk, should be advised. For these diet supplements, the clinic must pay. In any case, women should be advised to take as much of leafy green vegetables as possible, such as spinach and the leaves of drum-sticks. For protein, they should be told to take millet and wheat. Millet is specially good. Added to this, they must be advised to take a minimum of six glasses of boiled water daily.

Pre-Natal and Post-natal Work

GENERAL hygienic training is also a point of vital importance Clinic nurses should instruct expectant mothers in the basic principles of personal cleanliness This consciousness of filth is a saving grace for them and later for the child It also makes it easier for them to be aware of the danger signals of pregnancy The danger signals of pregnancy are swelling of feet, continual headaches, frequent vomiting and scanty urine Frequent vomiting may mean Toxemia If any of these troubles are noted, expectant mothers should know enough to go immediately to the doctor



When the period for confinement comes it is advisable for the woman to be confined as near as possible to the clinic which has served her This clinic should also be near her home so that there may be an adequate 'follow up' In fact the case should be followed through until the child is five years of age Post natal care is very important but its value is not yet fully realized

Post natal care must include not only care of the child but also of the mother For the first three months the mother must be advised to limit her exercise and avoid such jarring work or play as would injure her internally She must also be advised to wear a proper abdominal support for this period She must take adequate nutritious diet for her own health and that of her child Many internal minor injuries occur because the mother feeling fit insists on getting up and returning to work for her daily bread

She is Mother India
The real one that we know
Giving all her blood and sweat
For love and not for show
Her face is lit by house hold fires
Worn by the earth her palms—
Mother Mother India
With babies in her arms!

—FREDA BEDI

Much of the pre natal and post natal work can be and is handled by health visitors specially in *mofussil* areas These women serve as connecting links between maternity and child welfare centres and the home They spread knowledge amongst the latter and win them over by tact and persuasion and bring home the advantages of the services that the maternity centres can offer

A maternity service in fact must be all inclusive It should be composed of (*i*) a Pre natal Clinic (*ii*) an Intra natal Clinic (Maternity Home), (*iii*) an Infant Clinic (*iv*) Post natal Clinic (*v*) an Anti Venereal Clinic, and (*vi*) a Milk Depot

Unfortunately the Anti Venereal Clinics are greatly handicapped by both fear and want of money Moreover, the cost is prohibitive and information can seldom be elicited from patients due to the hush hush mentality

Confinement in a hospital is best Of course, this is impossible in rural areas In home cases a qualified midwife should be available She should visit the patient at least four times during the fourteen days of her confinement

During confinement Bombay women who go to the city's free hospitals cost us each around 6 annas a day for food They stay about 10 days Delivery, food and attendance are free Our large staff and equipment is expensive, but because these hospitals are also the training centres for medical students and probationer midwives, we do not feel that the cost is exorbitant All services are free to anyone with an income under Rs 100 a month Others pay about Rs 40 for a complete confinement In the Wadia Maternity Hospital, we have about 5 000 confinements a year with 150 beds Only a few of these are paying patients, we do not discriminate between rich and poor, legal and illegal births.

MOTHER & CHILD

The Story of Bombay

THE story of how Bombay has been able to offer such expensive but free service to so many women (last year 80 per cent. of the city's deliveries took place in hospitals) is the story of twenty years' hard work.

It all began in 1921 when the Midwifery Commission was sent out to India by the General Medical Council. At that time I took upon myself the task of collecting statistics for the Committee regarding confinements. I was amazed to find that only 20 per cent. of the women of Bombay were delivered in hospitals. I discovered, after considerable investigation, that out of the remaining 80 per cent. nearly all returned to their native places for confinement. Moreover, medical students were in need of cases. So I felt that Bombay must arrange for these women to remain in Bombay where they belonged. I obtained much of my information from the figures given by various mills, of which there were then 85 in Bombay. I found there were about 150,000 mill workers in Bombay of whom some 70,000 were women. Discounting widows and spinsters, I felt that at least 20,000 may avail themselves of the facilities offered by Bombay maternity hospitals

At that time there was only one maternity hospital where students also received their training. It was highly congested. So I approached Sir Ness Wadia, the Mill-magnate of Bombay, and requested him to assist me. I suggested to him to build a maternity hospital for the labouring class women. It should be begun as a centre for medical relief and later become an institute for the instruction and teaching of medical students and probationer midwives as well. I offered my services free if he would provide the necessary finance. To this he agreed. He wanted to begin with a 20-bed hospital but I dissuaded him and suggested that we start in a very small way and first discover if the plan could be made to work. So we hired a flat and began with six beds. We were to try this for one year but by the time six months had elapsed, it was already a success. We then shifted to a four-storey building and from six beds we went up to twelve, eighteen and, finally, to thirty-five beds. I told Sir Ness, the generous donor, that we should not stop there, but get the Government and Municipality to co-operate with us. In 1925, when Sir Leslie Wilson came as Governor of Bombay and, in his first speech desired to extend hospital accommodation, we approached him with the problem. We also got the co-operation of Sir Hugh Clayton, the then Municipal Commissioner (Chief Executive Officer) of Bombay. We bought land for three lakhs of rupees and the building and equipment was worth another thriteen lakhs. Sir Ness Wadia gave six lakhs, while the Bombay Municipality and the Government gave five lakhs each. Sir Ness also brought up the question of an endowment, and for this purpose gave 15 lakhs, and the Municipality and the Government contracted to give Rs. 35,000 each yearly. If more money were needed, it was to come from the latter two sources. Since December 1926, we have had 150 beds in this hospital.

Added to this the Bombay Municipality has organized five complete maternity units and the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society have three to their credit. These eight centres relieve the pressure on the large hospitals, *viz.*, the Wadia, Motibai and Cama. There has also been encouragement given to private nursing homes. We have persuaded them to take urgent and needy cases free. But since the last five years we have not been able to cope with the demand.

Added to the civic interest in the problem of maternity, I have also been able to impress upon the Municipality the need for correct statistics in this matter. Now, every quarter of the year we can know where we stand. There has also been the problem of getting qualified midwives with good training. The Bombay Nursing Council has trained fairly good number of midwives ; but this problem is of greatest importance in *mofussil* areas. Schools have now been founded in many parts of India for the training midwives and there are several in Bombay Presidency.

Among the Indian States, Jamnagar and Mysore have given the greatest attention to the problem of maternity. It is interesting to note that Calcutta's efforts began with the Municipality as early as 1916 when two maternity units were opened. At present there are seven Welfare Centres carried on by the Red Cross Society with the aid of the Corporation. In 1937 the Central Government took over the model Child Welfare Centre which had been opened in 1933. It is now under the direction of Dr. Grant of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

What Calcutta Should Do

UNLIKE Bombay, Calcutta's maternity problem still remains unsolved. There are seven points to which she should devote her attention :

(1) Complete co-ordination of work and the co-operation between various maternity hospitals and homes either run by the Government or the Municipality or private parties, or other voluntary associations. Co-ordination is a vital necessity for effective maternity welfare work.

(2) The doctors in the city should strive for the common goal of establishing and organizing a first class maternity and child welfare service, which will

be a credit to Bengal. Rural areas and *mofussil* work must also be co-ordinated and insistence should be made that a decent amount of money be spent, so that an adequate number of well-trained midwives and health visitors can be available for the domiciliary service where hospitals are not easily available, or are very expensive. The doctors must assist in this training programme.

(3) The Corporation of Calcutta ought not to be content with only infant welfare centres but should concentrate on complete units. These complete units should be set up in different parts of the city so that maternity service (even hospitalization) can be brought to the poor man's very door. The centres must handle only normal birth cases. In the case of abnormal and septic cases, which form around 8 per cent. of the total (though the percentage is going down due to the system of pre-natal care), the mothers must be sent to the large hospitals. These large maternity hospitals should have teaching facilities for medical students, who will, in turn, be the future doctors of Calcutta.

The Bengal Nursing Council, which is established by Legislative act, ought to encourage all the large and small maternity hospitals and homes to train qualified midwives who may be available in large numbers.

(4) Wherever the Corporation of Calcutta opens small maternity homes in the various wards, they also ought to have complete units. It would be good to make them vaccination stations as in this way most of the children of Calcutta would ultimately be vaccinated. Vaccination should be compulsory.

(5) The step taken this year in organizing a Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition in conjunction with the third All-India Obstetrical and Gynaecological Congress is a step in the right direction.

This propaganda work, I have found, can best be done by exhibitions, cinema and health visiting. In Bombay it is found that one of the most effective methods of advertising was to take a batch of women of the labouring classes to the maternity hospital for a visit. It might be well to do this once or twice a month. Let them see what can be done for them. They will not fail to be impressed.

(6) The Corporation of Calcutta should publish every quarter accurate statistics about births and infantile and material deaths. This information should be available to the literate citizens of the city in order that they may be made conscious of their obligations





SAFE MOTHERHOOD AND A HEALTHY CHILD

By

A DOCTOR-MOTHER

ONE of the main reasons for the high death rate of expectant mothers and new born children and for the ill health of mothers is the failure of many such mothers to place themselves early in the hands of a competent doctor. Every woman should consult a physician as soon as she knows she is going to have a baby. To know what may be needed to assure her safety and the health of her child, the doctor will make at least these examinations.

1. At the beginning he will make a general physical examination to assure that the woman is able safely to bear a child.
2. He will make frequent examinations of the urine, to make sure the kidneys are working well.
3. He will measure the "blood pressure", to test the condition of the heart and blood vessels, and other organs.
4. He will examine a specimen of her blood. This may show that the woman is "anemic" and needs treatment to make her blood "richer". Or it may show that there are dangerous germs in her body which will undermine her health and threaten the health or life of the child if the mother is not promptly treated.

Why is it important to examine a specimen of the blood?

II

THE one infectious disease which can pass from the mother to the child before birth and threaten its life or health is syphilis. When acquired before birth it is called congenital syphilis. Such infection of the child is very destructive and hard to cure. Many of the children of untreated infected mothers are born dead; many born alive die in early infancy; and those who survive are likely to be crippled in body and in mind. One of the commonest effects is blindness.

Syphilis is found among the high and the low, the rich and the poor. Among women who attend prenatal clinics an average of nine to ten per cent have been found infected. Among women who go to private physicians, from one to three and one-half per cent are found to have this disease, but if it were found in only one mother in a thousand it would be worthwhile to protect her child from congenital syphilis.

The ravages of congenital syphilis ran unchecked for many years, but at last the doctors discovered that it could be prevented by treating the infected mother during her pregnancy, then a healthy child free from the disease is born. Without treatment of the infected mother the child has but one chance in six of being born healthy. With treatment of the mother early enough the child has nine chances out of ten of being born free of the disease.

For a long time the prevention of congenital syphilis was difficult because doctors had no sure way of discovering the disease. At last scientists discovered a blood test for syphilis. The test shows syphilis in most cases even when all signs and symptons are slight or absent. This test is called the Wassermann test. Other such tests have since been discovered Today there is little need for any child to have congenital syphilis if prospective mother will cooperate with the doctors A

—Continued on page 58.

THE HEALTH STORY of THE AVERAGE BENGALI WOMAN

By

S. MUZUMDAR

Allahabad

IN contemporary Bengali society life's assaults seem to be avowedly more unforgiving and acute for women. I hasten to exclude from this account the happy minority of them whom life has given adequate protection, for I am only discussing the *average woman* whose Nemesis has denied her food, the help of the amenity services, medical relief and all that combine to make life whole in the modern world. To her life is nothing of a positive and conscious creation, but she is thrown amidst it to take her chance to hurdle across, and for her the journey forward is against tremendous odds. Considering the circumstances it is nothing short of wonder that he at all stumbles through

Her health story is amazingly clear. It stresses the negative aspect of her existence which but interests medical investigators and, perhaps, statisticians, while a whole race born of her is ignorant, by preference it seems, of how matters stand with her, and whither the race she has given birth to is repairing.

It has been said that the seeds of sin, sickness and inadequacy are laid in our infancy. In the case of the average Bengali woman the seeds of sickness and inadequacy are laid primarily in her heritage. The influence of devitalized stock surrounds her in the mother's womb. I am not again speaking of specific taints, the extent of which can only be seen but not duly ascertained. 24·5 per thousand births, the highest rate in the world, is the toll the mother herself renders. Born our woman may not be one of the 164 per thousand of live births making up the figure of infant mortality, as the girl baby has always the better chance of survial than the male.

She steps at once into the inexorable and vicious circle of poverty begetting illness and illness begetting poverty. She clings to the breasts of the mother of a population, 20 per cent. of whom are officially estimated as "very poorly nourished," and 41 per cent. "poorly nourished." If the mother happens to belong to the peasantry, the prospect indeed is too gloomy. The Director of Public Health, Bengal, observed some years ago that the Bengal peasantry were "taking to a dietry on which even rats could not live for more than five weeks." The baby therefore sucks no nurture from the mother's breasts but hungrily sucks and saps her vitality.

Weaned soon enough she is, of course, not put on "milk, the yellow of eggs, rusks and orange juice." For some time she is only cheated with a whitish liquid of metaphysical milk, for the working class hardly consumes "½ oz. of milk per head and the higher classes consume about 7 oz. per head leaving nothing for the infant and the mother." The money earned by the family is generally inadequate and the baby is fed on bulky, cheap foodstuffs. Bulk alone fills her gastric space and soon enough the baby toddles about with a dilated stomach and rickety steps.

As nothing can withhold her spurts of growth she grows at three, at five, at seven and at ten, but she hardly develops for her growth and development are in close relation with the food she eats. For her health anomalies the parents simply do not and cannot care, as they have not the eyes to see and the means to correct them. They can but inadequately take some care of specific illnesses.

If there is a certain precocity of development in adolescent girls it is not at all observable if they belong to the lower social classes, as the class like civilisation is a determining factor, and also if they have a continued inadequacy of food. Our girl is, therefore, half-grown and diminutive at ten years, when, approximately, pubertal changes first set in. The influence of the social class cease to operate when puberty must arrive, which becomes a positively common factor in the lives of all classes of girls of the same race, be they rich or poor, well-born or low-born.

The word 'puberty' at once unfolds before the mind the picture of a lovely girl in her first blossom filling out enchantingly in contours and curves. But that word 'puberty' speaks differetly in our case: it speaks of the vast disruption of something like an earthquake which happens continuously in the vital nature of the growing girl. A countless number of them are inadequate for the vital leap across the most acute and relentless of life's hurdles at this juncture, and completely disappear from the picture.

But, still, a woman's vitality is prodigious; quite a number of them do get across but bruised all over with pubertal anomalies,—of menstrual imbalance, ovarian insufficiency, pubertal constipation and dyspepsia, pubertal palpitation of the heart, hysteria, anaemia, etc., etc. We have it on the great authority of such an expert as Dr. Heinrich Kisch

MOTHER & CHILD

that if in spite of these deep anomalies there is sex consciousness in the already bruised and tired girl she discloses it in pubertal tonsilitis and goitre. It is within our bitter knowledge how these are generally overlooked and the girl allowed to suffer, or at best, how recourse is taken to cheap and very ordinary medical aid, when only the very best of medical experts can help. But doesn't poverty defy experts?

Our girls were doubly cursed in the age that is fast passing by when they were made to lead a married life of frequent pregnancies and childbearing because the curse of the two different periods combined together to make their existence altogether a matter of ruin and delapidation. More often than not they negatived the influence of civilisation, which has given an immense span to the youth of women. In that matter they climbed down to the lowest physical type of humanity, the Nicobarese, whose women become fully young at fourteen and old hags at eighteen.

According to accepted standards the real youth of woman begins approximately at eighteen and she matures at twenty. Our Girl also cannot escape the effect of this natural law but for obvious reasons her maturity is never full and her physique continues to be diminutive. Let us take it for granted that her marriage comes off at this stage. For a time it has a great beneficial effect upon her, enabling her to shed of itself menstrual anomalies, anaemia, etc. But soon a fresh upheaval comes with the coming of the child. Food inadequacy asserts itself again, and the chances are that the childbirth would cause a fresh but greater disruption. Most of the pubertal anomalies have a tendency to return with pregnancy and childbirth, which also collect newer residues in the shape of accentuated spinal curvature, varicose veins, etc. The story is particularly true of anaemia, which can always be taken as subterraneously present on account of unbroken ill and malnutrition.

The span of a woman's youth is from twenty to thirty-five approximately. She is fully young at twenty-five, and from twenty-eight to thirty-two she is in her sexual and youthful climax. But with the first childbirth our woman not only regains her anomalies paving the way for wasting diseases but seems to shed for ever her youth and, especially, her bodily elasticity and compactness, the greatest terms of youth. We are socially ignorant both about the repair and preservation of these particular feminine qualities. The greater the number of pregnancies and childbirth the more complete is the physical ruination and the recurrence of anomalies, very insidious in their influence.

Is it a wonder then that at thirty when the Bengali woman should be in her regalia of youthfulness, beauty and energy she is just a bundle of bones, a curiosity for the medical museum and psychologically quite fed up with the world! So far as I have seen the average Bengali woman of thirty is quite a tragedy, being a victim of avoidable anomalies and disrepair and a subject upon whom repeated pregnancies are heartlessly inflicted, very probably without her being the consenting party. It is she who suffers the consequences,—of everlasting ill-health, of starvation and of general and growing economic stresses. If health is greatly a matter of mental attitude, her upbringing and experience vitiate all her mental outlook, which eventually and preponderately rules her.

Her story does not end here for she has yet to face the upheaval of the climacteric, which can take place at any time between thirty-five and fifty-five, and, under circumstances of great physical drain and ill-nutrition, very much earlier. In good health it comes somewhere between forty-five and fifty-five, but where there is complete exhaustion of physical powers and resistibility resulting in premature old age the change of life, and especially its characteristic troubles begin earlier and become a long-drawn ruining and excruciating affair.

The climacteric is the normal cessation of a woman's biological activities. Well-fed and well-nurtured and if, basides, there is something like an absorbing interest in life, the climacteric comes and goes quite unobserved, but in the picture we have drawn the climacteric has a fearful influence. Most pubertal troubles and troubles associated with childbirth tend to return oppressively with the climacteric and spread vast ruin in the feminine being. On the top of that every ageing woman runs the risk of suffering from mental disorder characteristic of the change of life.

The picture above is indeed gloomy because it is drawn from the crushed and mangled heap of life which is unfortunately the outstanding aspect of our province, Bengal. For the individual and the sufferer amelioration is but possible on a very small scale by admitting more of hygiene into life and, where possible, by rationalising it. Beyond this margin the duty of amelioration is obviously of the State and municipal bodies. Municipal amenities are growing but the major portion of our women are outside their advantage and operation. Even when they are available to some, as to the city-dwellers, the amenities touch some essential fringes but not the very core of life.

The general economic capacity of the middle class Bengali to pay only for bulky foodstuffs and for the adulteration of the others, considered essential or luxuries, do not at all stabilise life but vitiate it. This economic capacity cannot improve but always tends to dwindle. But if the municipalities—to enlarge the amenities offered by them—act as the purveyors of protective and fundamental foods which even the daily wage-earner can have the advantage of, matters are bound to improve. This has been done in many countries where municipalities have the working of their fundamental aims in constant view. The State and the municipalities have no right to exist if a whole nation continues to feed upon garbage and ditch water.

The essential national reforms lie in the municipalisation of food, the socialisation of medical relief and the total abolition of the so-called "flats" and tenements for reason of air and space. Nothing else will shore up the tottering edifice of Bengal.

PREVENTIBLE INFANTILE MORTALITY



By

DR. LEILA GHOSH, M.B., D.P.H., B.M.C.W.

Professor of Maternity & Child Welfare,
All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

I

IT is an indisputable fact that we seldom appreciate health until we lose it, or realize the perfection of our bodies until they are defective or diseased. That is true also of pregnancy. Pregnancy is certainly a physiological process; but there are likely to be as many departures from strict normality during pregnancy as there are diseases attacking the health of the body.

In pregnancy we have to appreciate the fact that what is harmful to the mother is 10 or 15 times more harmful to the infant. This can be easily seen by comparing the rates of deaths of mothers and the deaths of infants largely due to abnormal condition of pregnancy or delivery, that is to say still-births and deaths within 7 days of birth. Take, for instance, the figures of the Madras City. There, for every thousand live births registered, 8 mothers are known to die; but 44·8 still-births and 53 infantile deaths before 7 days occur in every 100. In Calcutta, the rates are even worse; for every 1000 live births registered, 24 mothers die, 80 infants are born dead and 85 infants die within 7 days of birth. It is, therefore, the duty of the family to realise that what may affect the mother very little, may affect the infant greatly and so they should arrange for her getting proper medical care, either from the city, free of charge or at small cost, or by employing an experienced privat[illegible]

II

LET us assume that the mother is healthy, but that she is very young, say 13 or 14 years old. She has just attained adult development, and, therefore, she has recently undergone a severe physical strain. She is now faced with the prospect of sustaining and feeding the infant for 40 weeks before it is born, and unless she is very carefully looked after, there is every likelihood that the strain may prove too much for her—for she must not only supply the nourishment for the child, but also eliminate from her system her own poisonous waste products and those of the child as well.

Quite recently, in Lodon, a woman doctor investigated the effect upon mothers and children of delivery at a very early age. Some of the mothers investigated by her were 13 years or less, so that their condition was very similar to that of young girls in Bengal. It was found that most of these very young mothers *had a safe and easy delivery*, but that the infants were very frequently small, underweighing and weak, and the number dying within the first week of life was higher than in the case of infants of slightly older mothers. It must be remembered, however, that the first pregnancy is usually less safe for both the mother and the child than the second or the third pregnancies, whatever the age of the mother. It is important, then, if we wish to preserve our infants, that we should not have a large number of young mothers under the age of 16 years.

Now let us suppose that the mother is not sick, but that she does not receive sufficient food.

For the normal development and growth of the infant during the 40 weeks before it is born, it is necessary that the mother should regulate her food, so that she maintains a good standard of health and at the same time provides for the child the materials needed for its growth and strength. The important items of her diet should be: plenty of drinking water, fruit juice, especially orange juice and lemon juice, cereals, ample green vegetables (raw or lightly cooked), a little "ghee" and at least *half a seer of milk*. The water is necessary to keep her system well flushed, so that poisonous products do not accumulate. Fruit juice provides vitamin and also helps to excrete waste materials. Milk and green vegetables supply her with body building materials and with lime for the bones of the

MOTHER & CHILD

child and vitamins which influence growth and development. "Ghee" provides protection against infection and is necessary for the development of a healthy child.

If her diet is short of milk and green vegetables, the child will extract lime from the mother's teeth and bones to make up that deficiency. This may have very serious consequences for the mother. It is obvious, then, that although pregnancy is a normal process and even if the mother is normal, it is important to seek medical advice at the beginning of pregnancy in order that the mother can be put upon the diet which is best suited to herself and her infant

III

WE will now consider that the mother is not healthy; but she has some form of disease At first no evidence of the extra strain of pregnancy may be visible, but as the child increases in size and its demands upon the mothers' strength consequently increases, it will become obvious that some abnormal condition is present. There are certain conditions, like active tuberculosis, which render it against the interest of the woman to become pregnant, on the other hand, there are certain types of healed tuberculosis which make it possible for the woman to have a child without danger to herself or the infant The only person who can decide this is the doctor. It is the same with disease of the heart or other organs. Under such conditions there is no possibility of the woman and infant maintaining the maximum amount of strength and health unless, throughout the pregnancy, the mother is under the care of a reliable doctor and follows his or her advice strictly.

When the mother is unable to cope with the strain of pregnancy and cannot dispose of the poisonous waste material of herself and the infant from the system, a condition is likely to arise in which the life of the mother and the child are endangered. Even if the mother's health is not in danger, it is possible that the child may be prematurely delivered, even when it is only 28-30 weeks old. The infant is seldom able to support life at this stage unless the greatest care is given and the best nursing skill is provided. It is known that, even under the best conditions, one-fifth of such prematurely born children will inevitably expire. To save the infant, therefore, it is important that the mother should be correctly dieted and that she should be examined at regular intervals throughout pregnancy to detect any accumulation of poisonous products in her system.

It sometimes happens that the ring of bones through which the infant has to pass during birth is too small to allow of an easy passage and, as a result, during labour the child may be so damaged that it expires even before birth or in a short time after birth This is not always due to the fact that the bony ring is smaller than normal it is sometimes also due to the fact the child's head is larger than normal Only an experienced doctor is in a position to tell, firstly, whether the bony ring is of normal size (this should always be decided early in the pregnancy), and secondly, whether the head of the fully grown child is too large to pass through the normal bony ring without trouble. This means that the woman must again be examined by an experienced doctor a week or so before delivery is expected

IV

THESE facts explain the chief purposes of antenatal care If a woman becomes pregnant, it is important that she be given a complete physical examination as early as possible At the same time she should receive advice about her diet and about how much work and rest she requires Then at intervals throughout her pregnancy she must be examined to make sure that the child is developing properly that she is maintaining good health and that there is no evidence of accumulation of poisonous material in her system. Should any abnormal condition arise, this arrangement makes it possible to have it detected and treated at once. Even the normal

—*Continued on page 60*

SAFE MOTHERHOOD AND A HAPPY CHILD —*Continued from page 54*

blood test early in pregnancy for every prospective mother is the key to the prevention of all congenital syphilis. When all such mothers who have syphilis are treated early in pregnancy, congenital syphilis will be wiped out.

III

THE treatment of the pregnant mother for the protection of her child is simple for the doctor, and it is almost sure to protect the child if treatment is begun not later than the middle of pregnancy. The earlier the treatment is begun, the more sure is the protection. While treatment began later may still protect the child, the protection is less and less sure as times goes by. It is important, therefore, that the prospective mother comes under the care of her doctor early in her pregnancy.

A good illustration of how a disease can sometimes be conquered is the eye infection of infants, called by the doctor, opthalmia meonatorun or "babies sore eyes". It is caused by germs from an infected mother, being rubbed into the eyes of her child during birth. These germs cause a violent inflammation of the child's eyes which will almost surely destroy the sight of the baby unless skilled treatment is given promptly. Then a doctor found that the eyes of a new-born infant can be protected by dropping into each eye, immediately after birth, a few drops of a certain harmless solution. By this means, blindness, caused by this infection, has been reduced from about twenty-five per cent. to six per cent. It can be entirely wiped out.

So also congenital syphilis, with all its tragedies, can be conquered when every woman, when she knows she is going to have a baby, at once places herself in the hands of her doctor, and when a blood test becomes a regular part of her early medical examination Then those in whom the infection is discovered may receive early protective treatment.

Congenital syphilis can also be *cured*, but often only with difficulty. It can be *prevented* with comparative ease and certainty In regard to congenital syphilis, an ounce of prevention is better than a ton of cure.

Urge all prospective mothers to ask their doctors for blood tests, so you may do your part to bring life and health to every unborn

SLEEP for THE BABY



DOES the child sleep long enough and soundly enough? Is he rested when he wakes or is he still tired? Does he go to bed happily every night at the same early hour or does he tease you at letting him stay up late? Does he play hard all day without rest so that he is too tired to sleep well at night or does he get a daytime nap as well as a long peaceful night sleep? Does he go to sleep soon after he goes to bed or does he lie awake tossing and tossing? In short is your child getting all the help from sleep that he should or is he struggling along on a starvation allowance of sleep?

Enough of sleep is one of the essentials for a child's health and normal growth other are right food and outdoor play in the sun These essentials depend on one another If a child gets plenty of simple food and vigorous outdoor play in the sun he is likely to sleep well If his diet is improper and he sits around indoor all day he may sleep poorly If his sleep is disturbed or too short he may be tired and unable to make the best use of his food and as a result may be undersized or under weight even though he is not underfed

If the child is well grown if he has firm muscles rounded outlines erect posture a rosy skin clear eyes a happy disposition and a good appetite he is probably getting the right kind and amount of sleep

II

YOUR child's night rest depends largely upon how he has spent the day An exciting day without a nap may leave a child literally too tired to sleep Especially should the end of the day be free from excitement The half hour before bedtimes should be devoted to quiet pleasures without romping exciting games or stories or any activities that are stimulating

Proper rest in the daytime helps to give the child a good night sleep The young baby gets plenty of day and night sleep As he grows older his waking hours are longer, and the mother should see that his main sleep is at night and that he gets also two daytime naps a long one in the morning and a short one in the early afternoon As a rule, by the second year only one nap need be taken in the daytime a long one at whatever time of day is most convenient for the mother such as 10 or 11 in the morning or after midday meal In winter the forenoon hour would seem best so that the child may have the midday hours for play in the sun The nap should not last later than 2 30 in the afternoon, lest it keep the child from sleeping at night Even if the child does not sleep he should spend the nap time in bed undressed The daily nap or rest period should be kept up until the child is 7 years

III

A CHILD grows most when asleep When he is awake the food that he has eaten used to supply him with energy for his play and other activities When he is asleep his activities are cut down to almost nothing and his food can be used to renew the tissues that have been worn out by the day's play and to build new tissues The building of new tissue is called growing If the child gets too little sleep his growth is hindered

The faster a child is growing the more sleep he needs (Adults need less sleep than children because they have stopped growing) A baby less than a year old grows very fast and therefore sleeps most of the time When he gets a little older he does not grow so fast and therefore does not need so much sleep After about a dozen years when the child enters the adolescent stage, growth speeds up again and this older boy or girl needs even more sleep than the child a year or two younger Many parents do not know this and permit these older children to stay up later than the younger ones As a result boys and girls 13 to 15 are often listless and tired They may be sleepy and tired most of the time, and unable to concentrate on their lessons.

Steady loss of sleep is bad for a child's mental and physical development. A full allowance of unbroken hours of restful sleep helps normal bodily growth and alert mentality.

Sleep required by the average young child
(Including daytime sleep)

At birth	At 6 months.	At 1 year	2-5 years
20-22 hours	16-18 hours	14-16 hours	13-15 hours

Sleep required by the average older child

6-7 years	8-10 years	11-12 years
12 hours	11 hours	10-11 hours

Sleep required by the average youth

13-15 years	16-18 years
10-12 hours	9 10 hours

IV

SLEEPING at regular hours is a habit that you must start for a new baby If you accustom your child to a regular bedtime from infancy you not only help his chances for normal development of body and mind but also simplify your own problems of child management for, as years pass, your child will continue to go quietly, unquestioningly to bed Almost all children who go to bed unwillingly or sleep too little have not been trained properly in early infancy

The habit of an unbroken night sleep from 6 p m to 6 a m can be established fairly early in the baby's life Most new born babies sleep all day and all night, waking only to be fed Give your child a good start by training him to sleep through the night without a feeding as soon as he can do this and still continue to develop normally. For the first nine months most babies need a feeding at 10 p.m , and for the first two months some babies need also a 2 a m feeding, but by the end of the ninth month the unbroken night sleep should last from 6 p m to 6 a.m. If a child has the habit of wetting the bed it may be necessary to wake him to go the toilet The habit of a 12-hour night sleep, with regular day-time naps or rest periods in addition, should be continued until the child is at least 7 years old

The early bedtime habit—6 o'clock during infancy and not later than 7 throughout early childhood—should be unbroken

Do not keep the child up to entertain visitors, and do not allow him to stay up because he begs to. It is unwise to give into a whining child, and permitting him to lose sleep in this way leads to a vicious circle Loss of sleep makes him irritable and overactive, and overactivity makes him restless and wakeful, so that on following evenings it becomes harder and harder to get him to go to bed. On the other hand, a child who goes to bed tranquilly is likely to sleep well and to be easy to manage the next day Clashes between parent and child are often due to the fact that the child is worn out from lack of sleep

A TIRED CHILD IS A TROUBLESOME CHILD.

PREVENTIBLE INFANTILE MORTALITY —*Continued from page 58*

woman should be thoroughly examined by her doctor a week before delivery is expected

It is also highly important to select the right person for helping in the delivery If the doctor says that all is well, he will usually recommend that a trained midwife be employed unless the family wish a doctor to be engaged, or that the delivery should take place in a hospital A suitable midwife will then be introduced to the family She will visit the woman several times before the delivery, advise her how to prepare clothing and other necessary things for the child's birth and make herself familiar with the ways of the household and the young mother s temperament and personal likes and dislikes

Should any unforeseen difficulty arise during delivery, the midwife will then be able to refer it to the doctor without trouble, whereas in cases where the midwife has not been so introduced by a doctor, there is often great delay in securing medical advice In many such cases, this delay makes it impossible for the infant's life to be saved

V

AFTER the child is born much care must be exercised to develop habits of good breast-feeding Here again, the diet of the young mother is very important Too much rice checks the supply of milk Milk, water, barley water, sufficient green vegetables and a little "ghee" are very helpful in providing a good supply of milk It is well known that experienced care of the infant during the first 48 hours after birth makes an enormous difference to the possibility of the child's surviving. Therefore the employment of an attendant who has no knowledge of infant care or of one who pays only one visit to the mother after delivery can make no useful contribution towards the protection of the child s life The attendant who delivers and never calls again does not in any way help the mother to rear her child For ten days after the birth, the infant needs special care and attention, it is then that the foundations of sound health are laid

No food is so good for new born infants as milk of a healthy and contented mother It is the duty of the attendant at the delivery to see that every effort is made by the mother to ensure the infant a sufficient amount of breast milk at regular intervals and also to see that it gets good water to drink during unbroken sleep

IN A CALCUTTA SLUM

Taking Care of MOTHER and CHILD

By LUISE GOMPERTZ

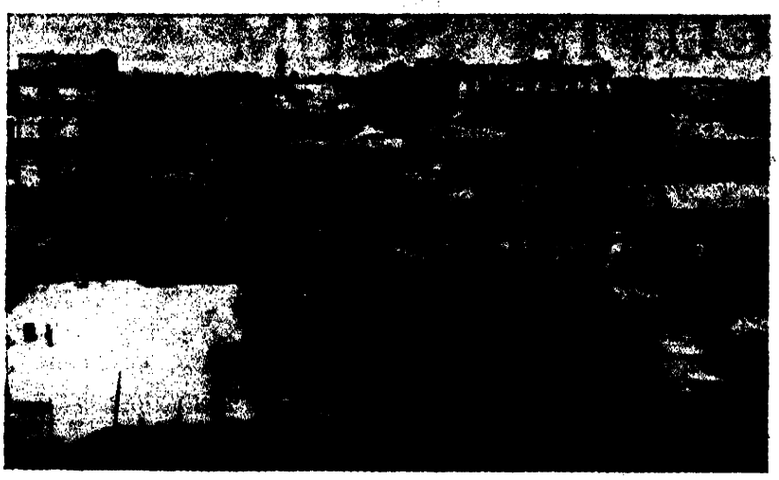
The following pen-picture of a European Lady Health Visitor's life and experience in a slum-area of Calcutta has an interest all its own This is but one of the numerous 'bustee'-areas that are dotted over the city and its suburbs With the various 'carriers' of infection—however clean and healthy one's own home might be, he is fully exposed to, and cannot escape, the infection of a dirty neighbourhood where Disease, Dirt, Destitution and Death run rampant with Ignorance as their great ally The Bengal Social Service League, which has a fine record of continuous good work for over twenty-six years to its credit, could not have done better than select this site for its service-centre and erecting thereon a four-storied Settlement House—unique of its kind in the city—right in the heart of this 'bustee'-land where its need was the greatest The Corporation of Calcutta made a free gift of the land, and the League was particularly fortunate in receiving the devoted services of a trained lady, who—leaving behind her the comforts of a rich home in Europe—came out to India and, after a short time spent at a Maternity Home of a well known Mission, took these underprivileged and children of a poor slum-land people to her bosom Seeing the excellent work that was being done at this Centre, Mr Tracy Strong, the General Secretary of the World Alliance of Y M C A s (Geneva), wrote 'I have seen no finer tribute to the One of Galilee who said 'In as much as ye do unto these the least of my children ye do it unto me' "—EDITOR, "C M G"

THE Maternity-and-Child-Welfare Centre connected with the Settlement House of the Bengal Social Service League is situated in the middle of a big *bustee* (slum), which consists almost entirely of huts built close together with bamboo and mud The roof is covered with tin or tiles there is no basement and only a ground floor in these huts Most of them are built round a narrow courtyard and all the rooms open out into this One family (father, mother, children) all live in one room as a rule During the hot season the men and also some children prefer to sleep outside on the street Most rooms are very small, often without window,—the only 'air-way" is through the door (when open during night it is closed) and through holes in the ceiling The floor is often made from mud, sometimes it is cemented Often one part of the room is partitioned off as kitchen, there is a mud-stove or *chula* on the floor, and plates, mugs, etc, are kept on a shelf The room behind this kitchen is, of course, very dark and often full of smoke Yet, in such rooms children are born and there mothers and babies remain (as a rule) for 40 days Sometimes confinements are done in a "special" room, which means a specially dark, damp and



The Settlement House of the Bengal Social Service League, which, with other activities, houses also the Child Welfare Clinic The building stands on a plot of land—the gift of the Corporation of Calcutta—in Raja Dinendra Street

MOTHER & CHILD



The Bustee-land of the underprivileged, right in the midst of which is seen a portion of the Bengal Social Service League's Settlement House (extreme left). A plot of land (left foreground) cleaned up as children's play-ground. Beyond is seen the Calcutta University Science College on Upper Circular Road.

small room, which, otherwise, is quite unsuitable as a living-room and is therefore to "spare"; in there mother and baby also remain for 40 days. There are open drains in some parts of the *bustee*.

The population in this area is almost entirely Mohammedan. That means for the women: *Purdah* (*i.e.*, restrictions forbidding women to show themselves in public, before any men except their nearest relations). In Calcutta this *purdah* is fortunately not kept as strictly as up in the country, otherwise no mother would attend at our Centre. But, of course, when going there, they have to wear their *burkhas;* these are wide and long white capes, sewn round on to a tight cap; there are two 'windows' for the eyes, but even these small windows are barred, either with some net or croche.

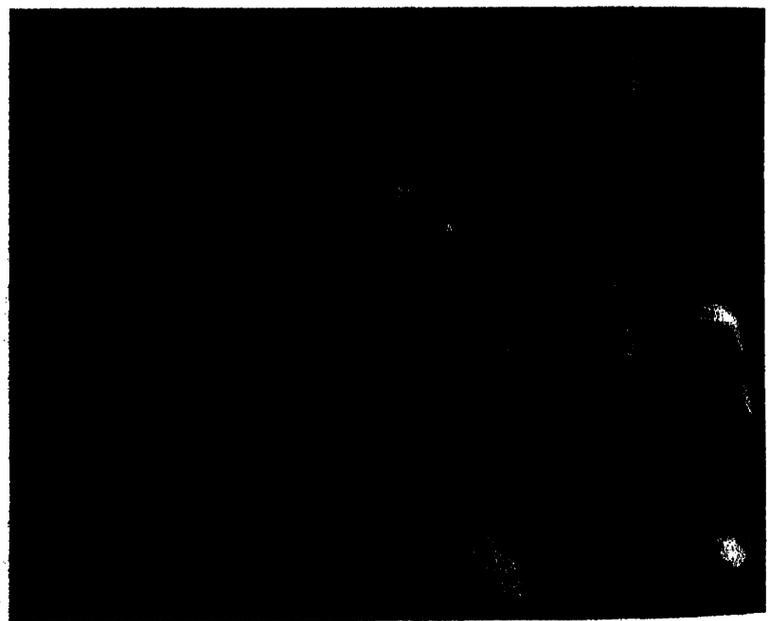
The men work as shoe-makers, *dhobis*, cart-drivers; some make *biris* (Indian cigarettes), some are sailors; there are a few sales-men and bus-drivers, quite a number are out of work.

II

DURING day-time, when all men have left the house, the women can sit in the small court-yards, which often have a bad pavement or none at all, but some courts are cemented, a few even with red cement. At times these courts are "screened off" with clothes hanging there for drying. But often this "court life" looks very bright and happy with babies lying and small children playing about, mothers and grandmothers sitting there, sewing bright garments for them, and in between looking into the kitchen; *Sarees* (the women's garment) are beautiful and graceful even in *bustee*-huts. Many women also make *biris* as homework.

For the elder children there are some schools (some are "free", but not compulsory) where reading (Urdu) and a little arithmetic is taught. The children (almost only boys) who go to school are very proud of it, and sometimes read to me out of their Urdu-books. It was great fun when I did not even know that Urdu had to to be read from right to left. When not in school the children play about in the street, some naked, some clothed; most of them are very thin with shoulders sticking out. Yet, they are quite happy and would be so even more if only someone would stop and play and talk to them or tell them stories. They seem to be waiting there on the street for someone to understand and educate them; they enjoy their games, the sun-shine in winter, the first raindrops in the sticky rainy season, or they even stay outside in the rain and bathe in the flooded street. Both children and parents suffer from two great evils: poverty and ignorance; and that means for their bodies: malnutrition, uncleanliness, anaemia, tuberculosis, small-pox, eczema, sore eyes, etc. Though I had lived and worked before in slums in Berlin and in London, only here in our *bustee* I learned what real poverty was; for instance this: a dark and damp room, a rag on the floor, thereon a young baby, a mud-stove, some plates and mugs in one corner, another corner occupied by a heap of coal (necessary for ironing—mother and father are *dhobis*), a big table taking the rest of the room, used for ironing during day-time—as a family-bed during night.

At first women were very shy and children screamed when I came to visit them, but soon they got used to me and took my visits as a nice and welcome change in spite of all the strange and unheard of things I told them. The difficulty in teaching them healthy way of living is due to the complete ignorance of these illiterate mothers, ignorance also about the fact, that one can improve one's own living conditions, health, etc. Their first answer to any advice is: "What can we do? we are so poor". Teaching in this *bustee* has to begin with the fundamentals, with things which babies have to learn within their first days of life: cleanliness and punctuality. Not only that the new-born baby has to learn to take water from the spoon, but the mother has to learn to give water. There is no technical difficulty but such things never have been done, her mother will object to it, or, what is worse, the mother-in-law,



The Lady Health Visitor—the writer of the article—attending to the dirty nails of a baby.



A talk on the terrace of the Settlement House to bustee-mothers by Dr. D. N. Maitra, Hony. Founder-Secretary of the Bengal Social Service League.

or any old woman in the house, will not permit any new-fangled experiments; or they have frightening threats and prophecies should such methods be applied. For instance: when a baby gets water he will get a very bad cold—this is their first belief—though one cannot learn from them why and how babies who never drank water get such bad colds.

Families often are very big, *i.e.*, they consist of many families and the head at home is the mother-in-law. Some of them are very stubborn and hard. When they were young their mother-in-laws had treated them badly and now they think *their* time has come. Why should their daughters-in-law have a better time than they had and their grandchildren be brought up in a different way from their children's and their own upbringing?

III

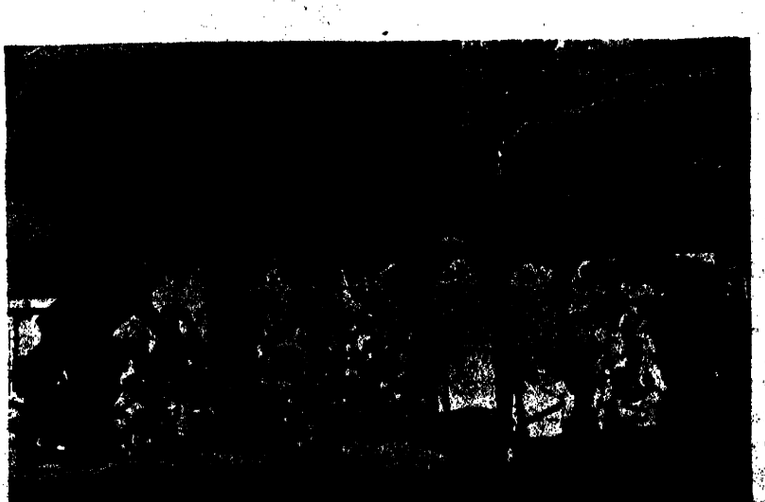
THE Centre is open from 8—11 A.M. and from 3—4 P.M. In the afternoon only very weak babies attend to get a second dose of cod-liver-oil and milk. In the morning mother and babies and toddlers attend. That is to say, these get milk or *suji*, and if necessary some minor treatment (eyes, ears, etc.) but many more people come! The neighbourhood expects the Centre to be a kind of a club for women and a kind of Kindergarten for children. One mother sometimes appeared with seven or eight children. The children love to play in the entrance and on the staircase. Nowhere at home they have so much space for their play, and the Centre is a much nicer playground than the street! But they create such crowd and noise that we have to turn them out (but soon they are back). Their best time is on fast-days, when some mothers have not taken their milk. Then, after the clinic-work is finished, the milk left over is distributed to some children; there they sit on a bench, their faces first drowned in mugs and then all smiling and happy; afterwards they sometimes dance a bit and sing, just to show their happy mood.

On the top of our three-storied house is a flat roof, which shall develop into a roof-garden. From there mothers and children can look far into the world, and they can enjoy themselves in sunshine and fresh air. In winter we hold a sewing-class for mothers; some are quite good at sewing, some think it a nuisance; but they all were perfect audience, when, one afternoon, my assistant told them the story of "Hansel and Gretel", and they re-told the story in their huts.

We have tried to keep the Centre as much like a school as possible; the mothers have to report about their children and about their feeds; about feeding they often tell "tales"; they know there will be scolding for breast-feeding a baby all day and night; and yet, in the beginning, they think it quite impossible and cruel to feed babies only once in 3 hours (to insist on 4-hourly feeds would be aiming at an impossible standard). Once a mother thought this 3-hour starvation so incredible that she interpreted the feeding-rule (20 minutes every 3 hours) as 3 minutes every 20



The bustee's women and children listening to talks and stories by the Hony. Secretary in the Lokenath Hall of the Settlement House.



Distributing winter garments to the bustee-children (The Hony. Founder-Secretary, the Acting Lady Health Visitor and Mr. R. C. Tata in the background).

MOTHER & CHILD



A dying infant was thus nursed to life.

minutes! But all the mothers who attend regularly soon learn and appreciate the rules and also learn that "tales" always will be found out because there are the babies themselves who give away the truth. Mothers who repeatedly were warned and yet do not improve, are not any more allowed to attend at the Centre. Those turned out often beg to be re-admitted, but this is only granted when the baby's looks and increase in weight show that the "exiled" mother followed the advice at home. These illiterate women need a strict teacher, and they had really learnt something during these nearly 1¾ years. When I returned to them after five months' sick-leave they thought me very thin and advised me to eat spinach and to drink fruit-juice, etc.—all the good food I had told them about. When a new mother turns up in the Centre she has to wait until the 'old' mothers have been seen to, and while waiting she is questioned by them about her and her baby's health. They even predict what I will tell her later on, and they often are right. The diet for diarrhoea is known by heart and believed in.

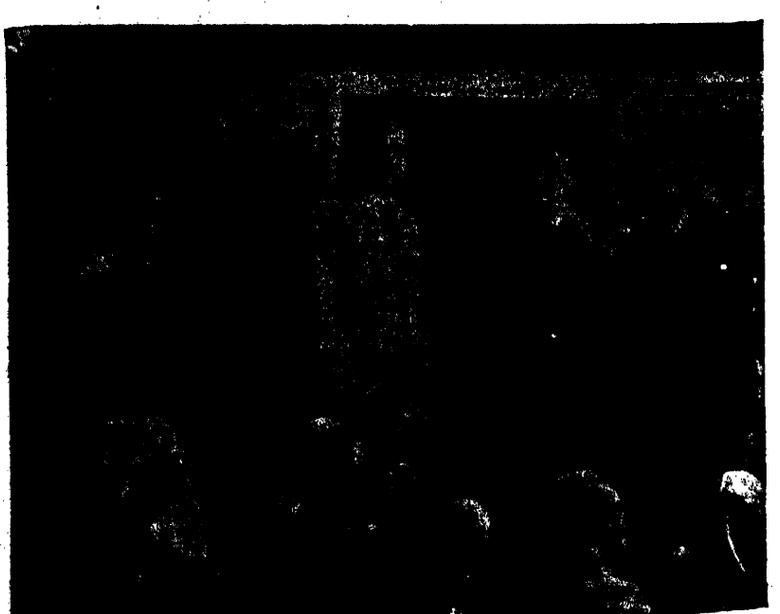
I have also to be strict about their economics. They easily will say: "We cannot afford fruit-juice (though fruit is very cheap) etc. and then they must be told to keep the pies (the smallest Indian coin) they spend on tea for buying fruits for their babies. This tea-drinking is very bad indeed, even small children drinking tea! People, of course, do not keep their fire going all day, that would be too expensive and too hot in Calcutta! So, naturally, it is very convenient and tempting to buy a mug of hot tea (but what kind of tea!) from one of the many tea-shops in the street, and, unfortunately, they also buy their sweets (not too clean of course!). The Bengal sweets are very heavy, sweet and oily and naturally upset small children. I wish we could introduce dates and figs and raisins to "replace" these street-shop-sweets.

IV

UNFORTUNATELY I have no time to do 'deliveries'. So the mothers are left to *dais* and Corporation midwives; they are very few in number, they even cannot pay full attention to cases they take on. There are plenty of *dais* (Indian untrained midwives) and they would be quite good as far as experience in conducting cases is concerned and as there hardly are any difficult labours—*if*—if only they were clean and apply and teach clean habits. Mothers often get fever but in most of these cases they recover most wonderfully, specially those mothers who attended at the Centre during pregnancy. They soon get well and strong on a daily dose of milk, iron, cod-liver oil and calcium, so that they are in a good state of health by the time the baby arrives. This, of course, only applies to those mothers who attend regularly and keep the advised diet. The mothers re-appear at the Centre about ten days after the confinement. The rule really demands that mother and child must not leave their room and house before baby's 40-day birthday (which is celebrated), but there are exceptions for attendance at the Centre. Up to the 40th day the baby must be brought along together with some pieces of iron (as a rule and an old knife) to keep evil ghosts and eyes off. On the whole superstitions are flourishing well. To say of a baby that he is well and beautiful (and there are the most beautiful babies here) means casting an evil eye on him, or calling for an evil eye. With bottle-fed babies (very rare) it is not allowed for anyone to see the milk in the bottle while the baby is drinking; therefore, the bottle must be wrapped in a cloth, which naturally makes proper feeding more difficult.

When fat and breast-fed babies cry from thirst—then mothers, grand-mothers and great-grand-mothers think that the mother's milk is not sufficient and the poor baby still hungry. So they buy some cows' milk in the bazar

—Continued on page 66



The Director of Public Health, Bengal (Col. A. C. Chatterji) on a visit to the Centre with the L. H. V. and the Hony. Founder-Secretary.

NUTRITION *in* CHILDHOOD

By

TALIAFERO CLARKE

Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, New York

MALNUTRITION is a condition of undernourishment of the body. It is seen in boys and girls at any period after infancy or in childhood. It is an important condition, very often neglected, and when neglected may lead to serious consequences. It may lay the foundation for poor physical development or ill health in adult life, or may lead to some serious disease like tuberculosis.

How to Recognize Malnutrition

Children suffering from malnutrition frequently are not only much below normal weight for height but they gain much more slowly than they should. At the ages of 6 to 10 years, when a healthy child gains 4 or 5 pounds a year, they may gain only 1 or 2 pounds, or even none at all; from 12 to 16 years, when healthy children should gain from 6 to 10 pounds a year, they may gain only 2 or 3 pounds.

Children with malnutrition do not all present the same symptoms. Some are pale, dull, and listless, with dark rings under the eyes, tire easily, and have no ambition for work or play, their work in school is sometimes so poor that they must repeat their grades. Others are nervous and fretful, hard to please and hard to manage; they eat and sleep badly. Still others are overambitious, constantly active, restless; they find it difficult to concentrate.

Why Malnutrition Develops

When the growth of children is not watched, they frequently develop a condition of malnutrition before the parents are aware of the fact. To grow in height and gain regularly in weight is just as much a sign of health in a boy or girl of 9 or 10 as in a baby. Mothers have learned to weigh their babies; they must also learn that it is just as important to weigh their older boys and girls. When children do not grow or gain regularly in weight, something is wrong. If these boys and girls were weighed regularly every month, the fact that they are not gaining in weight properly would be discovered early and not allowed to go on to serious consequences.

The causes of malnutrition are in most cases not difficult to find. Among the most important are:

1. *The child does not get sufficient food.*
2. *He does not get the right kind of food. He spoils his appetite for simple foods needed for growth, such as milk, cereals, vegetables, etc., by excessive indulgence in candy, sweets, pastry, and other indigestible foods.*
4. *He eats irregularly, between meals, spoiling his appetite by cakes and sweets.*
4. *He bolts his food, never taking time enough at meals to chew his food properly, but washes it down with water.*
5. *He drinks tea and coffee instead of milk and water.*
6. *He does not get enough sleep; at 10 or 11 years he does not get to bed until 10 o'clock or after, when he should be in bed at 9 o'clock, and sleep with windows wide open.*
7. *He frequently suffers from habitual constipation.*
8. *He gets too much stimulation and emotional excitement—motion pictures and other evening entertainments.*
9. *He plays too hard ..too many hours or in too active and intense a manner.*
10. *He is overworked in school or out; sometimes he has too many extra lessons or classes outside school hours.*
11. *Malnutrition may also be caused or aggravated by such things as decayed teeth, enlarged or diseased tonsils or adenoids, and it may be the beginning of some serious disease.*
12. *In places where malaria or hookworm is present, malnutrition is often the result of these infections.*

Malnutrition Should Be Treated

Unless the condition is recognized early and measures are taken to correct it, the effects of malnutrition in childhood may last to adult life. It may show itself as prolonged ill health and feeble resistance to disease; the individual may grow up undersized and underweight, not strong enough to do the average work of a man or woman.

How common the condition of malnutrition may be is shown by the result of the selective draft, where nearly 1 man in 3 of the young men examined was rejected as unfit for active military service. Of those rejected, 40,000 were found unfit because of developmental defects, such as deficient height, weight, chest measurement, or muscular development.

Careful investigations which have been made show that an undue number of the children in our schools are at present suffering from malnutrition. Is your child one of this number?

What to Do

In order to prevent malnutrition, or at least to recognize it before serious consequences have followed, it is important to *watch the child's gain or loss in weight!* In the case of older children this can be done in school, where monthly weights of all children should be taken and recorded, and special attention to those who do not make a normal gain should be given by the parents, teacher, or school nurse or doctor if there is one. It is essential that every child of school age should receive a careful medical examination once a year.

A child who is steadily losing weight or one who is not making a normal gain should at once be taken to a physician and examined to see if any disease is developing. In the case of children residing in localities in which malaria or hookworm prevails, the physician should search for the parasites

of the parasites of these and similar diseases. The child's whole daily life should be carefully gone into, to see which of the rules of health he is violating and whether this pertains to his food, his habits of eating, his hours of play, of school work, or of sleep.

Malnutrition is cured by correcting the habits or removing the causes already mentioned upon which it depends. Often it is a matter of enforcing discipline in the home and making home life pleasant.

Suggestions for keeping Children well

Diet

From 1 to 2 pints of milk daily.

Cereal with cream, unskimmed milk, or butter for breakfast.

Green leafy vegetables daily.

At least four glasses of water daily.

Meat not oftener than once a day.

No fried foods.

Sweets in moderation and never just before meals.

Sleep

Ten hours sleep every night.

Open bedroom windows.

Physical

All physical defects corrected.

Daily bowel movement.

Some Hints on Feeding Children

In dealing with malnutrition the following suggestions regarding children's diet may be helpful.

A Dietary for Infants

During early infancy the diet should consist wholly of milk ; and since no perfect substitute for mother's milk is known, mothers should always nurse their babies at the breast, unless otherwise advised by a competent physician.

When the baby is about 1 month old he should be given orange or tomato juice. Beginning with a teaspoonful of orange juice given one hour before the second feeding or nursing time in the earlier months, the amount should be increased until at 6 months of age he is taking 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls

At first, orange juice should be diluted with an equal amount of cooled boiled water ; later it may be given undiluted. Tomato juice may be given in somewhat larger quantities.

Cod-liver oil should be begun by the end of the third week, and given as directed by the physician

About the fifth or sixth month, well-cooked cereals may be advantageously added to the diet Beginning with a teaspoonful daily of strained oatmeal jelly just before the second feeding, the amount is gradually increased until 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of cereal, such as farina and the like, are taken twice a day at the tenth month.

About the sixth month, egg yolk and strained vegetables may be given before the midday feeding At 10 months baby may have crackers, toast, zwieback, and broth made from chicken, beef, or mutton From 10 to 12 months he may often be able to take baked potatoes and stewed fruits.

Weaning.—As a rule the baby should not be weaned until after the eighth or ninth month, except on the advice of a physician. It is usually better to continue nursing during very hot weather and defer weaning until it is cooler. During the period of weaning, and later, cow's milk should be the main article in the baby's diet.

At the age of 15 or 16 months scraped meat may be added to the baby's diet.

Simple desserts, but slightly sweetened, such as cornstarch, blancmange, custard, plain rice pudding, and junket, may be given at 18 months

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IN A CALCUTTA SLUM—*Continued from page 64*

(which is very expensive and extremely bad), or a father who has been out on a boat prescribes tin, or dried milk-preparations ; they also buy a bottle (and there are all kinds of torture-bottles to get in the bazar) and then the baby gets ill

There is no need to induce these mothers to breast-feeding—but in some cases it needs force to keep them from doing so for years. I have seen here the worst cases of rickets, caused by constant breast-feeding for 2-3 years—and practically no other food, except perhaps—tea.

V

THE main diseases of small children are diarrhoea, especially in summer and fairly throughout the year and colds, even pneumonia during winter. The [illegible]'s main disease is anaemia. For [illegible] the people can get free treatment at the Medical College but as this is far away from the *bustee*, they soon drop off as soon as they feel better. There is practically no chance for free treatment of Venereal Diseases, and there cannot be any question about these poor people's paying for injections. For minor ailments there are some very good old home-cures.

Once a fortnight the Red Cross doctor comes to the Centre. All the new and exceptional cases are seen by her, and often the healthy mothers with healthy babies resent it that they cannot see her as well. During winter vaccination begins. A vaccinator comes to the Centre, and I often take her round in the *bustee*. The mothers and children attending the Centre get vaccinated before the small-pox arrives in March. But otherwise people are not so eager about vaccination until the small-pox are in, and even then there are objections When someone has died in the family or there is going to be a wedding, then a baby must not be vaccinated, and funeral and weddings are just the occasions for them to acquire this terrible disease. Many children die.

I don't know whether I give here a clear picture of the work and life in our Centre. I hope it does not sound depressing, for inspite of all difficulties, the work is full of joy. I often think of the flowers which, for so little care given, reward us with leaves and flowers; it is the same with the care given to these mothers and children they bloom and smile for almost nothing and are touchingly grateful Poor they are, yet they bring presents for my assistant (a very nice Bengali girl) and me: fruits, *charis* (bracelets) and flowers.

When the child is between 2 and 3 years of age finely chopped rare beef, chicken, lamb chops, and broiled or boiled fish may be given, but in general meat should be given very sparingly to small children during the hot weather. A few children are made sick by eggs, in which case the physician should be consulted before eggs are again given to the child.

The Feeding of Older Children

In considering the diet of older children it must be remembered that food not only supplies the materials essential for growth and the replacing of tissues used up by bodily activities, but that it also is the source of body heat and energy. To supply these necessities, the diet should contain fats, carbohydrates, proteins, salts, water, and certain chemically unidentified food substances known as "vitamines".

The facts are necessary for nutrition and are most readily converted into heat and energy. In addition to cow's milk and cream and butter, the following food substances are rich in fat: Cottonseed oil, peanut butter, oleomargarine, oilve oil, and bacon.

The carbohydrates comprise a large proportion of the heat and energy-producing substances in the diet. These are derived from food substances containing sugar and starches, such as the cereals, various forms of breakfast food, potatoes, rice, macaroni, spaghetti, and bread.

The protein substances are necessary for building new tissues and are of both animal and vegetable origin. The foodstuffs rich in protein are lean meat, eggs, chicken, fish, and milk and cheese, and among vegetables, beans and peas.

The salts are necessary for the growing skeleton. These are supplied by milk and are present in meat and eggs, and especially in green vegetables and fruits.

Vitamines.—It is now known that a diet composed only of meat, potatoes, bread, and cereals does not promote the best growth and development of children. Such a diet should be supplemented by an abundance of milk, butter, and the green leafy vegetables, such as spinach, kale, lettuce, Swiss chard, onions, cress, and beet and turnip tops. These articles of food are rich in the growth-stimulating "vitamines". Growing children should partake of them freely.

The diet of the child must be arranged with regard to his age and his ability to digest certain articles of food.

The following foods have been recommended for a child from 2 to 4 years of age:

Milk

This is the principal article of diet.

Fruits

Baked apples.	Oranges.
Stewed prunes.	Baked pears.
Apple sauce.	Stewed pears.
Stewed peaches.	Ripe bananas.

Cereals

Oatmeal.	Farina.
Cracked wheat.	Hominy, and other cooked breakfast cereals.
Samp.	

White vegetables

Potato (baked).	Macaroni.
Rice.	Spaghetti.

Green vegetables

String beans.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Beet greens.
Lettuce.	Green peas.
Celery (stewed).	Beets.
Carrots.	Swiss chard

Bread

Stale bread (white, whole wheat, graham, oatmeal, rye, or corn) with butter, crackers.

Deserts

Custard.	Sago.
Tapioca cream.	Cornstarch pudding.
Apple tapioca.	Rice pudding (without raisins)
Prune whip.	Bread pudding (without raisins).
Cooked fruit.	Ice cream.

Protein foods

Eggs (soft-boiled or [illegible]ddled).	Mutton.
Fresh fish (boiled)	Steak.
Roast chicken.	Lamb (roast or chop).
Boiled chicken.	Roast beef.

Soups

Creamed vegetable.	Vegetable.
Mutton.	Chicken.

Fats

Butter.	Peanut butter.
	Olive oil.

For older children up to 12 years of age the following articles of diet have been recommended:

Milk.	French bread.
Mutton, chicken, beef broth.	Whole wheat and Graham bread.
Soft-boiled eggs	
Scrambled eggs.	Milk toast.
Broiled chicken.	Baked, mashed, boiled potatoes.
Sweetbreads.	
Boiled and broiled fish.	Plain macaroni and spaghetti.
Butter.	Tapioca.
Common cheese.	Sago.
Asparagus, spinach, beet greens.	Ice cream.
	Baked apples.
Peas.	Stewed prunes.
Plain omelet.	Stewed figs.
Lamb and mutton chops.	Raw apples.
Beefsteak.	Figs.
Roast lamb and mutton.	Apple sauce.
Boiled mutton.	Pears and peaches.
Roast beef.	Grapes and oranges.
Roast chicken.	Grapefruit.
Summer squash.	Bananas.
Winter squash and pumpkin.	Strawberries.
Celery, tomatoes, beets.	Raspberries.
Carrots, lettuce, onions, and green corn.	Blueberries.
	Blackberries.
Parsnips.	Junket.
Cocoa.	Baked custard.
Bread pudding.	Cornstarch pudding.
Rice pudding.	

THE CHILD'S FOOD—

In Relation to A STRONG BODY and SOUND TEETH

By

FRANK J. JIRKA

Director, Dept. of Public Health, State of Illinois, U.S.A.

STRONG, healthy bodies and sound teeth are built upon a foundation of good nutrition. Every effort should be made to provide proper food in order that this foundation may be strengthened.

The importance of diet in the control and prevention of dental decay is well known. The quality of a child's teeth is largely within the control of his mother. By wise planning of her diet during her pregnancy and the nursing period, and by careful supervision of the child's diet after he is weaned, she can provide him with the materials which he needs to build strong teeth.

The accompanying illustrations show the time in the individual's life that the various portions of the teeth are formed. Figure I illustrates the time of formation of the "milk" or baby teeth. These teeth start to develop as early as the fourth month of fetal life. Even the six year molar, the first permanent tooth, begins to be formed during the last month of the pre-natal period. It is obvious that the quality of these portions of the teeth depends upon the adequacy of the materials furnished from the mother's body.

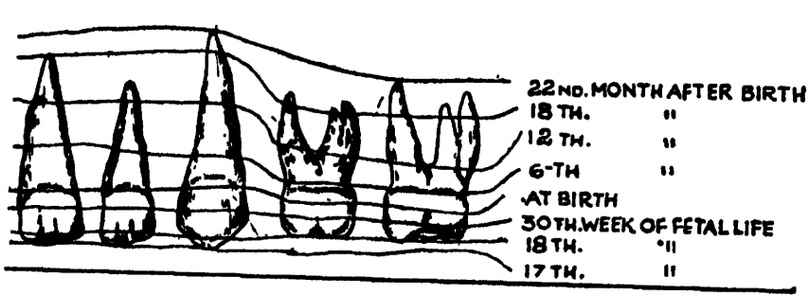


FIG. I.

This illustration also shows that a large proportion of each baby tooth is constructed during the first six to nine months of infancy. The temporary teeth are usually completely formed by the end of the second year. During the first part of this period, the infant is largely dependent upon either human or cow's milk for nourishment. Therefore, the quality of the milk has a direct bearing on the future soundness of his teeth.

Figure II shows the time of formation of the permanent teeth. These permanent teeth begin to form during prenatal life, with the formation of the six-year molar. Some formation takes place during infancy, but a large part of the building of these teeth occurs during the pre-school age. The major portion of the permanent teeth are completely formed by adolescence.

Upon the quality of these teeth depends the number of cavities the individual will have during childhood and adult life. The way to assure this quality is by food nutrition.

The same essentials appear in all diets planned for good nutrition. However, the character and volume of the food required for proper nutrition vary for each period of life.

PREGNANCY

DURING pregnancy every dietary and hygienic precaution should be observed in order to produce a healthy and well-built infant without sacrifice of materials from the mother's body. If the diet taken by the mother is not sufficient to provide for the developing infant, materials are removed from the maternal body. The mother may, however, by proper diet, protect herself from such losses and give birth to a healthy baby with well formed bones and teeth.

Some recent work in Norway has shown that pregnant women living on diets low in minerals and vitamins gave birth to infants showing poor bone formation. When others of this group of prospective mothers were furnished with diets rich in minerals and vitamins, they gave birth to children with well-constructed bones. The good diets contained at least a quart of milk daily, vegetables and fruits in abundance, and either egg or cod liver oil.

Duplicates of the good and poor diets of the women were then fed to pregnant dogs. This experiment was carried on so that the animals' bones could be chemically analyzed to discover the results of the diets. The bones of both the dams and their puppies from the poor diet group showed a low amount of minerals as compared to the bones of the animals on the adequate diet. X-ray examinations were made of their

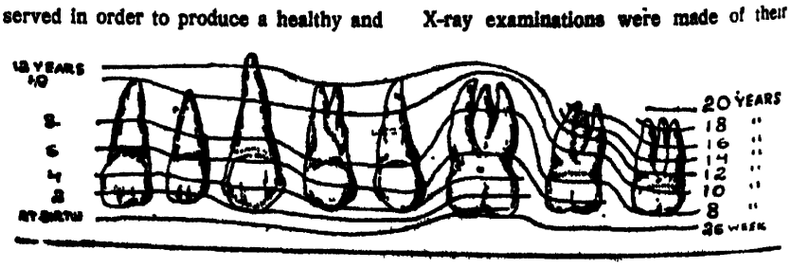


FIG. II.

teeth and jaws, which also showed a low amount of minerals in the poor diet group as compared to the other.

Dr. Russel W. Bunting of the University of Michigan has carried on an experiment with a colony of three hundred orphan children which seems to support his theory that dental caries, or decay, is a germ disease, caused by bacterial invasion. According to Dr. Bunting, a diet low in carbohydrates tends to promote mouth conditions favourably to sound teeth, even though it may be inadequate in other particulars.

Some physicians have observed that children whose mothers drank less than a pint of milk daily in pregnancy have twice as many decayed teeth as children whose mothers have lived during pregnancy on a high milk-vegetables-fruit diet This observation indicates that poorly built teeth decay easily. It may show also that an inadequate diet of a child during infancy may hasten decay in poorly formed teeth.

The six-year molar, which begins to form in fetal life, and for the soundness of which the mother is therefore partly responsible, shows the highest number of cavities and is lost by extraction more frequently than any other of the permanent teeth. This has been shown by the examination of a large number of children and adults. An example from a study made in two Massachusetts towns illustrates the value of a good diet for the pregnant woman. In town S, in a dairy town, where milk drinking was a general practice, 33 per cent of the school children had all four of the six-year molars free from caries, while in a non-milk drinking town only 13 per cent had these four molars free from decay. It was concluded that "the children reaped the benefits of the milk consumption of their mothers during pregnancy".

It is evidence that if children are to be provided with deciduous teeth and six-year molars resistant to decay because of their good structure, the pregnant mother must be provided with the best type of diet science can name.

INFANCY

A WELL-NOURISHED, healthy, and happy infant should be the product sought by any method of feeding.

Breast milk is the best food for the young baby. Every effort should be made to provide some breast milk daily, although it may be impossible to fulfill the daily food needs entirely by this milk.

The nursing mother should choose her food carefully so that she can provide good milk for her child. The vitamins necessary for his growth and for good development of his bones and teeth are carried into the mother's milk by a liberal intake of vitamin-rich foods in her diet. A daily diet including milk, vegetables, fruits, whole cereal and egg should do much to insure a breast milk carrying a goodly supply of vitamins. Sunlight on the mother's body will increase the vitamin D in her milk, which protects nursing babies against rickets and aids them in building good teeth.

The nursing mother may increase the quantity of minerals in her milk by including large amounts of them in her own daily diet The infant needs these minerals for his tooth and bone formation, and his mother's milk provides them for him in the form in which he can assimilate them best.

Again animal experiments prove the point. Experiments on puppies, whose nursing mothers were fed on diet low in minerals, showed rickets and evident signs of poorly formed teeth in the offspring. Puppies whose mothers had an adequate diet developed normally and showed teeth of good structure. Puppies whose mothers were poorly fed during *both pregnancy and nursing periods* showed more severe rickets and more poorly formed teeth than those whose diet was poor during the nursing period alone. Moreover, the bones of the mother dog showed greater losses of minerals when her diet was deficient in both pregnancy and the nursing period, than when it was deficient during the nursing period alone To translate these experiments into human experience, the diet of the mother must be rich in milk, vegetables and fruits during *both* pregnancy and nursing for the sake of the child, as well as the mother.

Human experiments have shown that losses of minerals from the mother's body during nursing occur on an "ordinary" diet. The addition of milk, vegetables, fruits, egg, and sometimes cod liver oil greatly decreased the loss to the mother. It ought to be possible to blot out the common saying, "A tooth for every child," by giving an adequate diet in both pregnancy and the nursing period.

In case where feeding an infant by breast is impossible, artificial feeding under the careful direction of a physician is relied upon to furnish the dietary essentials for the development of a healthy and sound baby.

To both cow's and human milk, additions are made as early as the third week in order to supply all the dietary essentials later described. Because of the variable content and almost complete absence of certain vitamins from both milks, these additions are necessary.

PRE-SCHOOL PERIOD

DEVELOPMENT of correct food habits is one of the greatest problems of this period. It is not the food which is offered to the child which makes his diet adequate, it is the amount which he actually eats. Good food habits mean that the child (1) takes all wholesome food; (2) eats only at regular mealtime; and (3) takes his food hungrily and without urging.

Parents should begin careful training in these habits during the weaning period when raw foods are being introduced.

Simple directions are:

(1) Introduce one new food at a time.

(2) Give small quantities until they are well taken, then increase the amount

(3) Have a matter-of-fact attitude during feeding. Don't let the child know that you think it is important that he eat any particular food.

The establishment of proper health habits in addition to good food habits is necessary. A tired and irritable child will not want to eat. Outdoor air and sunshine stimulate the appetite and are beneficial to the body for growth and health. Three simples rules for health habits of the young child are:

(1) Sleep the clock around at night.

(2) Have an afternoon nap or rest period.

(3) Play long hours out-of-doorr in the sunshine.

The records of the Parent-Teacher round-ups of children have shown astoundingly high numbers of decayed teeth in children who are just entering school. The condition of the baby teeth and the permanent six-year molars at this time is dependent upon many factors. The health and nutrition of the mother may have been poor during pregnancy and nursing, as well as that of the child during infancy and preschool life. An adequate diet will protect against decay during this period as in any other.

SCHOOL AGE

ALTHOUGH reports show that 80 to 90 per cent of school children show

MOTHER & CHILD

cavities in their teeth, experiments have indicated that good diets furnishing an abundance of milk, vegetables, fruits and eggs not only built good teeth but stopped decay in children of this age.

A study has been made in Michigan of six hundred children in orphanage and public schools during the period of a year. At the beginning of the experiment, the condition of the children's teeth was carefully recorded and even actual drawings of the sizes and locations of the cavities were made. Some of the orphanage children were taken from their usual house ration and given an excellent diet, including one quart of milk, green vegetables and fruits daily. A group of the children was allowed to continue on diets poor in these foods. At the end of the year, the dental condition of both groups was compared to the previous year's record. The decay had stopped and no new decay started in the teeth of the children on the good diet. The decayed spots increased in size and so did the number of decayed teeth in the children on the poor diets.

"Arrested decay" was discovered in an unusual number of children in the hospital at the University of Iowa. Dental examination showed gradual hardening of the areas around the decayed spots in the teeth and that decay was decreasing instead of increasing Study of the histories of these children showed that the decay began to decrease when a new dietary programme commenced. The new diet continued one quart of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of cod liver oil, one ounce of butter, one orange, two vegetables and fruits, and in addition, the foods the children wanted. After this discovery, one group of children was deprived of this excellent diet and after several months decay spots began to increase.

During this fast-growing age, the school child should be offered a diet containing milk, vegetables, fruits, and eggs as described above, but good health habits should go hand in hand with diet. These habits do much to influence the food intake of the school child and thus his general health. To lessen the added strain of school life, the following rules are of value.

(1) Regular and adequate meals should be taken.

(2) Plenty of time should be allowed for eating.

(3) From 9 to 11 hours of sleep should be had each night. The younger and more active the child the more sleep he requires.

(4) Plenty of out-door exercise without over-fatigue is desirable.

ESSENTIALS IN THE DIET

THE following list gives the dietary essentials for good health. These essentials are the same for all periods of life, but the kind that amounts of food containing these essentials vary according to the age of the individual. At first glance the diet of the infant seems to be in great contrast to that of the child and adult, but the foods containing the essentials differ, not the essentials themselves.

The dietary essentials are :

I Energy furnished by carbohydrates and fats to meet the requirements of growth and activity

II Adequate quantity and quality and quality of protein for growth, reproduction, and usual life processes

III. Minerals, calcium and phosphorus for bones and teeth, iron for blood building, and other elements for bodily function

IV. Vitamins, all are necessary for health

A Vitamin A promotes growth and protects against infection

B. Vitamin B complex promotes growth by stimulating metabolic processes, increases appetite, protects against pellagra and nerve disease, causes better utilization of food

C Vitamin C promises good development of teeth and healthy bony structure, protects against scurvy

D Vitamin D promotes good bone development and thus protects against rickets It is important in formation and maintenance of good teeth.

A simple list of food which will furnish some of each dietary essential makes an easy measuring stick to use in evaluating any diet after infancy.

THE SKELETON OF A GOOD DIET

ONE quart of milk or its equivalent for growing children and pregnant and nursing women, one pint for non-pregnant, non-nourishing adults.

One raw vegetable.

One cooked vegetable other than potato (leafy are preferable).

One egg.

One citrous fruit or tomato.

One cooked fruit.

One serving of *whole grain* cereal or bread.

Some vitamin D from cod liver oil, irradiation, or sunlight.

This skeleton furnishes the essentials of a diet for any individual. The calories and protein will be made adequate when meat, fish, potato, bread, butter, sugar and dessert are included.

The reasons for placing the various foods in the basic diet are discussed as follows :

MILK : It is not necessary for anyone to drink, as a beverage, the entire amount of milk specified above The amounts used in cooking and served on other foods also count toward the total amount of milk consumed. Other ways to incorporate milk in the family menu are use of concentrated dairy products, such as evaporated or dried milk, and cheese. Skimmed milk, buttermilk and cottage cheese made with rennet may be used instead of whole milk if butter and cream are also used in the diet to supply the necessary fats

FRUITS . Fruits are included in the diet because of their mineral and vitamin contents. They are rich in nearly every mineral except calcium and phosphorus, which are furnished by milk, cheese, and eggs. Fruits, particularly figs, dates, prunes, and apricots are especially rich in iron

One of the most important reasons for including fresh fruits in the diet is to furnish vitamin C. This vitamin is necessary for normal development of teeth, and the health of their supporting tissue. Absence of vitamin C from diet leads to survy. Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and tomatoes are rich sources of this vitamin. Raw fruits, other than those mentioned, may supply an adequate amount if given in large enough quantities.

VEGETABLES : Vegetables are needed in the diet for the same reasons as fruits. In addition, the leaves, shoots and pods of green vegetables contain vitamin A, which is important in promoting growth and building resistance to infections.

A raw fruit and vegetable, however are advised each day because other foods cannot be relied upon to furnish enough vitamin C.

WHOLE GRAIN CEREALS Whole grain cereals furnish minerals and vitamin B. Cereals are cheap sources of energy, but the highly milled products have been practically deprived of other desirable factors.

EGG : Egg, either separately or included in other foods, is a valuable food. It furnishes protein, iron, calcium, phosphorus, and vitamins A and D, all of which make for better growth and health.

The following table lists the particular foods which can be considered good sources of the dietary essentials:

PROTEIN.	CALCIUM	PHOSPHORUS	IRON
Cheese	Milk	Milk	Green vegetables
Eggs	Fruit	Egg yolk	Egg yolk
Meat	Vegetables	Meat	Dried fruits
Fish		Cheese	Meat
Milk		Whole cereals	
		Peas and beans	

VITAMIN A	VITAMIN B	VITAMIN C
Cod liver oil	Whole wheat cereals	Tomato juice
Butter	Vegetables	Orange, lemon, grapefruit
Milk	Milk	Raw vegetables
Green vegetables	Fruits	Raw fruits
Egg yolk		

The diet rich in milk-vegetable-fruit combinations will, if properly prepared, yield calcium, phosphorus, iron, and vitamins A, B and C. (D may be provided by sunlight or cod liver oil.)

PREPARATION OF FOOD

THE method of preparing food is nearly as important as the selection of food in maintaining good nutrition. Loss of valuable dietary factors results from cooking. It is also importaant to have a knowledge of ways and means of including milk, eggs and cheese in dishes to increase their nutritive value.

It will be noted that one raw vegetable and one raw fruit are included in the daily basic diet. Since cooking decreases vitamin C in fruits and vegetables, raw foods must be included in the diet freely to protect against a deficiency. Some raw vegetables, such as cabbages, lettuce and carrots are available throughout the year. Small oranges for juice may usually be obtained relatively cheap at all times.

VEGETABLES: No matter what method of cooking is used, they should be cooked only until they are tender.

(a) *Boiling.* Put the vegetables into rapidly boiling water to shorten the time of cooking. Concentrate the water and use it for soups and gravies afterward. It carries with it a large part of the minerals from the food cooked in it. Boiling seems best for cooking vegetables as onions, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and spinach. Never use soda in cooking, as it destroys the vitamins.

(b) *Steaming.* Fewer nutrients are lost in this way than by boiling in water, but some products do not look so attractive or taste so well. This method may be successfully used in cooking potatoes, carrots, beets and squash.

(c) *Baking.* Food prepared in this way loses practically none of its minerals, but the temperature decreases its vitamin content. This method is of value because it is simple and the results are appetizing.

After the cooking of the vegetables there are many ways to increase their nutritive value by adding other food factors.

(a) *Buttered.* A means of increasing vitamin A and energy value.

(b) *Creamed.* With whole milk, as in white sauce, this improves the flavor and increases milk intake. Since some people do not like to drink milk and feel that it crowds out other desirable foods, every manner of including it in food is to be sought.

(c) *Scalloped.* This also increases the intake of milk, and the addition of cheese increases protein, minerals and vitamins.

(d) *Creamed Soups.* When made with white sauce, evaporated or dried milks, these insure a good way to take the daily milk requirement.

FRUITS: The same principles of cooking apply to fruits as well as to vegetables. Short-time cooking carries less destruction of vitamins than long. If the fruits are cooked in too great a quantity of water, which is afterward drained off, it will carry away a large proportion of the valuable mineral salts for which these fruits are included in the diet. Canned fruits and dried fruits, as well as fresh, help to make the menu interesting as well as nutritious.

FOOD PLAN FOR A PREGNANT OR NURSING WOMAN

BREAKFAST

Fruit: Half grapefruit, whole orange or banana, tomato juice.

Cereal (well-cooked): Wheatena, oatmeal or other cereal with whole milk or cream and sugar.

Bread and Butter: Two slices, whole wheat preferably, and two pats of butter.

Milk: One cup, or one cup of cocoa made with whole milk, evaporated or dried.

Egg, bacon and coffee may be added to this meal according to the likes and needs of the woman.

MORNING LUNCH

Milk or fruit juice are frequently desired.

DINNER

Meat, fish, egg, or cheese dish.

Salad: Lettuce, cabbage, tomato, romaine, endive, cress, fruit, with or without dressing.

Vegetables: Baked, creamed or mashed potato. Spinach, kale, cabbage, or other greens, tomatoes, carrots, peas or beans.

Bread and butter: Two slices or two rolls and two pats of butter.

Milk beverage: Orange nog or spiced milk.

Dessert: Canner or raw fruit, custar or other milk pudding.

AFTERNOON LUNCH

Raw fruit or milk beverage may be taken if it does not interfere with the appetite for supper.

SUPPER OR LUNCH

Soup: Tomato, pea, celery, asparagus, or other vegetable creamed with whole milk, evaporated or dried. The latter is an aid in including large quantities of milk elements.

Protein—non-meat dishes: Macaroni or rice and cheese, green beans and cheese, scalloped vegetables.

Bread and Butter: Whole wheat or bran muffins and two pats of butter.

Desert: Cooked fruit.

Milk: Chocolate, orange, lemon shake.

(This diet will vary with the appetite, size, and activity of the mother. It should be approved by the physician, who may advise the inclusion of cod liver oil).

DIET IN INFANCY

THERE are many theories and practices in regard to infant feeding. The following suggestions are for the average child. Many children present individual feeding problems. In all cases, a reliable physician should be the mother's guide in the feeding of her baby during this important first year.

MOTHER & CHILD

Foods other than milk are added to all infants' diets during the first year, whether they are breast or artificially fed. The time of these additions is a matter of choice to the doctor. One acceptable schedule. is as follows :

1. *Orange juice or tomato juice* is given to furnish vitamin C in particular. It may be started at the end of the first month with one teaspoonful daily, and gradually increased until at the end of his first year the baby is drinking one-half a cup per day.

2. *Cod liver oil* is given to protect the baby against rickets through its vitamin D content. It is also rich in vitamin A, the vitamin which is believed useful in building up resistance to infections. Viokterol is not a perfect substitute for cod liver oil because it carries only vitamin D. The quantity of cod liver oil which should be given, and the age at which it should be incorporated in the infant's diet vary so much according to the type of cod liver oil used and the needs of the individual child that definite rules cannot be laid down.

3 *Egg Yolk* is given to furnish iron and vitamins A and D. Some doctors give it as early as the third month. It may be soft boiled, hard boiled and mashed, or coddled. Very small amounts are given at first and the amount is increased gradually.

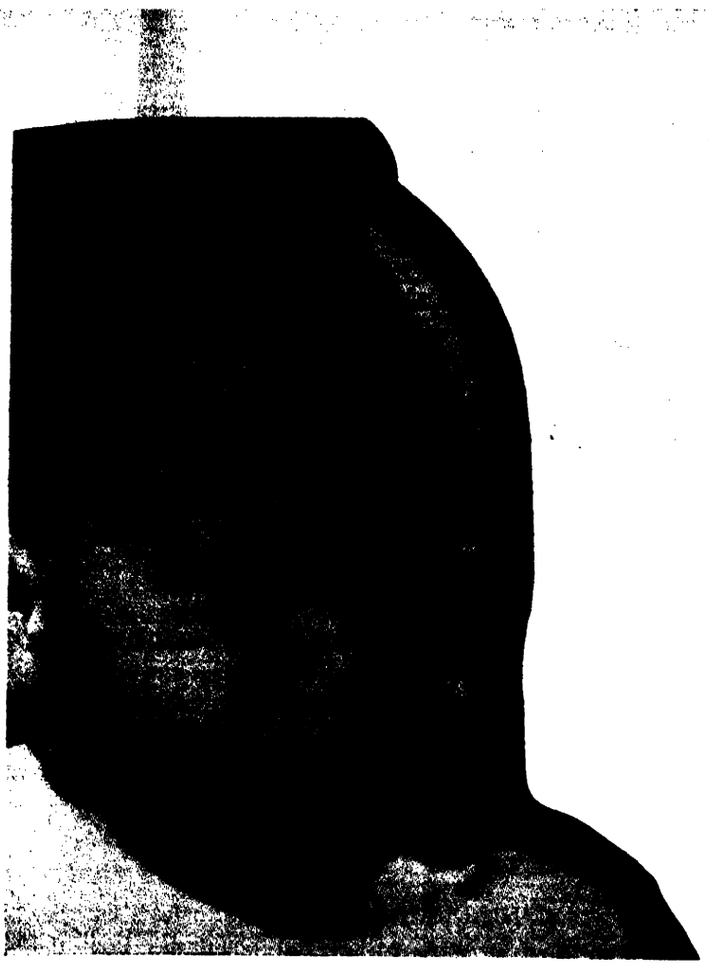
4. *Green Vegetables* furnish minerals and vitamins, and are given beginning with the sixth month of the child, sometimes earlier One tespoonful of cooked, strained green vegetable is given at first, and the amount is increased gradually until the nine months old baby is getting three tablespoonfuls a day. After the baby is nine months old it is no longer necessary to strain his vegetables, but they should be finely mashed.

5. *Stewed fruits* are begun at ten months or earlier. The fruits most desirable for the infant are apples, prunes and apricots They should be strained.

6. *Cereals* increase the energy content of the diet. Whole grain cereals are preferable because of their mineral and vitamin B content. Cereals are introduced into his diet when the baby is five months old. They should be cooked from one to two hours. One teaspoonful is given at first, and the amount is gradually increased until at seven months of age the child is eating a serving of three to four tablespoonfuls at a time

By nine months or one year of age the child should be entirely weaned and eating solid foods at three meals a day





PARENTS AND THE HEALTH *of* THE CHILD

By

MILADA GANGULI

Calcutta

MOST educated parents know by now in what way to care for the bodily well-being of their children. We have learned that the child should have well balanced diet suitable to his age, that his meals should be regular, that the child needs many hours of sleep than the adult, that he should have an afternoon rest period up to at least six years though at that age the afternoon rest does not necessarily mean sleep ; that the child should wash his hands before meals and after coming from the lavatory, that he should bathe regularly, have exercise out of doors and all the rest of health rules.

But we have to recognise that it is just as important or perhaps more to have some grasp of the conditions which make for his psychic health, emotional freedom and happy mental growth free from fears and complexes.

The satisfactory development of a human child does not depend on the instructive drives of his parents. It depends on a careful and active understanding of the different stages of development through which the child passes. In this small space it is not possible to deal with the various interesting aspects of child's growth. I shall, therefore, confine myself only to some of his problems associated with this growth.

There are, of course, some parents whose problems are so complex that they can be solved only if suitable psychiatric treatment is undertaken. But these are relatively few. In the following lines will be found answers to some of the problems which are most frequent and within the "normal" range.

WHETHER the child should obey or not can hardly be asked. The call for obedience is apart of the biological responsibility of the parent. It is because of the child's inner need for security and guidance that obedience has been traditionally the first law. The child wants and needs to do as he is told.

The child's disobedience is, as a rule, not an outcome of his confidence that he knows better than the adult. It usually has its origin in conflicts with people around him or the need to assert himself.

Obedience comes quite naturally if we ask for it in the right way and at the right moment. If we ask the right thing and in a friendly manner the child is more likely to do what we want, and do it in the same friendly and cheerful way than if we shout at him "Do it at once" or "Stop it now". Shouting and scolding is useless and can lead to open rage and tantrums. What is worse, it may lead to permanent hatred or fear which is also a form of disguised hatred.

The most important thing is that we must be clear beforehand upon what we ask the child to obey and that what we are asking is reasonable and just to the child.

Just one example to illustrate the right way.

We know that we do not like to be suddenly interrupted in our work. But few of us have realised how difficult it is for the child to turn suddenly away from an activity he is absorbed in and to do

MOTHER & CHILD

something we want him to do. The child has very little sense of the past and the future. He lives in the immediate present. If we keep this in mind we shall give the child a little warning that he has to clear away his toys in 10 minutes or so because it is time to bathe or eat etc. He will appreciate our consideration and take our "requests" and "orders" quite willingly.

We must understand that obedience is a means of helping the child over certain stages of his development. Even the "contrary" child wants to be told what is right and what is wrong, how to do this or that.

But we also have to look forward to the time when the child can be trusted to make his own decisions and be responsible for them. It is important to give the child plenty of chance of exercising responsibility by honoring it, just as he learns to walk or talk. Even the little child can, for example, have the responsibility of arranging his own play things in his own cupboard, or the older child of deciding for himself in what way he should spend his pocket money.

The need for freedom and choice is just as important as the need to obey. Without it the child would grow only into a useless human being.

The Feeding Difficulty

ONE of the typical problems which crop up at all stages is the child's lack of appetite, little or no interest in food.

This difficulty may sometimes be physical, *e.g.*, lack of exercise or fresh air, overstrain, fatigue or some other remediable defects.

The child's interest in food may be encouraged by finding his interests, help him to play actively at them and give him companions of his own age who will stimulate his interests still further. This may help though it is not a direct attack on the food problem.

We, of course, still remember that the child's appetite will be better if he does not eat anything between his meals except perhaps fruit. He should not eat in a hurry and should not be forced to eat if he is not really hungry.

Some children like one kind of food but would not touch the other. In such cases mother should build up a diet upon the child's preferences of food. This is quite easy with a little ingenuity.

Sometimes the eating difficulty may be traced to be rather emotional than physical. It often happens that the child refuses to eat after the birth of a new baby.

What should we do when the child refuses to take food? In America experienced teachers, doctors and psychologists have made a scientific study of this and similar problems. They found that the best way to make the child eat is to leave him by himself or with other children at meals. If the child is not ill and the food is well prepared and attractively served he almost always will eat as much as his appetite demands. There are some few children who, though they are healthy seem to have less capacity for eating than others. Such children should be allowed to eat as much as they wish and be given food at more frequent intervals.

Nor should we tell the child "Eat it, it is good for you" for he may consider the milk or other things which are "good for him" as medicine.

It is especially important that parents should avoid transferring to the children their anxieties for his physical health. Mothers and nurses should present the food unemotionally and with at least reasonable indifference.

If we try to coax and force the child to eat, sitting with him and persuading him for an hour to have a "taste of everything" "to have just a little more" the result may not be the desirable one. He may develop distaste for food which may remain permanent.

The Child's Fears

CHILDREN are not born with fears but they have feelings, wishes and phantasies from the very beginning.

Fears, whether the fear of animals, the fear of the doctor or the fear of the dark may often be traced as a result of some unpleasant experience. But this explanation may not be the cause for fears in all cases.

There may be other factors responsible for the child's fear ; as for example the arrival of a new baby in the family, unhappy relation of the child to one of the parents or nurse, a brother or sister or a play companion who tends to overpower him.

What is the best way of dealing with fears?

We should, firstly, avoid the occasions of fears (but at the same time should not let the child feel too sheltered). When the occasions of fear do arise we must give the child protection and comfort

Fears very often pass away of themselves in a year or two if well handled.

If we want to help the child over his fears we must find his interests, provide for his success and satisfaction which will finally lead to a sense of security.

If, however, the phobias are too severe and prolonged we must seek the advice of a psycho-analyst experienced with children.

These are answers to very few of the everyday practical problems of the everyday parent.

Our interests to enter into child's own world with an informed sympathy and an understanding that these problems are problems of growth will help the child towards healthy and happy maturity

INFANT MORTALITY RATES *in* INDIA

By

DR. SANTIRAM CHATTERJEE, L.M.S.

Formerly Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta

"India has long been known as the land of teeming millions, where population and miseries have gone on multiplying with rapid strides. With poverty, illiteracy, epidemics, floods and famines becoming normal features of Indian life, the hand of death falls heavily on us. Unfortunately for us India's efforts against these death-dealing agencies have been conspicuously poor with the result that an interplay of life and death secures an increase of population at a tremendous cost in human sufferings."

—INDIA'S TEEMING MILLIONS: Gyanchand

MORTALITY experience in India has been heavy at all age-groups and specially so among infants dying within a year of their birth. Infant mortality in India, therefore, has attracted much notice and considerable opprobrium too. From figures in Table 1, it will be clear that the infant mortality rates in India, compares very unfavourably with those of the more advanced countries of the west In the Far East, Japan alone, inspite of being in the forefront of nations, makes a poor showing, while, on the other hand, countries like Australia, Sweden, New Zealand, reveal enviably low records. It is quite possible that the rates of different countries are not strictly comparable, as the figures widely diverge from country to country in the matter of accuracy.

Friends and well-wishers of India have considered the high infantile mortality rates to be a blot on our national life, deserving the most serious attention of the medical and health authorities, while others inimical to Indian aspirations, have used this as a rude pointer to India's extreme backwardness Politicians, biologists, public health and social workers in India have all drawn attention to this colossal waste at the threshold of life.

The study of Infantile mortality rates from a scientific and objective point of view and suggestions for suitable remedies have been seriously handicapped because of the defective vital statistics of India. The reasons for the same are not far to seek. The important national duty of recording the vital occurrences in rural areas rest in the hands of the ignorant village chowkidars. Steeped in ignorance, depressed in poverty, the poor village folks can never be made to feel that the recording of a new arrival in the family—one more hungry mouth—is a social necessity of the highest importance. Things are little better even in important towns and in large cities. The inherent carelessness or social apathy of the townfolks combine to keep the records of births perennially inaccurate and incomplete. Even the extension of compulsory registration have not been able to improve matters and the inadequate resources of the nation's public-health services have failed to rouse that much-needed sense of social consciousness.

Under registration of births is not unknown in other countries but nowhere probably are the vital statistics so conspicuously defective. Inspite of the fact that there are serious gaps in the matter of registration, and inspite of the repeated references to it by the Public Health and Corporation authorities, no concerted attempts have been made to remedy the evil. True, as in the case of Calcutta, the Municipal act makes non-registration a legal offence punishable in law, but the provisions of the law have never been known to be enforced to bring the offenders to book. In fact the regulation for getting the births recorded within a specified time has in many instances scared people from registering births after expiry of the specified period instead of stimulating the people to greater sense of social duty. The question of death registration has also been defective, but the evil in this matter is of much smaller magnitude. Nevertheless it is true that in the remote villages of India, it is quite as easy to find the 'exit' of life as quiet and inglorious as its 'entry', but then the cases are fewer.

Considering the vital importance of the matter, every effort should be made to secure a better registration. The vastness of the country, the appalling ignorance and poverty make it impossible to stimulate correct records by any simple appeal to civic duty unless backed by some more stringent measures which would ensure ready compliance. All the known avenues of knowledge of births should be scanned, insisting that in the case of registered midwifes or registered 'dais' or primary vaccinators it will be obligatory on their part to report any birth to the nearest recording centre. No method, however, can be considered exhaustively adequate, but it would be worth while to explore all possibilities, to attain as

TABLE I

INFANT MORTALITY (DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1000 LIVING BIRTHS)*

	Averages.								
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
(1) Burma ..	185	207	195	219	186	195	203	223	—
(2) India ..	182	178	170	187	164	162	164	167	—
(3) Japan ..	159	137	120	125	107	117	106	114	—
(4) Italy ..	126	119	105	99	101	100	109	106	97
(5) France ..	95	89	73	69	69	67	65	66	67
(6) Canada ..	98	93	75	72	71	66	76	63	62
(7) Germany ..	122	94	74	66	69	66	64	60	60
(8) U. K. ..	78	70	65	61	60	62	61	55	—
(9) Un. of S. A. ..	73	67	63	61	63	59	57	52	50
(10) U. S. A. ..	74	68	59	60	56	57	54	51	48
(11) New Zealand	—	41	39	39	41	41	39	50	—
(12) Sweden ..	60	58	50	47	46	43	45	41	39
(13) Australia ..	58	52	41	44	40	41	38	38	—

*Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, p. 40, Geneva, 1940.

large a measure of accuracy as is possible.

Several estimates have been made from time to time of the amount of under registration of births from Census figures taking account of the immigration and emigration figures over the period The estimates have naturally varied from province to province and from city to city and have been put anywhere between 25 to 50 per cent In Madras, for which a high standard of accuracy is claimed in the registration of births, exhaustive investigation has proved that the birth rate was in excess of the reported figures by about 45 per cent (Madras Census Report, 1941) Though all provincial reports indicate under registration in the case of deaths also, the defects are always smaller in the case of deaths and may be ignored without great risk of error, for all practical purposes in large cities and municipalities where public creamatoria or burial places are provided with arrangements for immediate recording

It may not be out of place to mention here, that though the case of such under-registration is a national shame, it has one aspect for our favourable consideration One may, however, reasonably claim that the ranking of India regarding infant mortality rates—bad as it is, —becomes all the more unfair because of the very likely serious inflation in the mortality rates due to the large number of births that go unregistered. That an adjustment for unrecorded births would materially reduce the rates is shown in Table 2, where the rates have been calculated

TABLE II

INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN CALCUTTA
Actual rates and adjusted rates compared

Years	Actual rate (on the basis of registered births)	Adjusted rate of Mortality	
		on the basis of 30% under registration	on the basis of 40% under registration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1934	250 12	175 09	150 07
1935	270 33	189 24	162 20
1936	230 51	161 35	138 30
1937	236 24	165 37	141 75
1938	237 70	166 39	142·62

for Calcutta on the assumption that 30 and 40 per cent of the births go unregistered—an order of inaccuracy that certainly unreasonably large to assume.

The object of the present article is not to show that India's infant mortality figures, the rates as they stand are very making allowances for exaggerated figures the rates as they stand are very high, and every attempt should be made to seriously tackle the problem from the eugenic and public health point of view. Infantile mortality rates in India, however, have been painted a little more black than they actually are for reasons stated With better social sense, medical facilities efficient public health services, fuller development of productive resources and above all with an eye to progress, India may be confidently expected to give a much better account in the coming years as regards infant mortality rates.

The writer is deeply grateful to Prof P C Mahalanobis M A and Mr Sadasib Sen Gupta M Sc , of the Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College Calcutta for their very valuable help in getting up this article

DIPHTHERIA

DIPHTHERIA is one of the most serious diseases of childhood The onset is insidious and a young child may be seriously ill before the parent is conscious that he has contracted anything but a slight cold or is suffering from an upset stomach

Diphtheria is caused by rod-shaped organisms known in the laboratory, where they can be seen through a microscope, as Klebs-Loeffler bacilli It is spread from person to person by close contact and through the use of common materials such as pencils toys and dishes The child usually becomes ill two to five days after he has taken the organisms into his body

The bacilli or germs grow very rapidly in the human body and give off a toxin or poison which the average body finds hard to fight

TREATMENT

SCIENCE has developed a treatment for diphtheria which is known as antitoxin The treatment assists the body of the child to overcome the toxin or poison from the germs If the treatment is given early enough in the course of the illness, the chances are that the child will recover. If the disease is not recognized for several days, the treatment may not save ceseful in preventing death, the poison may have damaged the heart or kidneys leaving the child handicapped for the rest of his life

PROTECTION

IT is possible through immunization to so stimulate the child's body that it will develop a protective immunity against the disease Toxin-antitoxin was first used to develop this protection In most places today toxin-antitoxin has been replaced by toxoid for immunization purposes The toxoid treatments are given in one or two doses, and for varying periods apart Every physician approves of diphtheria prevention treatments.

It usually requires a period of three to six months for the child's body to develop this immunity. Some children require more than one series of treatments Diphtheria prevention treatments should be given when the child is nine months of age or soon thereafter

If the child was not protected during his early years, the treatments may be given at any time In order children (six years and over) a Schick test should precede the treatments

THE SCHICK TEST

THE Schick test is a simple skin test usually done on the forearm to determine the child's protection against diphtheria It should be done six months after the protective treatments are given or any time later and should indicate to the physician the protection at that time If the test shows that the child requires further treatments, the parent should have them given at once The Schick test is the only means of knowing whether your child is protected Without it you may be enjoying a false sense of security regarding your child's safety

Diphtheria immunization is a relatively new process Sufficient time has not elapsed for science to say which definiteness how long a child may remain protected, but the present information indicates that about three-fourths of the children remain immune for many years A Schick test should be repeated whenever there is an unusual outbreak of diphtheria in the community



A study in Moods

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Action and Re-action

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PARENTS *should be* SEEN *and* NOT HEARD

By

GEORGE KENT,

New York.

A NEW YORK nursery school teacher had an attack of laryngitis and could not use her voice for a day It wasn't serious enough to keep her at home so she carried on with her group of five-year-olds as usual She did not utter a word, but she later confessed, a bit sheepishly, that it was one of her most successful school days

When Michael squatted at the top of the slide and wouldn't let anyone pass him she started the others excitedly building a large boat out of blocks, isolating him on his perch Before long he joined his classmates When two boydens commenced smearing walls with tooth-paste, she put a record on the phonograph All the other children started dancing and the two scamps were swept back into the group rhythm And so all day she achieved harmony *without* words

You cannot lecture a child under six into good behavior At this period speech is a relatively unfamiliar tool Words are unreal and remote, far less important than things that can be touched Children learn and develop by using their bodies They are *muscle* people What matters to them is action —muscle talk

My grandmother knew this When one of us became obstreperous, she sat him in a high chair, covered his hands with molasses and gave him a feather to play with Between trying to get rid of the feather and licking the blackstrap, the boy was kept busy most of any afternoon

Words won t make Johnny come home in time for lunch but an alarm clock on the handlebars of his tri-cycle which rings at 12 o'clock will A tirade will not cure Junior of his passion for candy But give him a large box to stuff himself, and his interest will become normal Such stratagems work because they are *action* —the language children speak and understand

Give the child work to do, a place in which to do it—and talk becomes unnecessary A busy child is a happy child and, chances are, he is developing along the right lines.

A day of parental laryngitis might be helpful in any family with young children When your vocal cords are inflamed, you can't nag, scold, threaten, bore, wheedle or say any of the words which create antagonisms. Parents, rather than their offspring, should be seen and not heard.

Talking to children has its place, of course, but the language should be simple, positive and impersonal Children respond best to positive suggestions: you don't take the child to the doctor to "see if he is well", you take him to "see how fine he is."

A child is not drinking his milk The mother says, "Bobbie, no dessert until you finish your milk" The child retorts, "I will too have my dessert!" Whereupon the uninstructed parent snaps back, "Oh no you won't, not unless you drink every drop!" If the boy has any spirit, he will insist, and the war is on To avoid conflict, the mother can say, ' Certainly, you'll get your dessert But first empty the glass ' There you have the child's ego satisfied and a mother who has stuck by her guns without anger or unpleasantness

Children get overtired and out of sorts One drops his hat on the floor and asked to pick it up, says, "I won't" The mother wise enough to sense the child s nervous state will not force the issue, but will say, "All right, I ll pick it up for you you must be tired" Not later than the next day she makes sure *he* gets a chance to pick up things for her

If you say to a child, "Please be quiet ' he will obey you more readily than if you groan ' You're driving me crazy with that racket" Also ineffectual is the sarcastic, "I hope you're having a good time" The positive command gets results where the indirect or personal appeal fails

Likewise, questions are poor tactics Ask a child, "Do you want to wash your hands?" and he'll go right on doing what he's doing. But say as if you expect to be obeyed, "Wash your hands before you sit down to dinner," and though he may dawdle, he will ultimately do it

The children are making animals out of clay Seeing gobs of clay on the floor, you wail, "Try not to get it all over everything" Another parent says, "Keep the clay on the table." Which gets the better result? The latter, because children are direct and simple, unimpressed by sarcasm, questions, or your annoyance.

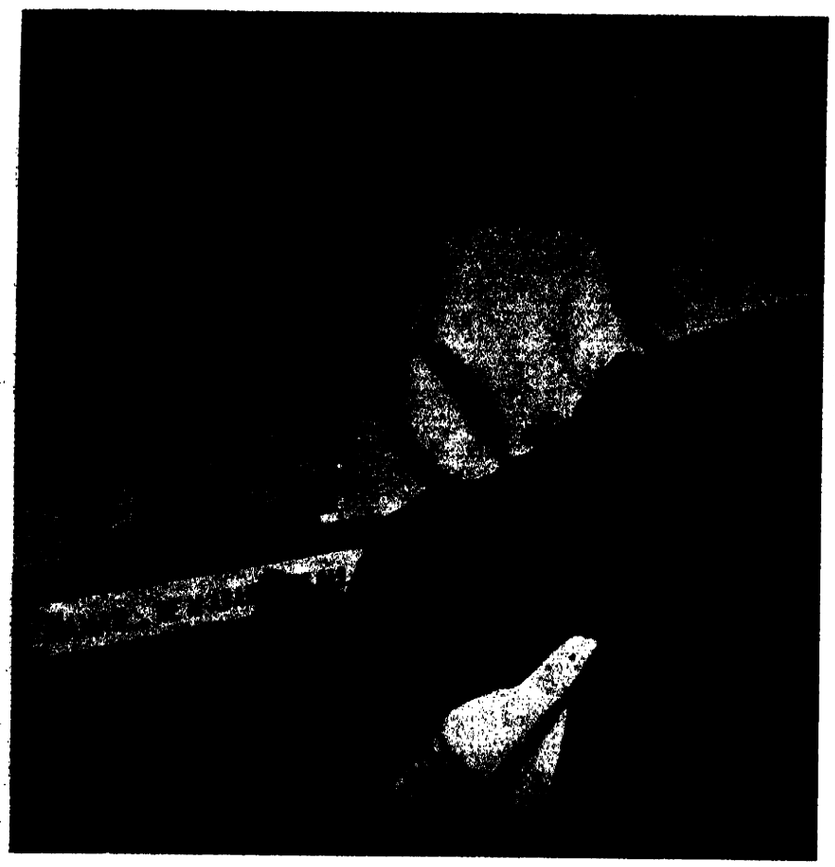
Baby talk and subterfuges are a mistake. The mother says to the little boy "Does mama's little man want to be a horsey and gallopty-gallop home to his lunch?" Nothing doing. "Lunchtime, home we go," cheerfully uttered, is more likely to do the trick; and this approach really helps the child grow up into a decisive individual.

In a child's life there are certain chores to do, certain adaptations to make, and no good comes of evading them or wrapping them in whimsy One nursery school expert describes them as the "of courses" of life Of course you scrub your teeth Of course you eat spinach Of course you put your toys away. The sooner these jobs are finished, the sooner come the "times to" Time to go swimming Time to sail Time to ride the scooter A sort of stop-and-go system under which the child learns painlessly what is expected of him in an adult world

Tell a child, "You can do it," and he will try harder and longer than if you pallidly inquire, "Is it hard for you?" By actual test it has been shown that a child does better work if you pass over his failures without comment and hail his triumphs And brief convincing approbation works better than gushing

We hector childen far too much for their slowness They travel at their own tempo and you might as well accept it, giving them a hand and a help, and only an occasional hurry-up Nursery schools accept this child pace and get things done by a system of warnings "In five minutes, it will be putting away time," the teacher sings out at least 15 minutes before Later "Time is up—everything away." In most cases the children cooperate—not like little soldiers, but like human boys and girls under six. If a youngster is especially intent, he gets this from the teacher, "That's a wonderful house—you have time for perhaps five or six more blocks. You'd better hurry"

—Continued on page 80



At the gate of the Asylu for abandoned children run l the Public Assistance Organis tion, where children are left l their unfortunate mothers is picture of a mother caressir her baby ; below the picture written "Mummy, don't lea me here alone". A mothe with the intention of leaving h baby in the Asylum, arrives the gate ; the picture attrac her notice at the outset an she seems to be highly move by this pathetic appeal writte below the picture.

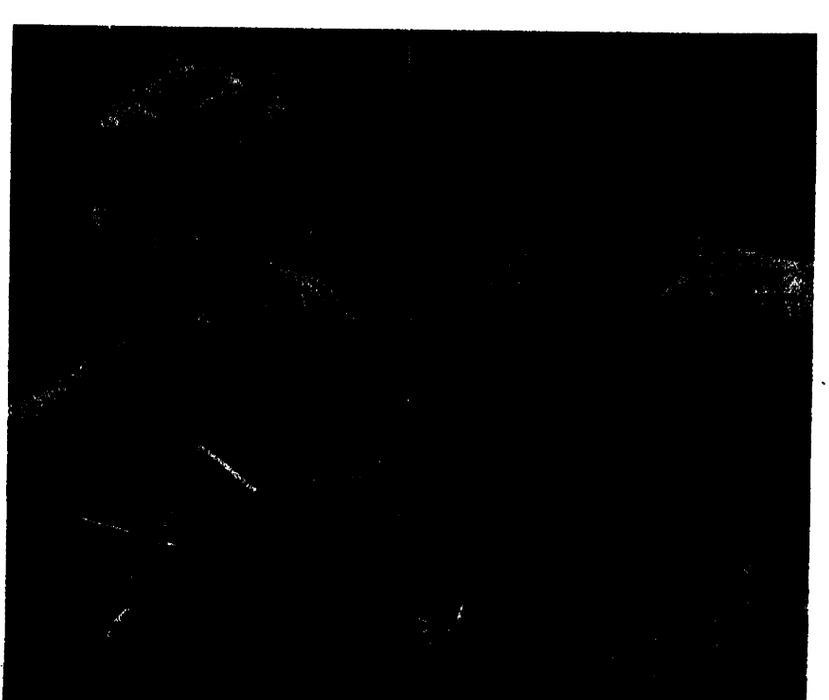
ABANDONED INFANTS

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ORGANISATION IN FRANCE

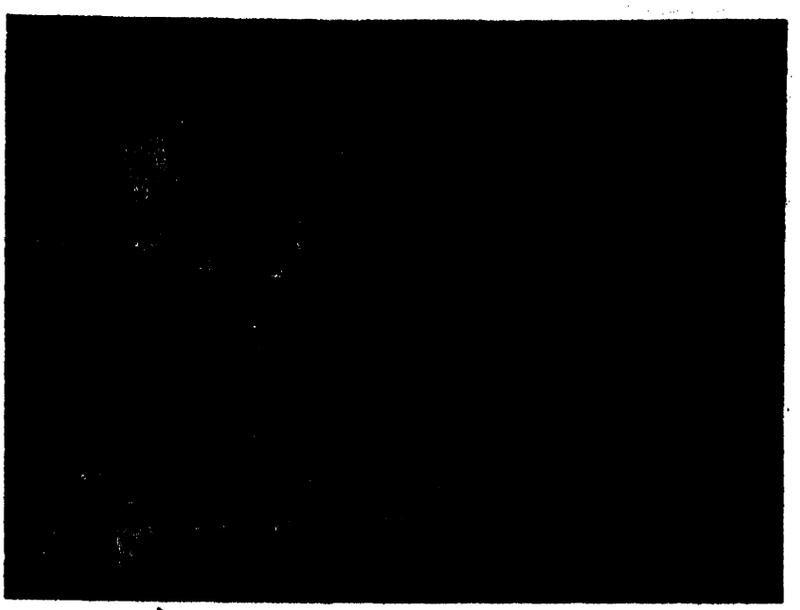
By

DR. S. DEB, D.SC. (Paris)

Calcutta University



Some of the children residing in the Asylum. The mother is given three days' time to think over, whether she would leave her baby in the Asylum for ever. After three days if the mother does not turn up any more to see her baby, a white collar is put around the neck of the child which means that he may be considered as one of the permanent inmates of the Asylum.

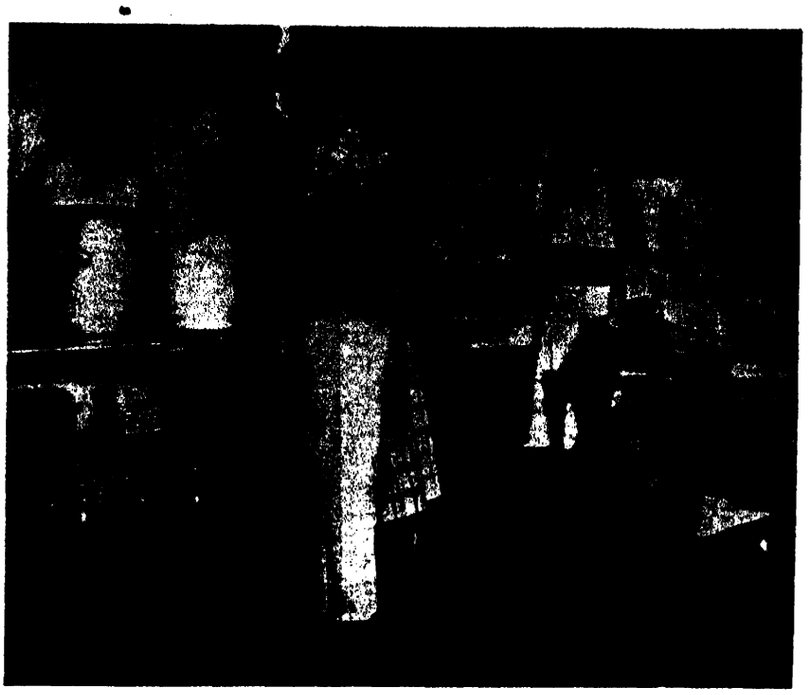


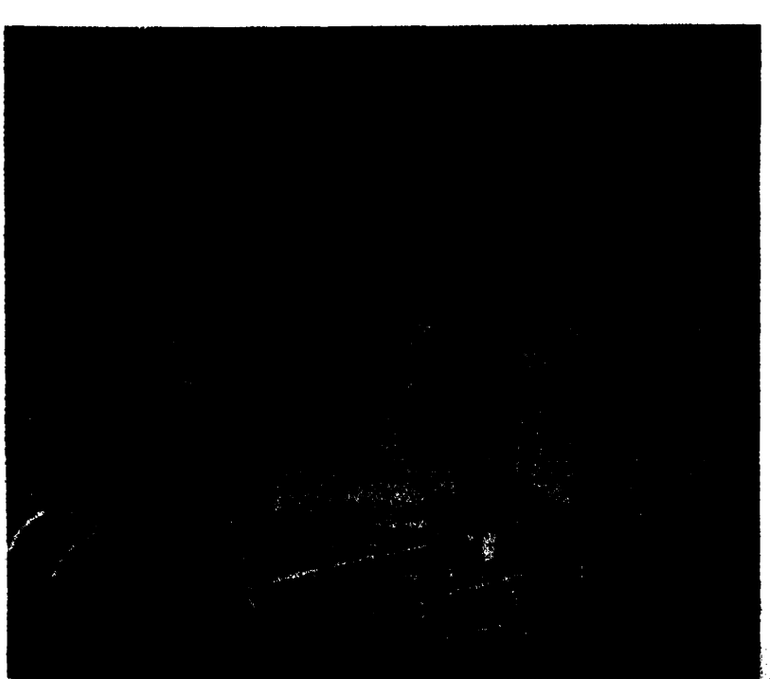
One of the most important Municipal buildings in Paris, used by the Public Assistance Organisation for receiving and helping the unfortunate mothers. The small door on the right leads to the Office where all cases are recorded. Every day many a mother gets in by this door with a child in her arms and comes away with a pathetic expression on her face.

I

THE service rendered by l'Assistance Publique is multifarious. It is principally a social organisation aided mainly by the Municipality to help the citizens in their numerous social and economic difficulties and to render aid and relief to the people suffering from the tyranny of the existing unbalanced social order, generally noticed in big industrial centres.

L'Assistance Publique in France organises two most important humanitarian services. One is the 'service d'enfant abandonné', an organisation to bring up children whose parents are either dead or due to some reason or other ashamed to bring up their unwanted children under the existing conditions of the present-day society.





In the Domestic Science Training School for girls at Dreslingcourt, cooking lessons are given regularly to these girls so that they can be self-supporting very soon and can take up responsible work of 'bonne cuisiniere' in Hotels and Restaurants

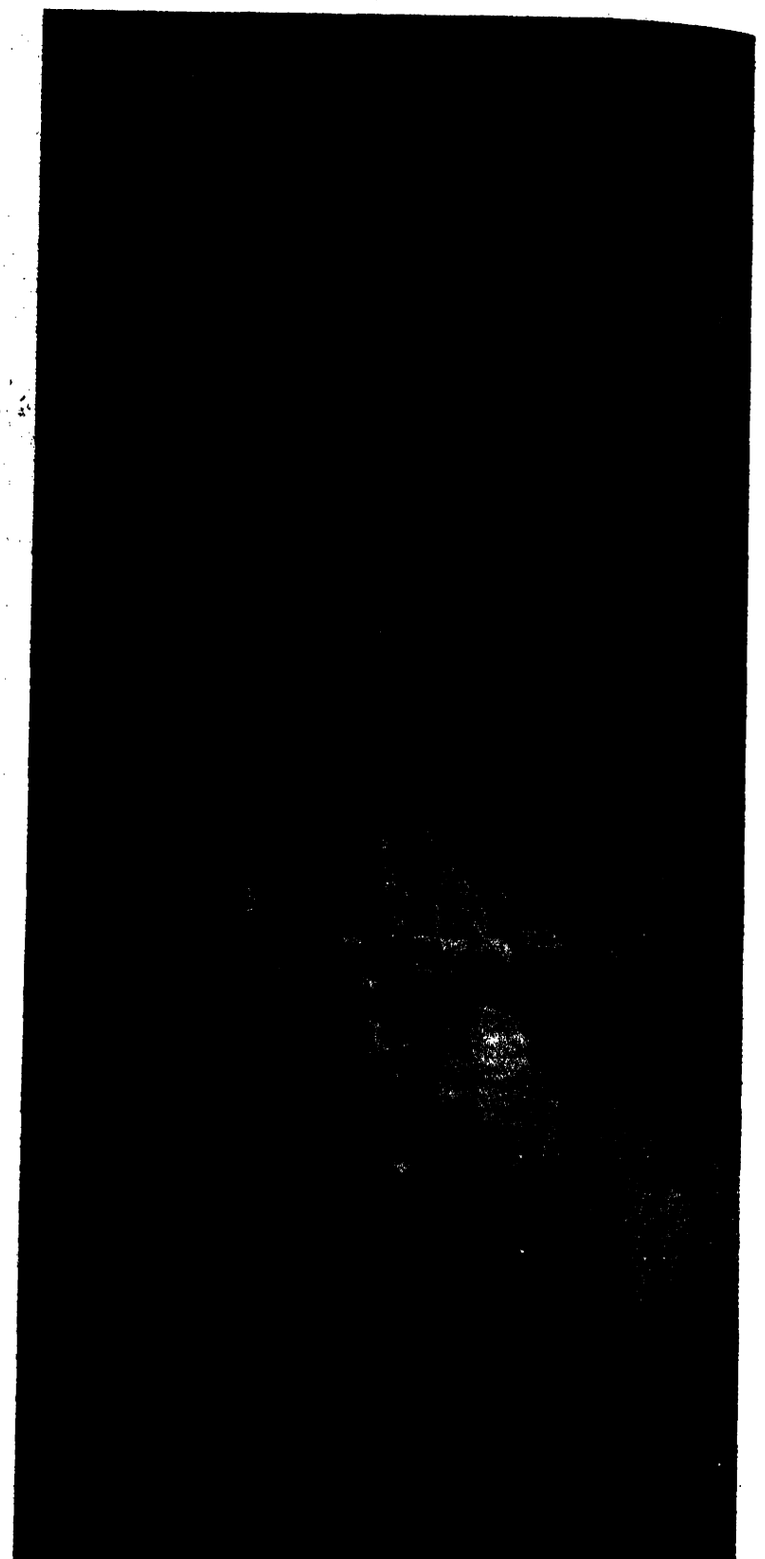
How to take care of children is specially taught to these girls. This sort of training imparts tenderness, affection, homeliness to these girls who never had their mothers' affection in life.

MOTHER & CHILD

Another most important organisation is the 'service de prostitution' for hygienic control of the business of prostitution existing in big cities and prevention of venereal diseases from spreading by careful and strict prophylactic measures enforced in all the houses of ill-fame inside the Municipal area.

II

THIS organisation of orphan and unwanted children was established in the year 1904. Previously, before this service was started, this type of children was brought up by some generous philanthropic institutions and subsequently put under the control of the Minister of Marine, who was responsible for bringing them up and afterwards to make them to take the profession of cabin-boy and deck-assistant. Sometimes, at the age of twelve, they were sent to the coal-mining centres of North France as miners and sometimes as common labourers in the glass factories around the city of Paris.



Sometimes wet-nurses are engaged by the authorities of the Asylum to feed these abandoned babies who cannot live without mother's milk.

PARENTS SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD

—Continued from page 77

Often what an adult says is an important influence in shaping a desirable attitude in the child. Two fathers were walking with their sons along a pebbly beach. One boy said, "These stones hurt my feet." His father replied, "Nonsense, they don't hurt!" The second boy also complained. His father said, "Yes, they do hurt, don't they?" The first boy complained for the rest of the walk, the second didn't complain again. Both parents wanted in their sons a stoical attitude toward minor hurts. But the first had adopted a false attitude himself. The second succeeded by frank but casual words that set an example.

My little girl hurts her finger with a hammer and runs howling to her mother. "Ah, and your best finger too," Mother says in commiseration. "Well, all carpenters do that once in a while." The worst possible mistake a parent can make is to laugh or be offhand at a child's pain or sorrow.

On the living-room carpet, the youngster erects a monument out of soap, milk bottles and a funnel. You stumble over it and demand: "Why must you leave your junk right in the middle of everything?" Junk to you, perhaps; to him it is a strange, wonderful tower. And you trampled it without so much as an excuse-me. If later the boy cuts one of the bowers out of a new chintz curtain, you weep and call him "a little vandal." Not at all. Chintz curtains to you, junk to him. You set the example, by a word, a gesture. Only by respecting what is valuable to him can you teach a child to respect the property of others.

Children are creative, active, imaginative. There is neither mystery nor magic in dealing with them. Precisely as with adults, it is the spirit of your approach that counts. Techniques of language and action don't mean a thing unless they are inspired by a continuing friendliness and love. The child must know, beyond any cavil, that you are on his side. The rest is smooth sailing.



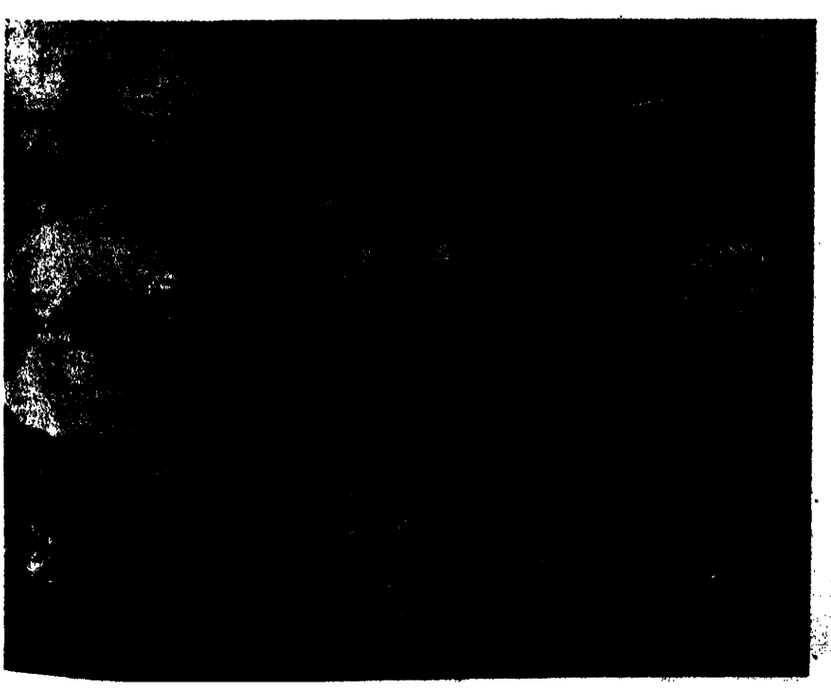
Girls are taught practical household duties so that they might adopt the profession of maid-servants, governness, and invalids' companion.

In France approximately there re altogether 150 thousand people ho are children brought up by his important humanitarian organisation, and every year it absorbs bout three thousand homeless hildren. The first and foremost ning which l'Assistance Publique oes is to distribute these children t a very young age, to couples ithout any issue. These children re very well looked after, and it as been noticed that these hildren grow quite normal and ealthy habits and the parents who dopt them are always satisfied nd contented. L'assistance Publique keeps a record of the conduct and behaviour of these children distributed to different families and by looking at the annual report of this organisation it can be seen that 95 per cent of cases of distribution prove to be successful.

In recent years, legislation concerning natural children in France has been considerably changed and modified. The social pressure, which led the mothers to leave their children in the Asylum, has been much reduced and inspite the catholisism existing in the country, children get normal status if the parents get married even after the birth of the child. It has been found from the records of reformatory Schools and from the convict-prisons that about 80 per cent. of the inmates are children left by their mothers.

III

WHEN a mother arrives at the Asylum to deposit her baby, she is always advised not to do it for the interest of her child. Sometimes the authorities find out ways and means so that she can maintain the baby without much difficulty. If she is without a



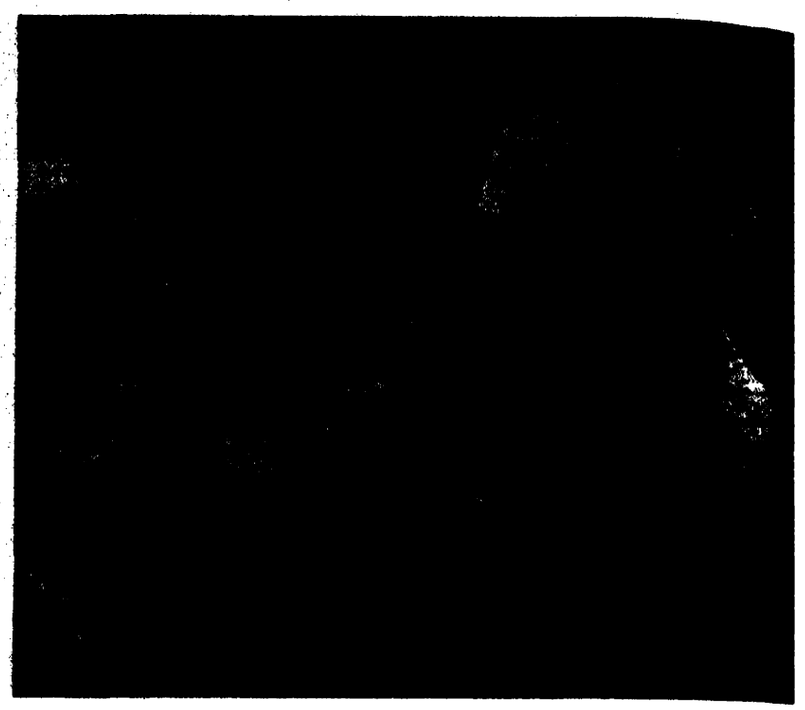
They learn how to look after poultry and are given scientific lessons on methods of incubation, diseases of birds and animals to enable them to take up the work of farm-assistants.

MOTHER & CHILD

suitable job, they try to find out one for her ; if she wants to get married to the man who is responsible for bringing the child into the world, the authorities of the Assistance Publique make proper arrangements for doing so and subsequently the child is considered to be a legitimate child.

So, at the first instance, after the advice is given to the mother, she is requested to think over the matter for three days and her baby is admitted to the Asylum provisionally for this period. The new-commer is first of all enrolled in the register of the Asylum, and for these three days he is placed in a separate cradle in the big hall where he is allowed to stay with the other children.

It is difficult sometimes to put the name in the cradle. The unfortunate mother often refuses to disclose her name. So a number is often put in the cradle where



They are also taught elementary Botany and afterwards taken to the agricultural experimental station attached to the School where they are given practical demonstrations on the growth and nourishment of various kinds of plants.



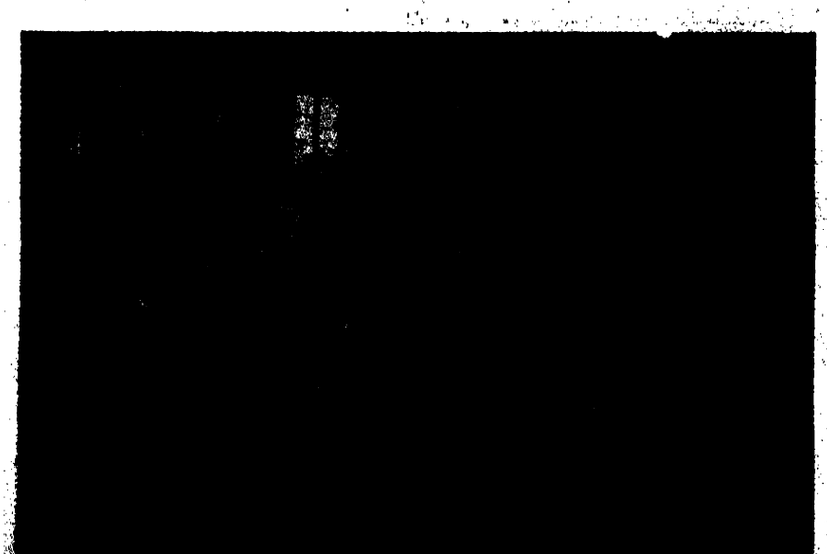
Some of the boys on their study. They look hard-hearted and devoid of tenderness.

even the mother's name is not known. This number is also put in the clothings of the child. For these three days, the child wears a coloured apron on which a number is engraved.

If the mother does not turn up on the fourth day, the child's apron is changed from coloured to white and he is considered as one of the inmates of the Asylum.

IV

THE Public Assistance Home keeps these children upto the age of forteen. Within this period, they are given various professional training in different branches. Generally the boys are trained to become firm-boys, to work as labourers in factories and girls are trained for domestic work and for the nursing profession. For the training of boys, an agri-



A part of the Dormitory of the Boys' School at Rouvroy les Merles.

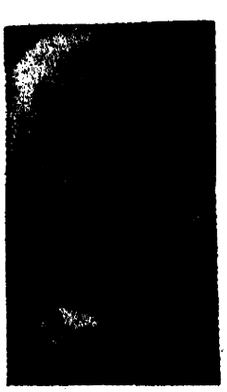
cultural firm-training school has been established in Rouvroy-les-Merles, and for the girls, a domestic science school, attached with a nursing school, has also been founded in Draillncourt. In this school, girls are given cutting lessons, ironing, cooking, gardening, and nursing is taught, very carefully. As a visitor to this school, it seemed to me that the girls are very happy to stay in this atmosphere, I heard them always singing and chatting while at work.

For boys, the life is quite different upto the age of fourteen. They are given primary education like other boys. A primary school has been established inside the premises of the Asylum run by the Public Assistance organisation for the education of these boys. The organisation is wonderful, educating so many helpless children and making them fit for any vocational work, taking care of their health and giving them proper facilities to develop their intellectual quality.



Boys are taught how to keep clean. Every morning and evening they get a thorough wash.

Any child suffering from any hereditary disease, or any sort of abnormality is at once segregated and sent to a special school for abnormal children. When patients-



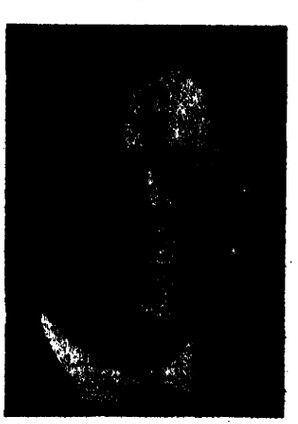
D'ALEMBERT.

The famous mathematician, philosopher and member of the French Academy.



MGR. DUPANLOUP.

Archbishop of Orleans. Member of the French Academy.



RENE RICHARD.

Member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

SOME OF THE FAMOUS PERSONS WHO WERE BROUGHT UP IN THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ASYLUM.



HENRI ROBERT.

A famous advocate and a member of L'Academie Francaise.



FRANCOIS-ALBERT.

One of the youngest members of the Chamber of Deputies. He also was for some time The Minister of Labour.

pupils are cured, they are allowed to come to this firm-school at Rouvroy-les-Merles to begin their normal studies.

There are many illustrious personalities among the Ministers, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, Academicians, and Advocates, who owe their preliminary education to this vocational school. First of all, they had to work as common workers in factories and other places and gradually, by merit and perseverance, they rose to such high positions in life.

DIABETES *in* INFANCY & CHILDHOOD

By

DR J P BOSE, MB, FCS (Lond)

In charge, Diabetes Research Department, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta

ONLY about ten to twelve years ago, diabetes in infancy and childhood was looked upon here as a rare condition It is quite evident now that this is not so Though the incidence of diabetes among children is comparatively insignificant to the overwhelming proportion amongst the adults, particularly in Bengal, it appears that the incidence of diabetes amongst children is on the increase One of the reasons of this apparent increase appears to be the improved methods of diagnosis another is the general public has become more "diabetes"-minded than they had been ever before

Before the discovery of insulin the average duration of the life of a diabetic child was about two years and the mortality was nearly 100 per cent but, today it is inconceivable but true, diabetes as a cause of death in children has disappeared nearly to the vanishing point

If we divide the Diabetic Era into the following three important periods, the above statement will be evident at once

		Death rate amongst diabetic children
1898-1914	Naunyn period	98%
1914-1922	Allen ,,	72%
1922-1941	Banting ,,	7%

The diabetic child is of more than usual interest to those working on this disease, not only because it provides them with pure diabetic lesions unaccompanied and uncomplicated by any degenerative changes due to age, but also because it gives them a better opportunity of following up the effects of treatment. The prognosis in cases of diabetes in children was always thought to be a matter of considerable seriousness in the past, but it is not reasonable to take such a pessimistic view at the present day There is no doubt that, since the advent of insulin the outlook in these cases has been much brighter a great deal may be done now to improve the condition of the child and to make his life more comfortable This is possible because in a child the regenerative powers are at their highest, and hence under proper care and suitable treatment there is much greater opportunity for the regeneration of the islet cells of the pancreas The literature on the subject is replete with evidence that there is a much quicker regeneration of the islands of Langerhans in children than in adults Boyd (1925) has reported an interesting case of diabetes in a boy who recovered but subsequently met with an accidental death On autopsy, the pancreas was found to be more or less *normal* and there was a very large number of island areas at the periphery of the pancreas, sometimes twelve or fourteen, in a low-power field Bensley, in commenting on Boyd's paper, said that these small bulbous islands resembled those produced in experimental animals by the regeneration of newly-produced islands.

II

IT may be stated with a certain amount of definiteness that, taken properly in hand, the diabetic child should make considerable improvement within a comparatively short time Such improvement in the general health and in the proper growth and development of the child takes place quickly if the case is properly managed from the beginning. The improvement is sometimes so marked that the child becomes scarcely recognizable within six weeks from the commencement of the treatment The photographs of a few of the author's cases reproduced here lend support to the above statement.

Age of onset—The youngest diabetic child amongst the author's series of cases was a boy aged 1 year and 4 months The youngest diabetic child in Joslin's series of cases was a baby 8 months old. Ashby (1923) described the case of a four-months-old diabetic boy with gangrene of the toes Curran (1925) reported a case with diabetic cataract in a baby 11 months old

Causation—This is still very obscure According to many observers heredity is an important factor Amongst most of the author's cases however heredity could not be traced as playing any important part in the aetiology of the disease It should be noted here that unlike diabetes in adults obesity does not seem to be of any importance as a causative factor in diabetes in children The author is inclined to the opinion that some inherent defect in the endocrine balance of the child leading to a disturbance in its normal mechanism is the causative factor though the exact nature of this disturbance is still obscure

Onset—In some of the author's cases, the onset was sudden and the course was rapid One of the cases was diagnosed for the first time while in a pre-comatose condition—the child having suddenly become ill with an eruptive fever three days previously In other cases, the onset was slow and insidious diabetes being wholly unsuspected in the beginning The usual history in most of these cases was that the child began to lose weight without any apparent cause and became peevish and sickly The polyuria and unusual thirst which the child manifested was attributed to causes other than diabetes One of these patients was treated for intestinal worms, off and on for about 6 months, till he was brought to a miserable state of existence, when luckily the urine was examined and found to be loaded with sugar, acetone, and diacetic acid.

General considerations—Diabetic children are usually found to be taller than normal children of the same age and they are usually mentally alert sometimes verging on precocity but at the same time these children are undeveloped in other respects This peculiarity has been noticed in most of the cases that came under author's observation.





Before Treatment *After Treatment*

A DIABETIC BENGALI HINDU CHILD—AGED 2½ YEARS

Management and general outlines of treatment.—Though the principle underlying the treatment of diabetic children is more or less the same as that of an adult, yet there is a considerable difference in many essential details. For instance, it should always be borne in mind that the food requirements of growing children are proportionately much greater than those of the adult, and a diet which is insufficient in its total caloric value or inadequate as regards the protein ration may cause serious harm. The growing child requires a generous diet which should not only yield the total caloric value needed according to the age of the child but should contain the proper amount of protein to maintain health and vigour and to promote growth. It should also be borne in mind that children, as a rule, cannot take the same proportion of fat per kilogramme of body-weight as an adult, and they are more liable to develop acidosis.

The essential difference between the dietetic treatment of diabetic children and adults lies in the fact that, whereas in the case of adults the protein requirement under basal conditions is approximately about ¾ gramme per kilogramme of body-weight, in the case of diabetic children the protein requirement varies inversely according to the age—*i.e.*, the younger the child, the greater is the protein requirement per kilogramme. The same rule holds good in the case of the carbohydrate as well as the total caloric requirements. The fat requirement by diabetic children is also essentially different from that of an adult. The ratio of fat to carbo-

III

THE following note, as to the special peculiarities of the diabetic children in her charge, was prepared for the author, by an observant staff nurse in charge of the children's ward.

(1) Children suffering from diabetes are more intelligent than other children of the same age.

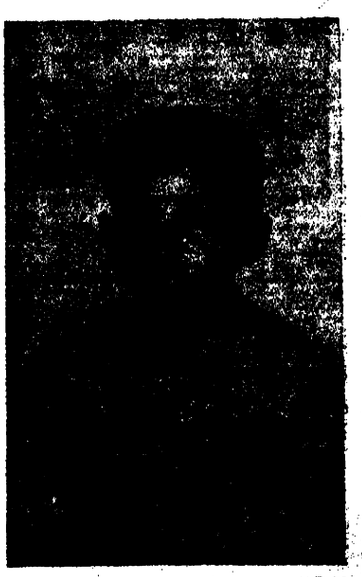
(2) They are very precocious and quick at understanding.

(3) They are inclined to be very cunning and sly in their ways.

(4) *Their nature is very sensitive,* and great kindness and tact is required in dealing with them.

(5) At times they are depressed, irritable and hysterical, and need a little firm handling which usually brings them round quickly.

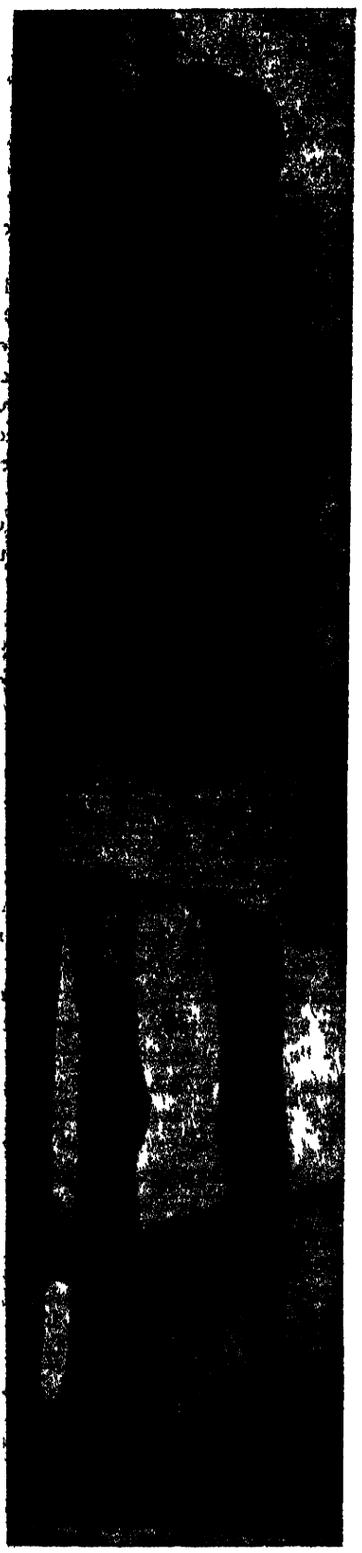




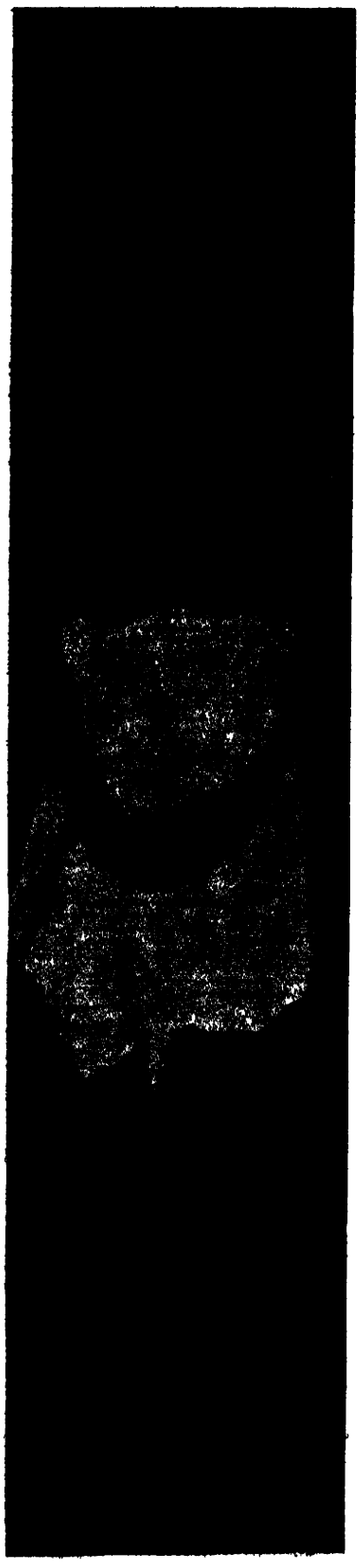
Before Treatment *After Treatment*

A DIABETIC MALNOURISHED CHILD—AGED 9 YEARS

MOTHER & CHILD



Before Treatment



After Treatment

A DIABETIC BENGALI HINDU GIRL—AGED 10 YEARS

hydrate in the diet of the former should be much less than in that of the latter, because diabetic children are more liable to develop ketosis on a diet disproportionately rich in fat, at the same time, it should be remembered that the fat-content in the diet should not be too low because fat serves as an important carrier of the fat-soluble vitamin A, which is essential to growth The following table gives the approximate carbohydrate, fat, protein and the caloric requirements of diabetic children in the different periods of their lives It should however, be borne in mind tha the proportions given below are only average and have to be varied at times according to the nature of the case and according to complications present or arising

Age of the child	*Requirements per kilogramme of body-weight*			
	Fat	Carbohydrate	Protein	Calories
1—2 years	3 gms	12 gms	4 gms	90
3—5 ,,	3 ,,	9 ,,	4 ,,	80
6—8 ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,	3 ,,	60
9—12 ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,	2 ,,	50

IV

IT will be seen from the above table that the caloric requirement per kilogramme of body-weight, as well as the protein and the carbohydrate requirements, increase inversely according to the age—*i.e* the younger the child the greater is the food and the caloric requirement per kilogramme of the body weight The fat requirement however has been kept at an arbitrary figure *viz* 3 grammes per kilogramme but the ratio between the fat and carbohydrate in the diet has been altered by proportionately increasing the carbohydrate quota of the diet For instance it will be seen that the proportion of fat to carbohydrate in the first two years of life has been kept as low as 1 to 4 As the age increases, the proportion of fat has also been increased in relation to the carbohydrates, so that, at the end of the table, a child between the ages 9 to 12 years gets a proportion of 1 to 1 which somewhat approaches the normal adult proportion

It should also be remembered by the doctor prescribing diets for diabetic children that he must take into consideration the suitability of the food stuffs according to the age of the child For instance, the diets of infants under 2 years should mainly consist of milk For bigger children eggs fish potatoes, bread butter vegetables (those without much roughage) etc should be prescribed

Insulin therapy —The principle of the treatment is the same in children as in adults If the case is an uncomplicated one and of mild nature and if the blood-sugar is not excessively high the effect of dieting alone should be tried for a few days, in order to see whether this alone has an effect in reducing the blood and urinary sugar and in improving the general health of the

child If dietetic treatment, continued for about a week fails to improve matters or if the child loses weight, insulin should be commenced. Of course, if the case is of a severe nature, or if there are complications, insulin treatment should be started at once

It must be remembered that in treating cases of diabetes in children not only must the urine be kept sugar-free and the blood-sugar kept within normal limits but very careful attention must be given to the proper growth and development of the child The child must grow in height and gain in weight like other normal children In cases where the urine is made sugar-free but the child does not grow or gain weight, the diet must be raised and extra doses of insulin given to keep the urine sugar-free on the other hand, if the gain in weight is abnormally rapid, the diet should be cut down and the dose of insulin adjusted accordingly

Complications—Amongst the chief complications of diabetes in childhood may be mentioned acidosis and coma, juvenile cataract and hypoglycaemia If untreated they may prove fatal The usual degenerative process which occur in the adult chronic diabetes may also occur in the child, but only in those patients whose diabetes is of long duration and in whom under-nutrition forced unnatural nutrition without insulin or diabetic decompensation have played a part

V

IT is regrettable that the social aspect of the disease has not received that much of attention in the past as its importance demands it Any one, who has come into intimate association with the diabetics, particularly the child diabetic, who has looked upon them as friends and the objects of his true sympathies and earnest good wishes, cannot but feel sore at heart at the great social disadvantages which fall to their lot This fact alone, apart from many others constantly keep them reminded of their disabilities and their short-comings and makes them feel at times that they are social outcasts The psychical





Before Treatment *After Treatment*

AN ANGLO INDIAN GIRL PATIENT—AGED 12 YEARS

effect of this factor no doubt has a great detrimental effect on the progress of the case and it is the duty of the parents and the family physician to combat this

It has occurred to me many a time that if it was possible for the diabetics, specially the young diabetics, to form a colony of their own where they could live in the congenial society of equality and fraternity, the progress of their case would receive an added impetus from the happier state of mind in which they would naturally be under those circumstances They would not then realize what they miss, they would not then feel how and why they are different from other children, the perpetual self-control which is destined to become a habit with them will not then appear to them as any thing enforced or extraordinary

It appears to me that attention to the social environments of the diabetic child is as important as attention to his physical environments He should always be given encouragement that he is not different from other children and that he can lead a normal life If this is not done in the adolescent period, the child may decide to lead a short life and a merry one He should always be shielded against the dangers of leading such a life His parents must realize themselves and make the child believe that he is no better and no worse than the other children Diet-breaking should not be made a grave moral issue. Promises which are not likely to be followed must not be exacted and, above all, neither the family nor the physician must put the child in a position where he is almost forced to cheat, steal and lie to maintain his existence

In conclusion I want to emphasize very strongly that the goal of treatment of the diabetic children should not only be to make the child live and live comfortably without complications but every effort should be made to improve his physical and moral bearings so as to make him an useful member of the society

जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी

On HYPOCHONDRIACS

By

BUDDHADEVA BOSE

Calcutta

WHO is a hypochondriac? Rather ask: who is not? The city streets swarm with them; they glare at one another in restaurants and cinemas; they spend sleepless nights of agony in cosy little flats, and, when they meet, revel in long harangues on diseases and their symptoms. They are to be found chiefly in cities, among the cultured, well-to-do classes, for it is a luxury the poor cannot afford, and the ignorant cannot have. Popular science is one of the crazes of this crazy age, every layman has a smattering of physiology and anatomy, and moreover, our cities are of course paradise for diseases, both epidemic and endemic. And, moreover, the cultured classes have more time to read, talk, ponder and worry. For these reasons, hypochondria is an urban, and a typically modern disease.

Myself, I am only a moderate hypochondriac. Fortunately, my several occupations impose on me certain wholesome checks, but for which my case might have been far worse. My daily work carries me to a place infested with lepers; they dart at me the moment I alight from the bus, they stretch at me their fingerless, stump-like hands, fishing for alms, and I have to take all the care in the world not to run against one of them. Away from home, I have to drink vile tea and vile water; I have to knock about in buses and trams all over the city and in all seasons, inhaling foul malodorous breaths and coming in physical contact with extremely unsavoury types of humanity. Perhaps this generous exposure to infection has stimulated my power of resistance; perhaps some day I shall catch something fatal and whisk off. Anyway, if I were to take all the necessary precautions, life would be quite impossible. So I leave it at that.

Every age has its superstitions; in our age, superstitions are naturally 'scientific'. We believe in microbes with the same fervour as the orthodox Hindu believed in the Cycle of Births. We have an almost superstitious faith in science, and often we do not care to inquire what science really means. What passes by the name of hygiene and personal cleanliness sometimes leads to a type of insanity which we look upon with an approbation mingled with awe. For instance, I know of a family who practise hygiene to the point of frenzy. The daily foodstuff is washed with a germicidal lotion, including salt and sugar, vegetables and *pan*. Clothes fresh from laundry are washed once again at home before they are worn; love of cleanliness takes on the form of mania. This is nothing but a modernised version of the frenzied Hindu widow's touch-me-not cult, and hygiene itself demands that this misconception of hygiene should not spread. If parents wash their hands with antiseptic soap before touching their child whom they have put on to a highly selective diet, they should be told that they are doing more harm than good to their tender care. A friend of mine once argued that biscuits, chocolates and all other kinds of sweets are bad for the liver, and should never be given to a child. All that I can say to this is that I am glad that I am not born his son.

II

THERE are many forms of hypochondria. Some are crazy about food and cleanliness, and some have just a morbid terror of diseases. Of course, the two overlap, intermingle, and there are, too, many intermediary stages. Very frequently, these absurd fears are rationalised by scientific clap-trap. A mania is, by its very nature illogical, and all hypochondriacs are inconsistent, but to point that out would be useless, for to realise one's inconsistency is to be cured I have a friend who, while at home, would not sit down to a meal before he has washed his fingers with a germicidal liquid, but who would eat at any restaurant in town without insisting that the crockery and cutlery should undergo the same treatment as his fingers. A man who, when he has pricked his finger with a pin, will not rest till he has applied tincture iodine, will with equanimity eat food laid open to dust in the bazars and, what is more, survive it. And so on

I know, however, of one who is perfectly consistent. He is an elderly gentleman, rather severe in nature and inclined to asceticism. He always carries with him his own flask of water, and will never touch any water or glass except his very own. While travelling (he has travelled extensively), he either cooks his own food or eats next to nothing, he has never seen the inside of a restaurant, never accepted an invitation to dinner, nor eaten anything not made at home under his personal supervision. According to more normal persons, he has deprived himself of many of the pleasures of life, and one cannot even help admiring him a little for his rigorous abstinence. All the same, men who have been far less rigid in their selection of food have been known to be equally healthy. It is just being unnecessarily fussy.

Then there are those who live in constant terror of diseases. One cuts a toe in the street and is haunted by the sceptre of tetanus.

—*Continued on page 90*

Are TONSILS *Useful?*

By

T. SWANN HARDING

New York

I

WRITING in *Minnesota Medicine* for September, 1931, a doctor actually used this title: "The American Rite—Tonsillectomy." He was in a mood of penitence. He held that the operation was rarely performed on adults without full and sufficient reason, because they were big enough to fight back. But children were deprived of tonsils ruthlessly and often unnecessarily.

Broadly speaking, said this physician, tonsils should be removed if they are greatly enlarged and amount to throat obstruction; if they are the seat of prolonged inflammatory disease; also if they can be proved to secrete poisons which brings up the theory of local infection. Many children lose perfectly good tonsils which have swollen only temporarily while waging defensive warfare against infection, a congestion that can recur without permanent enlargement. The tonsils of infants should seldom or never be removed that's what the Minnesota doctor said, take it or leave it.

The British journal, *The Medical Officer*, has also commented on the recent fashion of tonsil removal. In October, 1932, it remarked that a mere temporarily enlarged tonsil did not merit removal, and that it was impossible to divide tonsils into septic and nonseptic. Indeed, it said, we really have no way of settling whether they should or should not be taken out. In October, 1938, it was even more emphatic. A Dr. J. Alison Glover had just presented to the Royal Society of Medicine "strange facts" to speak for themselves. From 1929 to 1931 almost four per cent of the children in Derbyshire had had their tonsils removed, but in 1933 the number had dropped to one tenth—yet there was no deterioration in child health. In two neighbouring districts in London the respective removal rates were four per cent and two tenths of one per cent, without discernible differences in the health records of the children.

True, the idea that tonsils should go is an old one. Hindu physicians have removed them for ages—at least as early as 1000 B.C., but the theory of "focal infection," as it is known today, stemmed from articles by Dr. Frank Billings published between 1912 and 1914. In them, Billings ascribed arthritis, nephritis, and later a wide variety of ailments to infected teeth. In his Lane Memorial Lecture in 1915, Dr. Billings defined a focus of infection as a circumscribed area of tissue infected with pathogenic micro-organisms that could spread not only to contiguous parts but to parts of the body not nearby at all. As such foci of infection, he cited particularly tonsil abscesses, chronic sinus infection, gall bladder and appendix infections, and bad teeth. E. C. Rosenow and others further developed this theory mainly by work on animals.

In 1938, Dr. David Riesman began to speculate as to whether painless, decayed teeth also might not cause ailments elsewhere in the body. Nor is there anything wrong with this theory, within strict scientific limitations. When it can be proved that a focus of infection definitely is causing disease elsewhere in the body, the focus tonsil, teeth, gall bladder, appendix—should be removed. Often, however, the removal takes place in the absence of good evidence to indicate that the result will be good. And so many "preventive" removals do not act preventively. Too often the operation has not good, but bad, after-effects.

II

CONSIDER bad teeth. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* as long ago as October, 1919, you will find an article by Dr. Walter C. Alvarez entitled "A Protest Against Reckless Extraction of Teeth" which is as true today as it was then. Too often removal of the teeth or of any other supposed focus of infection has no beneficial effect upon the patient's health. "In view of the fact that the most thorough removal of focal infections often fails to cure arthritis and other diseases, let us be more honest and conservative with our patients," wrote Dr. Alvarez.

In the same journal, in May, 1923, the same doctor wrote on "Lessons to Be Learned from the Results of Tonsillectomies in Adult Life." He demonstrated, after following up more than 300 cases, that the resultant improvement in health supposed to follow the tonsil amputation often did not occur. Those who had tonsillitis were almost always helped, but those who had no sore throat or tonsillitis were rarely pleased with the result of their operation. It paid best to remove tonsils for tonsillitis or sore throat. It paid less well to remove them for frequent colds. It did not pay at all to remove them on general principles, as a preventive measure in the hope of helping headaches, deafness, enlarged neck glands, rheumatism, halitosis, and so on. In many such cases health became definitely worse after that operation than before. In two thirds of the rheumatism cases there was no benefit.

In many cases, Dr. Alvarez continued, repeated operations had been undergone because certain physicians attributed symptoms to tonsil fragments left behind by others. Some had had three and four operations with no benefit. Many had had tonsils removed for most trivial reasons. Another man decided to have his tonsils out because of one mild attack of constipation. He nearly died of pneumonia following the operation. Two others succumbed to the temptation because they had physicians as personal friends who would operate gratis. Another had his removed because he blinked his eyes; he still blinked after his tonsils were subtracted. Another thought the operation would cure his insomnia. As a whole, nearly one in ten victims of tonsillectomy had bad results.

Some nearly bled to death in the operation or died of pneumonia afterwards. Some had recurrent bronchitis, difficulty in swallowing, odd feelings in the throat, loss in weight, nervous breakdowns, increased frequency of colds, sinusitis, ear noises, or no relief from the original symptoms leading to the operation.

It should be emphasized that, according to an editorial in our leading medical journal in 1926, both tonsil operations and mass extractions of teeth ought to be classified as major operations. Broncho-pneumonia and lung abscesses can and often do follow tonsillectomies under ether. Very severe and sometimes fatal complications have also followed an occasional tooth extraction. Tonsillectomy under a local anesthetic is relatively safe. In other words, these are operations that should be undertaken only when the indications clearly justify such drastic procedure.

In short, the entire literature on tonsillectomy is convincingly consistent in showing that too many tonsils are sacrificed and the expected beneficial results too rarely occur.

Go back to 1927. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* for December 24, you will find Dr. Albert J. Welch giving a statistical report on 1000 pairs of tonsils excised. In nearly half the cases no benefit to health resulted. Bacterial studies were futile because any organism having access to the mouth—and that means myriads—can be shown to be present in the tonsils. Only four bad infective or malignant lesions were found in the lot. Only 70 showed ulceration.

In 1928, a Public Health Bulletin, No. 175, appeared and the work of Dr. Kaiser of Rochester was also being discussed. Kaiser found that tonsil removals did nothing to remedy rheumatism, chorea, or heart defects in children but did reduce sore throats and head colds. The Public Health Service bulletin indicated that tonsillectomy did not reduce the frequency of sore throat among children. But it added that the words "normal," "diseased," and "enlarged," as applied to tonsils, were meaningless because so differently interpreted by different people.

III

IN the December, 1928, *American Heart Journal* you will find a report on 413 tonsillectomies which had no effect on rheumatic infection. Neither were they beneficial in heart disease.

In the *Archives of Internal Medicine* for April, 1931, Dr. Ruby L. Cunningham discussed "Normal, Absent, and Pathologic Tonsils in Young Women," making a most careful study of the entire literature on this subject. She showed that all sorts of unproved hypotheses were held on the basis of poorly controlled and interpreted clinical observations. Careful statistical studies were made of 12,530 white female students, one third each with normal, absent, or diseased tonsils. The incidence of measles, mumps, chickenpox, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, pleurisy, chronic colds, chorea, appendicitis operations, mastoiditis, and nasal operations was the same among the normals as among those with diseased tonsils. The group with absent tonsils actually had a higher incidence of all illnesses and operations than did either the normal or pathologic groups. Indications were that the removal of tonsils had had little helpful effect.

"A review of the literature relative to the effect of the condition of the tonsils on general health reveals a great lack of accurate information on the effect of tonsillectomy, when one considers the number of operations that have been performed," said Dr. Cunningham.

—*Continued on page 93*

ON HYPOCHONDRIACS—*Continued from page 88*

One gets a razor scratch while shaving, and immediately begins to ponder exactly when the symptoms of blood-poisoning will appear. The terror of small pox, cholera, typhoid and meningitis comes one after the other, each in its appointed season ; and then there is the year-round and ever-growing apprehension of tuberculosis. There are many who every year take as many inoculations as available, and who in summertime cannot be persuaded to eat a *sandesh* till they have taken the cholera inoculation. I know of men who, through long, sleepless nights, feverishly count their heart-beats, anxiously awaiting the moment when the heart would miss a beat and—perhaps—stop. I have seen highly strung men conjuring up nightmares of auto-intoxication simply because they have been a little constipated. In fact, many of our little illnesses are, at bottom, psychic. We think we are ill: therefore we are ill.

III

CONSTANT pondering on diseases may also lead to disease-snobbery. This brand of modern snobbery has been brilliantly satirised by Aldous Huxley in his famous essay on snobs. The man—more commonly it is a woman—whose chief passion in life is the disease he has somehow managed to contract is not rare among us today. That is his main topic of conversation, he gloats over the exquisite details, his sighs and groans are ecstatic, his face beams with a heavenly light when describing the last attack, and he would be positively furious if you are so indiscreet as to suggest that he is cured. He does not *want* to be cured, for he has fallen in love with the disease. Sickness makes a man more important than he actually is, and the disease-snob wants to prolong that feeling of being more important than others by the simple device of being constantly sick. He must have extra big doses of sympathy, and he cannot have that if he is declared cured. It would seem that many of these require the attention of a psychiatrist rather than that of a physician.

On the whole, the very process of avoiding diseases is leading many to new and more complicated perils. Health may be defined as the state in which one is completely unconscious that one has a body, but in these days most of the upper-class people cannot for a moment forget the existence of their bodies. This body-consciousness is in itself a disease: B. C. is even more dangerous than B. O. Most of us are frightfully body-conscious, disease-conscious, victims of anxiety-neurosis. When the death of somebody we knew is reported, the next few days are passed in trying to detect in ourselves the symptoms of the disease which caused the death. If we hear of a case of typhoid across the street, a nervous depression immediately sets in. This is not preserving health, this is ruining health. Constant anxiety undermines vitality, and perhaps makes us easier prey to those very diseases we shudder to think of. By all means, take every reasonable precaution, but do not worry. Caution is one thing, and mania quite another. One *can* be too careful. If one spends one's days cooped up in an antiseptic ivory tower, if one scrupulously follows every little rule of health every day of one's life, one will inevitably become quite unfit for the rough-and-tumble of life. And what's the point in being healthy if your healthiness does not serve your community in any way? It is important to remember that health is not an end in itself: it is desirable that you should be healthy so that you might do the utmost you are capable of. Health is really a social problem, the responsibility of maintaining our health should rest on the State: it is quite unfair to ask individuals to take all possible care and too much trouble, anyway.

MENTAL CLEANLINESS

By

IRENE R. RAY

Calcutta

I

THERE is a well-known advertisement which seeks to popularise the slogan "Inner cleanliness comes first." In this special issue of the *Municipal Gazette* devoted to Health the subject of "inner cleanliness" doubtless ought to have a place—not only the physical inner cleanliness of the mind. It is the latter aspect that I wish to deal with in this short article, for mental cleanliness, cleanliness of thought, is one aspect of hygiene, which it is most difficult to maintain under present world conditions.

We live in a world at war—and war breeds hatred. And hatred is surely one of the most poisonous elements known, for its recoils on the hater even more than on the hated. If mercy is "twice blessed" hatred is twice cursed. Evil thought has a power of its own and the Zoroastrian conception of a continuous struggle between the powers of Good and the powers of Evil is based on fact, for this struggle is an ever present reality in the life of each one of us.

II

AT the beginning of the present war in Europe there was much talk of making this a hate-free war. At least it was urged that hatred should be confined to the leaders of Germany and not to her people. Now, however, this qualified attempt to keep the war "clean" has failed. In articles and in news sarcasm and hatred find a ready place ; while successful action against German individuals is acclaimed with joy. No matter how strongly one believes war to be justified, to *rejoice* at the death of a human being is a definite sign of deterioration of mental inner cleanliness. Not that death, in itself, is a thing to be sorry about ; it is the *taking* of human life which is tragic. It is neither wicked nor unreasonable nor against the law of any country to regard human life as sacred, and those who sacrifice so much in order to further the ends of war should not be asked or encouraged to sacrifice also their own mental health ; to do so would be nothing less than insane on the part of any government or propaganda machine. Incidentally, it is well to keep in mind the relationship between the words 'sanity' and 'health'. In the French language *la sanite* does not mean 'sanity', but it means 'health'. Sanity and *'la sanite'*, obviously have the same root, in other words sanity *is* health. The same root has also given us another word, 'sanitary', and the three together make obvious the connection between cleanliness and health—mental as well as physical.

III

IT is not only in wars between nations that hatred is engendered. During the past few years we in India have watched intercommunal hatred develop into undreamed of proportions. That this hatred has a political and, therefore, an artificial background and foundation does not make it any the less dangerous. What did and did not happen during the recent Dacca riots it is impossible for any but a few, besides the actual victims, to know, but it is obvious to all that further hatred is the one sure outcome. Let us in India be aware of this great threat to our mental inner cleanliness. Let us be aware of it and let us guard against it. By calm analysis of the root causes of intercommunal troubles we can direct our energies to their removal. But by indulging in personal animosities and retaliations we do but pour poison into our own wounds. Let "Sanity and Health" be our slogan, for by these alone can we counteract the disintegrating forces which are at work today to divide the communities of India.

IV

LET us also remember the children and their mental health. The words of Jesus, "Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," contain an inexhaustible fund of meaning. For children have a natural mental cleanliness, and those adults who are truly great are those who have been able to carry over into their adult lives the simplicity, the naturalness, and the grace of their childhood's mental make-up. For this reason it is of the utmost importance to preserve these mental qualities in children while they still have them. Children must not be taught to hate. To destroy their natural feelings of kinship by exclusive communal or national view points is a crime against the individual as well as against the future welfare of society as a whole. Communal and national divisions must be there of course ; we all owe loyalty to one as much as to the other. But our loyalties should be visualised as an ever-widening circle—the home, the town, the community, the nation and the world. Children who are taught to confine their loyalty to any one of these, excluding the others, can never be good citizens either of their own country or of the world. At present those who are good world-citizens are comparatively few in number and herein lies the secret of the present unrest. Peace will never come to this earth until and unless the citizens of individual nations develop world-consciousness. And with world-consciousness will come a wider realisation of man's kinship with man. With it too will come realisation of that great thought which has been expressed by many prophets, and of which the Buddha was a living exemplification :

"Never does hatred cease by hatred ; hatred ceases by love. This is an old rule."

How to Keep Fit

By

MAJOR DABIRUDDIN AHMAD, O.B.E.,
K.-I.-H.-M., A.I.R.O., F.S.M.F., F.C.U.,

Professor of Forensic Medicine & Mental Diseases,
Medical College, Calcutta.

VERY few of us understand or know what it is to have good health and to be fit and to have real enjoyment of life. Most of us in Bengal simply exist, live a life full of struggle for existence in every sense of the word. We simply bridge along the road of our life and die without knowing what is real life. Our average length of life is only about 29 or 30 years.

Most of us are dyspeptics and therefore bad tempered and of poor stamina; while the amount of work we put in compares very unfavourably with other nations of the world. We are generally delicate and cannot stand any severe test for endurance, for hard, prolonged and sustained physical labour. The nature of our food is faulty and unscientific, our habits are too easy and pleasure loving. In the following few lines I shall try to tell you how you can also be healthy and live a fairly long life and derive enjoyment.

The question is now raised: what is it? What is to be healthy? A healthy person means one who can sleep soundly and feels fresh and full of life on waking in the morning, has a good motion every day, who can eat and enjoy food and digest it properly, who gets an appetite before meal time, who can work hard for at least 8 hours and is not dead tired at the end of it, who has good temper and can laugh a hearty laugh and enjoy jokes, etc., etc. Such a man is, if I may say so, like a good and mechanically perfect motor car.

A car of that description is like a perfectly healthy man. She is a beauty to look at, it is a pleasure to drive her. She starts easily and runs smoothly, does not make any jerking noise and allows one perfect control on her while driving. Now supposing the car is badly used and recklessly driven, not rested or cleaned up properly, proper kind of fuel oil, etc., are not used in it, it is inevitably a torture to drive or ride in her. She is like an unhealthy person.

In order to have good health we must, first and foremost, have a good and healthy mouth, with a set of sound teeth in it. Secondly, we must eat proper kind of food in a proper way and not eat too much of it. Thirdly, we must be clean inside and outside; that is to say, we must well evacuate our bowels regularly every day and also see to it that our kidneys function properly, and we must have *sound and proper skin.* Fourthly, we must have sufficient rest in between working hours. Fifthly, we must live in a well-ventilated and well-lighted house with plenty of sunlight in it; and last, we must take some kind of exercise regularly every day, if possible in the open air, and so on and so forth.

FOR all these my advice to you is:

First of all take care of your mouth and gums. You must have a clean and healthy mouth. Consult a dentist forthwith if you have not. And then, after the dentist has treated you and restored your mouth to healthy condition, try hard and keep it so. A diseased mouth is the most dangerous condition to have. We sometimes come across individuals whose breath is simply nauseating and whose company is most distressing. These people little realise that their mouths are nothing less than cesspools and every minute they swallow pus and blood and dangerous germs from their own mouth which ultimately destroy their health. It is marvellous to observe how some persons will spend money in the most extravagant manner for outward show and pomp or wear away the best part of their lives in the hoarding of wealth, and yet never give a thought or a farthing to keep their mouths well and clean. Let me tell you how you can keep your mouth healthy. Always clean your teeth well after meals. Use some kind of tooth pick (the best is "Khorkay" or "Khilat" as sold in the Indian bazar or a match-stick shaped into a tooth pick) to clean out all the spaces in between the teeth, wash the mouth with plain and clean water several times, rub with the forefinger on the gums and teeth and wash again. Chewing of one or two small pieces of bettle nut is good after cleaning the mouth. You must brush your teeth properly with some kind of tooth paste or tooth powder, especially in the morning and the last thing at night before going to bed. I would recommend the use of salt water or very weak condy's lotion for gargling, the last thing at night after cleaning the mouth as advised above. If you follow this simple advice your mouth will remain clean and healthy and you will enjoy sound and robust health

Next do not eat rich food or food which contains too much of spices and *never eat too much.* Always finish your meal with your hunger just not fully satisfied. Some great man once said, "Leave your table with an appetite and you will always come back to it with one." This is very true and you should follow this advice Eat slowly, chew your food very well before swallowing, do not have too much fluid with your meals, see that your food consists at least 30 per cent of vegetables and fruit of some kind or other. Take some salad, curd and milk every day, if possible. Drink plenty of water in between the meals If possible, hare your meals at regular hours. If you do these, you will not suffer from constipation and your bowels would move naturally every day.

This brings us to the third point If your bowels move regularly your inside will be clean and healthy. You will not suffer from liver troubles, rheumatism or gout or other constitutional diseases.

REMEMBER that your skin plays a great part in removing some of the waste products of our body. A clean outside means that your skin is healthy and functions properly. That is why you should look after your skin Have a bath daily, rub and clean your skin well while bathing and rub it dry with a dry towel or *gamcha.* You must feel fresh and buoyant after your bath.

Drink plenty of water in between your meals. By doing so you remove lots of waste products of your body through the kidneys. A good practice is to have a tumbler of ordinary pitcher-cold water first thing after leaving your bed. Rinse your mouth with a mouthful of water and then slowly drink the rest. Then have a glass of *sharvat* at about 11 A.M. (one whole lemon juice and 1 teaspoonful of sugar is enough in a tumbler of water). Take a glass of water, say, an hour or an hour and a half after your

midday meal and [illegible]y, a glass of water an hour before [illegible] night meal. You can also drink a [illegible] water after cleaning your [illegible]uth at [illegible] before going to bed

Now about [illegible] rest Remember that all the time [illegible] are up and about, your organs your [illegible]scles and brain are all working and, naturally, they get tired by the wear and [illegible] of incessant work Unless they are fully recouped and recovered they cannot give you 16 annas of work on the next day, therefore, have at least 7 hours of sleep at night and rest a little in the day after your midday meal or after coming from office Make it into a habit and you will be surprised how much more work you can do

The next point is about your dwelling house You may not be rich, but your sleeping room can be neat and clean and have windows and doors for ventilation Always sleep with the windows open at night Remember that you require fresh air for the proper functioning of all the organs of your body Even during winter sleep with the windows open You cannot get a chill if you cover yourself during sleep Arrange your bed in such a way tha the bed is not in the direct line of draught Let in as much sun s rays in the room as you can in the day time Direct sunlight is antiseptic and will destroy lots of germs in your room

Now we come upon the last item, that is to say the question of exercise Remember, it is absolutely necessary for the sake of keeping fit that you take some kind of systematic exercise in open air You can always find and give yourself an hour for the sake of your health To my mind morning is the best time for it. If you cannot find time in the morning, then evening will do But, unfortunately, the radio and the war news keep us occupied indoors in the evening The best form of exercise is a good long walk in an open place, like the Calcutta Maidan, for an hour or so For younger people physical jerks, dumbells or Indian forms like the 'Daun' or 'Baitaky' in addition is good Do your exercise in the open air, say, on the roof of your house, in the early hours of the morning A small piece of ginger and a little salt and 30 to 40 soaked sprouting grams chewed before exercise is good for your health Lastly, do not worry over anything, be cheerful and look at the bright side of everything, never be down hearted and I am sure that you will have a long and healthy life.

ARE TONSILS USEFUL?—*Continued from page 90*

Opinions were widely variant But, even at that time, there was a sharply growing sentiment against taking the tonsils out for preventive or prophylactic reasons

The trend of these investigations shows an unvarying consistency We shall note but two more of them Glover and Wilson reported in *The British Medical Journal* in September 1932 on the end results of removing tonsils and adenoids from adolescents and, in general found that they did not justify the great number of such operations The incidence of sore throat might thus be slightly diminished, but colds were just as frequent otitis mastoid disease bronchitis, and pneumonia also No one could claim that the operation helped in acute rheumatic or heart ailments The conclusions of Dr Cunningham (above) were considered fully supported and a large proportion of the tonsillectomies now done in children are unnecessary entail some risk, and give little or no return

Finally, in *The American Journal of the Diseases of Children* for August 1932 will be found reports showing that the removal of the tonsils affects neither susceptibility to diphtheria nor the incidence of scarlet fever Meanwhile there is always a possibility that the tonsils actually perform some useful function as Dr Ivor Griffiths of London suggested in *The Lancet* for September 25 1937 In some cases, said Dr Griffiths treatment of the sinuses would give the relief expected from tonsil removal Removal of tonsils does not improve cases of middle ear disease, nasal catarrh or acute explosive snoring He then propounded the theory that the function of the tonsils was to excrete into the pharynx certain organisms that pass into them from the sinuses *via* the lymphatic glands Hence tonsils should never be removed for nasal catarrh Various experiments on dogs were offered in evidence Dyes did pass into the tonsils via the lymphatics Moreover Dr Griffiths did not think the helpful results commonly attributed to tonsillectomy usually occurred as hopefully predicted He found discharging ears and mastoid disease in many of 5000 tonsil-less children He held that many objectionable living bacteria are routed to the tonsils to be excreted into the alimentary tract for destruction Hence it appears probable that tonsils are of some use They may not only perform regular lymphatic functions but they have this special bacterial-destroying function also (such is this theory) because of their anatomical position And advertising to the contrary notwithstanding it should be emphasized that germs swallowed are rapidly destroyed by the stomach acid and the intestinal juices Infection via the oral route cannot so easily occur, nor is gargling a very effective preventive measure

Despite all this mass of evidence, discarded teeth continue to rain into the dentist's garbage pail and discarded tonsils to make flames roar in the hospital incinerator

What, then, may we conclude to be constructive with regard to tonsils?

An editorial in the *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* for May, 1933 said essentially that doctors should not regard the discovery of infected tonsils as sufficient cause to neglect the rest of a complete physical examination. Bad tonsils are potential factors in producing generalized diseases and infections far from their site, but people should not be led to expect miracles from tonsillectomies

The removal of tonsils does tend to decrease the recurrence of sore throat, but you can have sore throat without tonsils and many do Respiratory infections and most other ailments are about as frequent after as before the operation Anyway it takes about ten years fully to demonstrate benefit from the operation in case of serious ailments

IV

THE removal of tonsils under ether should be regarded as a major operation always undertaken in the light of its possible hazards and never in the lack of complete justification Laymen should stop shopping around among doctors as so many of them do now, trying to persuade them to do an unnecessary tonsillectomy

Undoubtedly the operation, when its need is properly indicated, can be very beneficial It is frequently advisable in children but is rather rarely of real value to older people It is doubtful whether the removal of a focus of infection has a particle of influence on dozens of diseases for which it is done Practical help occurs oftenest in arthritis, but in case of older people this is too often like locking the barn 50 or 60 years after the horse was stolen

A person having a lot of tonsillitis and sore throat gets definite benefit from the operation, a person with none gets none. That, according to one of the best informed doctors the writer knows, is the most important thing to remember in connection with tonsillectomy.



The writer superintending the preparation of a new dish for diabetics in the open air where most of her work is done

DIET for DIABETICS

By

CATHLEYNE ST NIHAL SINGH

Dehradun

WHEN the doctor diagnoses the disease as *diabetes mellitus*, the mind is filled with disquiet The regimen laid down for the patient means the reorientation of life for him or her It in fact, affects the whole family—more especially the women folk Apart from anxiety as to the welfare of the loved one there are culinary complications There is need—immediate and insistent need—of more or less drastic change in the habits of eating of the person affected This adjustment is bound to put a certain amount of restraint upon the others, because they would feel guilty if they were to eat in a manner that may prove over-tempting to the one whose dietary is strictly regulated—and not only regulated, but, in some respects, severely attenuated

Eating in Isolation

I well remember one instance that made a great impression upon my mind I was spending the day with a highly cultured family in Eire (it was then known as the Irish Free State) The surroundings were peaceful, beautiful and salubrious The company was restful to jangled nerves yet intellectually helpful and uplifting and withal amusing

Even though the summer sun disappeared lingeringly, as it does in that latitude, we were loath to turn indoors We had however, to make ready for dinner, and tore ourselves away from the emerald lawn where the atmosphere of old Irish song and dance was being re created, for my benefit

The moment I sat down at the table I noticed that one of the boys was missing I realized simultaneously that there was no unoccupied chair, no serviette, no plate, no cutlery, that had not been claimed

"What has happened to Risteard (Richard)?" I asked in my frank, American fashion Only a few minutes before he, along with the other children had been entertaining me It occurred to me that he may have been naughty and was being punished by banishment from the dinner table

"He has his food separately my host replied 'You will hardly credit the fact that the little fellow has diabetes Since he may be tempted to eat food that would be harmful to him if he ate with us, we deem it best to let him have his meals by himself in another room Why lead him into temptation?"

Inwardly I thought "Half the joy of eating is in companionship at the board"

And I wondered if it was absolutely necessary for a diabetic person to forego it altogether Was there no other escape from temptation?

Is Diabetic Diet to be Dreaded?

OTHER similar incidents set me thinking furiously Why should diabetic diet be so dreaded? Unless one is too far gone that the kidneys are seriously affected or the carbuncle stage has been reached, there is only one type of food that is severely reduced—potatoes rice, bread, sweets and the like, or carbohydrates, as the scientist calls them generically All the rest of the dietary is open to a diabetic—meat, eggs, fish, milk most vegetables and many fruits

Why should not the diet be made so attractive that there need be no fear of temptation through seeing others eat?

In most cases, it is more a question of regulating quantity than restricting variety There is no compulsion for keeping to predigested or easily digested invalid food On the contrary, strange as it may sound, food that takes a long time to digest is actually to be preferred in the case of the diabetic unless, of course, it is of a nature that may upset the digestion Scientists have found, indeed that when the process of assimilation is not rapid, the entry of the sugar content into the patient's blood stream is slow and the body is better able to deal with it and suffers less from it than from quickly digested food

Benefit to the Non Diabetic

THERE is another aspect to consider, moreover People who regard themselves as healthy and are so regarded, usually overeat and often their overeating, when analysed, consists chiefly of potatoes rice, bread and sweets So if they were to help the loved one who through compulsion, must severely cut down such substances or even eliminate some of them from the dietary, they not only do him or her a kind turn but themselves benefit enormously from it

The case of my "other half" is an instance in point When, after being fed on starches during an attack of acute dysentery, sugar was discovered in my blood and I was placed on diabetic diet, he decided to forswear certain articles of food of which he had been very fond He was, of course, prompted by the desire that I may not be tempted to eat them while sitting at the table with him Within a few months the tendency to corpulency that was becoming pronounced was arrested To date he has lost about three stone in superfluous fat This reduction has not sapped his strength but has given him increased vitality

Overweight is a Severe Handicap

THE diabetic patient is generally overweight Persons not thus handicapped seldom contract the disease The adjustment of diet has a tendency to slenderize the person suffering from it towards the proper standard in his or her particular case, based upon the height

This process should be attempted only under the watchful eye of a competent physician He will prescribe the exact amount of intake of carbohydrate protein and fat one may consume He will say how many 'calories can be taken into the system in 24 hours

That term forbidding, to the uninitiated merely means the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogramme (a little more than two pounds) of water one degree Fahrenheit It is used as a standard measure of food values

All except advanced cases of diabetes are generally permitted to consume 25 calories per kilo of body weight If a diabetic patient should, in proportion to the height, weigh 10 stone (140 lbs. or 64 kilos), the doctor will more than likely prescribe something like 1,600 calories a day These calories must be divided among the two, three or four meals, that one may be accustomed to take

Heat producing food is not the only kind the body needs We must have body building and body repairing substances as well Heat may be partly derived from fats and partly from carbohydrates Fats, especially fresh butter and good *ghi*, have vitamin value as well—that is to say, they keep up vitality Proteins that are derived from meat, *dal* and the like are body-building—body sustaining So our dietary has to be a judicious blend of all these

The person permitted 1,600 calories a day may be allowed, roughly, three ounces of protein, about three and a half ounces of carbohydrate and a similar quantity of fat, in 24 hours There, in a nut shell is the dietary

Culinary Complications

THE question remains as to how and what to prepare for the diabetic patient that will afford exactly these constituents in their respective proper proportions and yet have food that is palatable—attractive The doctor will give only general instructions The details must be worked out by those who are responsible for preparing and serving the diet



Kabab for tea Weather and flies permitting The writer likes to have her tea in the garden and often special dishes for it are cooked on a "chula" out of doors

This is not easy, by any manner of means. The person unused to food analysis soon gets swamped in a sea of calories. The trial menu worked out seems to be perfect in respect of the various constituents it contains: but when the calories are counted up it is found to be shockingly above the required number.

Fortunately, there are certain articles that are great in bulk but are almost negligible in caloric value—in plain speech are harmless or nearly harmless to the diabetic. If these are eaten in quantities sufficient to fill the aching void in the stomach accustomed to repletion, the problem may be easily solved. The foods reckoned as low in caloric value will satisfy the appetite while reliance for nutrition is placed upon others that must be eaten sparingly.

Comparatively Safe Foods

THERE are actually more than fifty green vegetables that may be eaten with more or less perfect safety by the diabetic patient. Among them are asparagus, string beans, brinjal (egg-plant or aubergine), Brussels-sprouts, broccoli, cabbage, cucumber, endive, French beans, gourds of every description—white, bottle, club, sponge, bitter (*karela* and *uchay*); "snake-gourd"; lettuce, plantain-flower, green papaya, pulval, radish, rhubarb, spinach, all kinds of green-leaf vegetables (*sag*), pith of the plantain stem, tomato, vegetable marrow, beet leaves, beet stems, borecale, cauliflower (the flower, green leaves and inner heart of the stem), celery, chard, chicory, horseradish leaves, kale, kohlrabi (*gutha gobhi* in Hindi), mustard leaves, purslane (*kulfa* in Panjabi), radish leaves, the green tops of young onions, turnip leaves, water cress, green gram leaves and *bathua* (in Hindi). Some are available in one season, some in another.

These vegetables consist mostly of water and fibre and give bulk without having much caloric value. In addition there are many others, which, however, must be eaten much more sparingly, as they contain more carbohydrate content than one can afford to consume.

In the matter of fruit, too, the list is long enough to give a good choice. I eat, in small quantities, blackberries, melon, water-melon, pomegranate, roseberry, lemon, lichees, peaches, strawberries, pears, plums, and occasionally a very small bit of apple.

There are other foods that provide bulk besides green vegetables. They may be worked up in numerous ways to add to the quantity consumed. Mushrooms, for instance; and gelatin, isinglass and agar-agar. The last-named, being purely a vegetable product, is suitable for strict vegetarians.

The details must be worked out to suit individual requirements. In this connexion the books mentioned at the end of the article will be of assistance.

My own Dietary

This is what I do! To begin with, I do not have "early tea," as it is called, but soon after rising drink a cupful of plain water as hot as I can bear it.

A little later I have breakfast. It consists of porridge of my own devising. I have bran (*chokar*) made into thin *chapatis*. I break up two or three of these in a soup dish and add to it four or five ounces of skim milk. Or I have the bran made into a porridge like oatmeal. This, of course, is eaten without the addition of sugar. When travelling I have bran flakes, easily carried in the original carton in which they are brought from the stores. In addition I have two cups of unsweetened tea with skim milk. I taboo all cream and butter fat or wheat bread in any form.

At noon I have *dejeuner* (lunch)—a habit formed on the Continent of Europe which fits in very well with Indian conditions. It begins with about eight ounces of vegetable soup, usually made in the form of a puree, without, however, the use of any starchy substance to give it extra body (which it does not really need). This soup is very satisfying to the appetite and after partaking of it one does not feel the need of much else. I give the recipe for it later. This is followed by small portions of fish or meat and two or three vegetables such as spinach, cabbage, asparagus, green beans or cauliflower. For a change I have cutlets made of vegetables considered by experts to be largely innocuous from the carbohydrate and caloric point of view. To finish off I have a cup of unsweetened tea with skim milk.

Tea-time was, in a sense, the hardest problem I had to solve. At this meal I have discontinued all the usual tea-dishes. These ordinarily consist almost altogether of carbohydrates in one form or another. I have instead some kind of *kababs* or a few small *pakoras* (fritters made of cauliflower, spinach, or some such vegetable); or once in a while *suji* ("cream of wheat", we call it in the United States, and "semolina" in England), first made into a very thick porridge, then spread out on a flat plate to a thickness of about half an inch, allowed to cool, cut into narrow strips and fried. For the sake of variety I sometimes make a filling with spinach or some other vegetable pounded to a paste, tastily seasoned and spread between the two halves of a bran *phulka* to make a sandwich. With this I have one or two cups of unsweetened tea with skim milk; and sometimes, for a special treat, a thin slice of ginger or other cake. The latter, I must note, is usually forbidden.

My evening meal consists almost invariably of a very thin rasher of bacon (I doubt if it weighs, on an average, a quarter of an ounce), one egg fried in the bacon fat and salad made with lettuce or raw spinach, tomato and a small onion, cut fine and mixed with French dressing made with mineral oil (I give the recipe later). This, with a half or a whole bran *phulka* and two cups of tea completes my evening meal.

For the sake of variety, I sometimes have bacon and egg in the morning, and one ounce of whole-wheat bread made into toast with a quarter of an ounce of butter, and tea. At lunch I may have an

ounce and a quarter of white fish and helpings of low caloric vegetables perhaps an ounce of plums or a slice of melon or watermelon and tea At tea the sandwiches may be made with a small quantity of [illegible] paste prepared at home (so you know just what it contains) and a cup of custard sweetened with saccharin. At dinner I may have an ounce of mutton or lamb, following clear soup, and accompanied by salad, asparagus, mushrooms and green-leaf vegetables

"Hungry Spells"

IT is inevitable that when the ordinary food ration has been cut in half or even more seriously reduced, the patient has hungry spells In the old days I would have nibbled at biscuits or sweets, or eaten a slice or two of bread and butter, or some such titbit, now forbidden entirely

There are fortunately several things that can be kept handy for consumption at such a time One may munch a stick of celery, or a cucumber, or stalks of asparagus or radishes I have found, moreover, that the inner hearts of the stems of cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi and similar vegetables, when the woody outside has been carefully removed, can be eaten raw with great relish, if dipped in salt, as you would a radish, this only, of course, by persons gifted with a strong digestion Crisp, raw cabbage leaves or lettuce leaves, rolled lengthwise, are also good to eat Any of these articles fills the aching void and keeps one going till meal time They may usefully be served at every meal also, in the form of *hors d'oeuvres*, when they will prove good 'fillers" With the reduction in weight I no longer have recourse to any of these Now for recipes

Soups

This is how I make soup First, I fry a small onion, minced fine and a bit of garlic (*lassan*) in say a quarter of an ounce of *ghi* Then I add the vegetables, chopped coarsely—a tiny carrot, a little turnip (if in season), five or six leaves of cabbage or the coarse stems of cauliflower, a small tomato; and a handful or two of any kind of green leaves *sag* (spinach preferred) that may be in the larder When these are boiled soft and rubbed through a puree sieve, water is added to bring the substance up to eight ounces, and it is seasoned to suit my taste with salt and pepper Sometimes I add an ounce of skim milk to make it a little different

Or, if preferred, one may make a clear stock or broth that may be taken in quantity almost to satisfy and yet have very few calories Celery, carrots, spinach and parsley should be shredded on a vegetable grater or put through a food chopper If half a cupful of each kind of chopped vegetable is used, then a seer (a quart) of water will be required Boil for 20 minutes or half an hour—not longer Add salt to suit the taste, or *soy* sauce, if you are in Calcutta or some other place where it is obtainable, and a little marmite or other vegetable or meat extract for flavour This makes a very refreshing drink between meals as well as with them

If your cook boils your vegetables, instead of cooking them in their own juices as he should do, have the water in which they are boiled carefully saved and seasoned with salt and pepper to suit the taste Drink this as a broth when hungry

To make cream soups that will not require flour or cornflour to thicken them, put the vegetables through a soup sieve, heat up the puree thus made with a cupful of skim milk Meantime, in a separate basin, beat up an egg very thoroughly Slowly pour the boiling puree over the beaten egg, stirring it all the time Then return it to the saucepan and bring to the boiling point—but do not allow it to boil else the egg will curdle—once more

Any kind of stock you may wish to turn into a thick soup may be treated in the same way Made simply with milk seasoned with pepper and salt and, say, a dash of celery salt or a little marmite, and poured over a beaten egg, it will form a very valuable item of the menu Bulk may be supplied with plenty of cabbage, greens (*sag*) of any kind, asparagus, celery, cauliflower, scarlet-runner beans, cucumber, boiled brinjals, cress, radishes and similar articles.

Savouries

EGGS are most useful in planning the menu for a diabetic. There are numerous ways in which they may be served Some are suitable for breakfast, others for luncheon, tea or dinner. A study of egg recipes will disclose any number of dishes as attractive and appetising as they are harmless. —relatively, of course

Baked in tomato, for instance Cut a slice off the top of a tomato, scoop out a little from the centre, drop a raw egg, yolk and white, into the hollow thus made, dot with a tiny bit of butter and season with pepper and salt Bake in the oven, or grill under the *chula*, till the tomato is soft and the egg is cooked Serve piping hot with a thin piece of toast (not more than one ounce of bread)

Or you may like egg and asparagus, for luncheon or dinner Open a small tin of asparagus (Carefully save the liquid in it, using it in the soup) Place the asparagus in a baking dish Beat an egg thoroughly, add salt and pepper to suit the taste and a cupful of skim milk Pour this over the asparagus and bake in the oven till the egg and milk mixture has formed a custard and become brown on top

Devilled eggs come in useful for tea, or for making *hors d'oeuvres* There are numerous ways of preparing them For instance, cut hard-boiled eggs in two, remove a thin slice from the white end so they will stand, and mash the yolk along with any seasoning you may choose A little mayonnaise may be used for this purpose, or some French salad dressing, or lemon juice, or a little worcestershire or other spicy sauce for flavour, or minced tomato or a small onion minced Stuff the white with the mixture. Serve on thick slices of raw tomato For a change, the egg-halves may be dipped in *basan* (gram flour) and fried as *pakoras*

Salads

SALAD is made for me with highly refined, almost tasteless mineral oil (liquid petroleum,

medicinal), instead of olive oil. Lime, lemon juice or vinegar, salt and mustard, tone down the oily flavour or consistency. There is hardly any food value to pile up calories and, in addition, the bowels that, owing to the bulk of the bran used for bread might become congested, are kept in good condition.

It is as easy to make mayonnaise dressing with mineral oil as with salad oil. The same recipe may be followed, substituting the non-caloric liquid petroleum for the highly caloric olive oil.

Gelatin, agar-agar and isinglass may be used for making solid salads. They are filling and have very few calories. Salads of this description can be made to appeal to the eye as well as the palate by serving them on or surrounded by tomatoes or cucumbers.

Fish salad is especially tasty served thus. Peel the cucumber and cut it into thick slices and then, with a sharp, small knife or a vegetable scoop if you have one, cut out the centre. Place the cucumber slices on thick pieces of tomato, fill the centre with flaked fish or mixed chicken or meat, and cover with mayonnaise. Or serve in a scooped out tomato, using the portion removed from it in the salad.

Some of the raw fruits permissible may be used instead of the vegetables. In that case, sweeten the water in which the gelatin is dissolved with saccharin.

Sauces

Sauces are another problem for the diabetic, since most of them ordinarily depend upon flour (*maida*) or cornflour for thickening. But they may be made in a way that renders them quite innocuous. Take Bechamel Sauce for example.

In a saucepan fry slightly a minced small onion, using one-fourth of an ounce of butter. And a bit of mace and cayenne pepper. When tender, pour into it a gill of milk. Bring to the boil. Pour it gradually over a well-beaten egg in a basin, stirring constantly while doing so. Return to the saucepan and reheat but do not boil it.

Hollandaise Sauce can be made by putting a teaspoon of vinegar and half a teaspoon of tarragon vinegar, the yolks of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of cream, into a basin over a saucepan of boiling water. Stir slowly with a wooden spoon till it thickens, being careful not to let it boil lest it may curdle. Draw it to one side. Stir in one ounce of butter cut up in small pieces, one at a time, letting it melt and blend with the mixture before adding another. Finally add a teaspoon of lemon juice, cayenne pepper, and salt to taste.

A useful foundation sauce that may be turned into caper or piquant sauce (with chopped pickle), or even may be used as the finishing touch for sweets, may be made by boiling together in a double boiler half a pint of milk, a teaspoon of lemon juice, one egg, salt and cayenne pepper (or saccharin, if for a sweet). When it has boiled stir it into a basin containing a well-beaten egg, return to the fire and heat gently but do not boil, for five minutes before serving.

Sweets

As for sweets, aside from eating the fruit permitted in a raw or stewed state, they may be made into a gelatin mould, either unsweetened or sweetened with saccharin. Gooseberry or other fool can be made with saccharin, boiling the berries first, pressing them through a sieve into a bowl and when cold dissolving the saccharin in milk in the proportion of half skim milk and half cream, and mixing with the fruit pulp.

Ice cream may be prepared with a pint of milk (preferably skim), one egg, one-fourth ounce of gelatin, saccharin to taste, colouring and flavouring. Put the mixture, minus the gelatin, over the fire, stir well till it becomes clear but do not allow it to boil. Remove from the stove and add the gelatin, stirring till dissolved. Strain through a fine sieve add the desired flavouring extract and colouring and freeze in the ordinary way. By adding crushed fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, peaches, ginger or pineapple, or a little lemon juice, to the custard before freezing, different natural flavours may be produced.

Junket is another sweet that can be prepared for diabetics. Make it with skim milk. Flavour it with grated nutmeg. It may be served, if desired, along with sliced or crushed fruit in season.

It is possible to buy marmalade and jam specially made for diabetics. It may be made at home with saccharin, pectin or gelatin, but it is easier to buy it ready made.

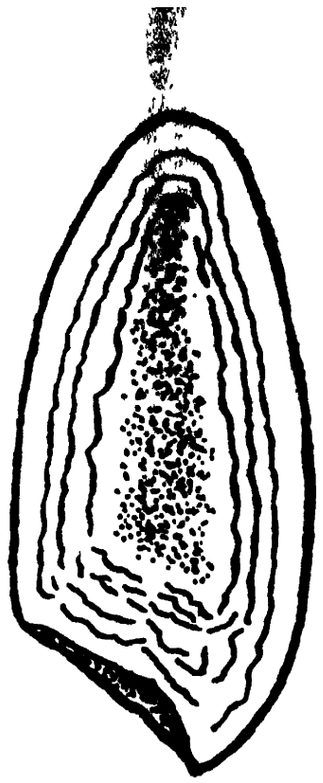
Conclusion

A diet such as I have described keeps me perfectly satisfied. I, in fact, look forward to each meal with keen anticipation of good things to come. The food keeps me in health—my diabetes, as test after test has shown, is in control and I have plenty of strength for my multifarious duties that keep me occupied from the moment I wake to the time I go to bed, with intermission for food, recreation and exercise.

The regimen has, moreover, freed me from many minor but nevertheless nasty ailments, such as heartburn, sluggish liver and costiveness, that I, with my nearly two years' study of medicine in younger days, should have attributed to unbalanced diet—really excess of carbohydrates Knowledge was not lacking in the old days—only the will. My resolve to hold diabetes in effective cheque through dieting must have stiffened my will power.

Books and Accessories I have found Useful.—I have found four books specially useful in my own case. They are Dr. J. P. Bose's "Handbook on Diabetes Mellitus and Its Modern Treatment"; Rai Bahadur Dr. Shyam Manohar Lal's "A Guide to Diabetes in India"; Dr. R. D. Lawrence's "The Diabetic Life" and McCarisan's book on Indian food-stuffs. The chapters on the dietary treatment of the disease are helpful.

In the way of accessories, the person who is cooking for a diabetic will require scales that weigh down to fractions of an ounce; a graduate that indicates quantity of liquid down to quarter-teaspoonfuls; cellophane or waxed paper for use in weighing food-stuffs; and some very small cooking utensils such as saucepans and frying pans. A few custard cups will also be useful and a casserole to hold one pint of materials, or at most two pints.



RICE as a FOOD

Its Defects and How to Improve Them

By

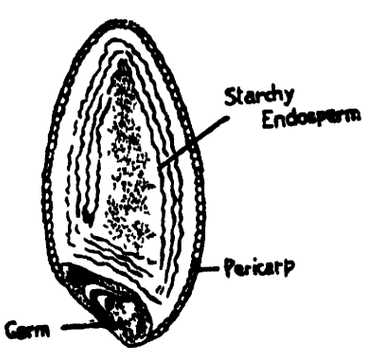
DR. B. GANGULY, M.B.

Editor, 'Swasthya',
Member, Nutrition Board, Bengal

Section of a MILLED GRAIN

Germ and outer layers removed

CONTRARY to the pet theories of our sanitarians, recent researches at the Nutrition Laboratory at Coonoor have proved that parboiled rice (সিদ্ধ চাউল) is superior to the raw rice (আতপ চাউল) as a food. Rice is the common food of over 700 millions of people, nearly half the population of the world, out of which only in the two Indian provinces of Madras and Bengal parboiled rice is used. The general opinion is that the weak constitution of the people of these two provinces of India is mainly due to the use of this boiled rice. Experts have now found that during the process of parboiling (boiled with steam or a small quantity of water in a covered pot) the important and useful minerals and vitamins present in the germ and outer layer (pericarp) of the rice get dissolved and pass into the body of the rice (the starchy endosperm). This parboiling also makes the hard, corny outer covering of the rice, the husk, easily removable. It is, perhaps, for this very advantage that the parboiling of rice came into use. In the process of preparing rice from the parboiled variety, the thin shiny covering of the rice (pericarp) as well as the germ does not get detached, as it is bound to be so in the case of hard, unboiled, raw grains, due to the extra force necessary in removing the husk. The most essential procedure, however, in bringing out the grains of eatable rice is the removal of the hard, corny outer



Section of an UNMILLED GRAIN

Germ and outer layers complete

covering—the husk Under this layer is the actual rice, which consists of several layers of edible substance as shown in the illustration reproduced here. The inner starchy kernel (endosperm) provides a store of food for the growing embryo.

The germ and the pericarp of all cereal grains are richer in nutritive materials than the endosperm. The composition of these two important sources and nutritive factors are altered, in this process of milling for removal of the husk, as a part or whole of these are also removed. The ease with which any cereal grain is deprived of these factors depend on the shape, size and other things. The shape and consistency of rice is such that complete removal of the husk can easily be brought about by simple mechanical means. The parboiling of the grains makes it much more easy. Machine milling, as ordinarily practised, deprives the grain of almost all rice of the pericarp and the germ. The *Dhenki* (ঢেঁকি) pounded rice retains 50-70 per cent of the pericarp, although in most of the cases the germ is lost. In hand-pounded rice, the force used being not very great, considerably less percentage of the pericarp is lost, and the germ also in most cases, is retained. Hence, the hand-pounded rice is the most, while the machine milled rice is the least, nutritious rice; and the Bengal *Dhenki*-husked rice is next best to the hand-milled. It has also been proved that the usual custom of soaking the rice, and washing it several times to make it clean before cooking, takes away a great portion of the nutritive value of the rice. The water that is thrown off carries with it most of the precious vitamins and minerals that are mostly found in the shining outer covering and germ of the rice.

II

IT is needless to say, therefore, that our custom of throwing away the water in which rice is boiled,—so that when the meal is served each individual grain of rice shows separate and makes the food good to look at—allows a major portion of the useful nutriments in the rice to be drained off. It has been proved by experiment that if rice is washed three times and thus cooked with a liberal amount of water, about 75% of the germ and 50% Phosphorus and Vitamin B, and other Vitamins of the B_2 Group, originally present, are lost. It is the first washing which causes most of the loss. A great deal more of nutritive element passes into the wash water, instead of soaking into the water used

in cooking. Beri-beri (not the epidemic dropsy which is a prevailing disease, Bengalis suffer from) is due to the deficiency of vitamin B_1 in the food; and it has been definitely shown by experiments among Chinese coolies in Singapur, that rice, cooked in plenty of water and well washed, caused this disease. But as soon as unwashed rice was used and the water used in boiling the rice was retained in the rice (and not thrown off, as is usually done in Bengal) the persons affected began to improve and their symptoms of Beri-beri gradually disappeared.

The presence of vitamin B_1 in the different processes of milling (as found by experiment) is given below. The figures represent parts of Vitamin per million parts of rice:

Only husked (hand-pounded)	4
Once polished	1·8
Twice polished	1·0
Three times polished (ready for the market) ...	0·7

It was noticed in examining the samples of the above varieties, that milling removed more than 75% of the vitamins originally present in the husked rice. The milling has very much the same effect on certain vitamins of B_2 group, deficiency of which leads to serious diseases, retarding developments.

When rice is previously parboiled, the effect of milling is much less serious. Even thrice-milled rice will retain as much as 2 to 2·5 parts per million of the vitamin B_1, which is enough to prevent Beri-beri.

Storing of rice for a long time, after removal of the husk, causes severe loss of the vitamins in it. Hence rice which is freshly husked should only be used. This is very easy for persons living in the villages.

To sum up, to obtain best nutritional values out of rice, we must take

(1) Parboiled rice (সিদ্ধ চাউল)
(2) the rice must be hand-pounded or *Dhenki*-pounded, used fresh—that is within a week of the pounding. We must never use machine milled rice, or rice stored up for a long time;
(3) rice should not be much washed before boiling;
(4) rice should be boiled in just sufficient water consistent with boiling, so that the water is retained in the rice (ফেন না গালা) and there should be no excess of water, which could be thrown off—as is the usual custom.

III

THE League of Nations Inter-Governmental Conference of the Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held in Java in 1937 took up this problem of nutrition from rice. They were very emphatic about the use of under-milled rice. It was found by them that in many countries, the poorer classes consume foods other than rice in small quantities, and it was very difficult, for economic reasons, to increase the amount of supplementary foods in their list. In such circumstances the nutritive value of rice, the main article of their food, which is influenced by the degree of milling becomes of great importance. This conference strongly recommended that "the Government concerned, should make a thorough investigation of nutritional, commercial and economic and psychological aspects of the problem, special attention being given to the possibility of checking the spread of mechanical rice mills in rural areas, with a view to conserving the healthy habits of consuming home-pounded rice and to means of making under-milled rice easily available for those who wish to purchase it."

Dietary surveys, that have been carried out on samples of group of families in various parts of India, widely separated from each other, from Kashmir in the North to Trichinopoly in the South, have shown that the diet of the poor rice-eater is astonishingly uniform throughout India. Rice provides about 90% of the energy value of their diets. Only relatively small quantities of other foods such as pulses (*dal*), vegetables, fruits and fish and meat are included. Milk and milk products are taken by the poorer classes in rice-eating areas in negligible quantities or not at all. Under the circumstances special attention must be paid to the nutritive value of their staple food—rice itself.

Every one is aware that protein is the most important constituent of our food. It supplies to us the elements necessary for the growth, maintenance and repair of the tissues, besides producing the hormones, so essential for us As compared with other cereals, the protein contents of rice is low. The table given below shows the percentage of protein and fat contents in certain cereals:

Cereals	*Protein*	*Fat*
Whole Wheat Atta ...	11·8	1·5
Refined Maida ...	11	0·9
Barley	11·5	1·3
Maize (*Bhutta*) ...	11·1	3·6
Oat	13·6	7·6
Rice (hand-pounded) ...	8·5	0·6
Rice (milled) ...	6·4	0·4
Chira	6·6	1·2
Khai	7·5	1·0
Muri	7·3	1·0

Experimentally it has been found that rice proteins have a fairly high "biological value", *i.e.*, they are better assimilated and can fulfil the needs of the body with reasonable efficiency. A lesser quantity of these proteins are required to keep the body in the same condition than proteins of lower "biological value". For this reason amongst others, deficiency of protein is not one of the important defects of typical rice eater's diets as compared with the wheat eater of the same economic status

Like other cereals rice has very little fat. A typical rice-eater gets more or less 20 grams of fat daily, whereas the normal requirement is at least three times that amount. The main function of fat is the same as that of carbohydrate The one is easily converted into the other in the human body. It has not been proved that low consumption of fat produces any ill effects. Therefore rice must not be condemned because of its poor fat content.

In the field of mineral and vitamins the typical rice-eater has to be specially careful. Rice has got a good store of vitamin of the "B" group, and of the mineral Phosphorus. It is deficient in vitamin A, which keeps the body healthy The rice-eater must depend on the other sources for adequate supply of this vitamin. Diseases due to the vitamin A defect are quite common in India This vitamin maintains the normal structure and function of the epithelial tissues It is also concerned in the formation of visual purple. Gastric and duodenal ulcers, so common in our country, may be due to the want of this vitamin in our food. Xerophthalmia, an eye condition common in children in India Phrynoderma (Toadskin), a dry and hyperkeratosis of skin, and Night Blindness are some of the other diseases caused by deficiency of Vitamin A

Iron and calcium are the chief minerals which are not adequate in rice Unfortunately, whenever a rice-eater suffers from diseases like Malaria, Aukytootoma (Hook-worm) so common in our country, causing destruction of corpuscles and loss of blood, or similar condition due to pregnancy and child birth, it becomes difficult for the patient to recoup the blood lost owing to the want of adequate quantity of iron in the food consumed The disease *Shutika* (সূতিকা), from which a large percentage of our women suffer after child-birth, is only a variety of anaemia. Adequate supply of food containing this mineral should be supplied to these persons, at the convalescent stage, after malaria and other diseases as well as during pregnancy and after child-birth. The following foods contain iron—the essential constituent of

Hemoglobin—w[illegible]s found in the red blood cells :—

ANIMAL FOO[illegible]*t, Liver, Kidney, Brain* and *Hea[illegible]o lean muscles of Lamb, Beef, V[illegible]ork, Egg (specially the Yolk)* and [illegible]*p*.

VEGETABLE [illegible]—*Green leaves : Beet, Dandel[illegible], Mustard greens, Spinach.*

DRIED FRU[illegible]—*Apricots, Peaches, Currants, Dates[illegible], Prunes, Raisins.*

LEGUMES—*Beans, Peas,* dried or fresh.

WHOLE GRAIN CEREALS OR FLOURS—*Wheat, Barley Oat, Rye.*

SYRUPS—*Molasses, Cane.*

NUTS—*Almond, Cashew Nut, Hazel Nut, Walnut.*

Calcium is very essential for the formation of bone and teeth. In fact, over 90% of the calcium in the body are found in these. The rice-eater must supplement his diet with milk, cheese, *chhana*, eggs and vegetables—specially cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, and *sagas* (শাক) to get a good supply of calcium.

IV

LET us now turn to other defects of the poor rice-eaters' diet and see if these defects can be remedied.

Most of the poor people can afford to add very little food-stuff complementary to their rice diet. The middle class people also, in most cases, due to long-continued habits and social customs and prejudices, do not take other foods rightly balanced with a properly cooked rice diet.

We have seen that if the rice is properly cooked (*i.e.*, parboiled hand-pounded rice boiled not in excess of water but in just sufficient water to avoid the extra water—ফেন—being thrown off) contains the mineral phosphorus, necessary for healthy growth and living. It has quite a sufficient amount of useful water-soluble Vitamins of B_1 and B_2 groups. It is deficient in proteins, Vitamin A, C and calcium and iron. The diet of rice-eaters, therefore, must be supplemented in such a way as to contain these missing factors.

To be brief, I am concluding by giving here a table showing what is the usual constituent of the food which the Bengali middle-class people usually consume and what should be done to make it a proper well-balanced diet.

Before concluding, I must point out that in Bengal at present over 80% of the rice-eaters are forced to eat milled—in most cases highly milled—rice. The number of rice mills are increasing every year. According to the Government statistics in 1938, there were 453 big factories in Bengal. Of this the biggest number, 295 (about 66%), were rice mills. In this year of grace 1941 the number must be nearing 400. The number of small rice mills are to be counted in thousands, these being invariably found in villages containing a population of 2,000 or even less.

Articles of food.	Amount usually taken (chhatanks)	Amount which should be taken to make it a well-balanced diet. (chhatanks)
Rice ...	8—24	16
Pulses (*Dal*) ...	0·25 to 0·5	2
Milk ...	negligible amount	4
Leafy vegetables	0·25 to 0·5	2
Non-leafy ,,	1 to 2·5	3
Fruits ...	negligible	1
Oils & fats ...	less than 0·5	1
Fish, meat egg (animal protein)	0·25 to 0·5	2 (If milk is taken this can be reduced to 1·5)

This extensive growth in the number of rice mills is bound up with other changes in the economic life of the people, particularly as the development of roads and transport facilities enables paddy-growers to bring their grains to the mills. Besides, internal combustion steam engines have made it possible for the middle class people to start small mills, in far off places on their own. This has played havoc and led to the ancient practice of hand and *Dhenki* pounding of rice being totally abandoned.

V

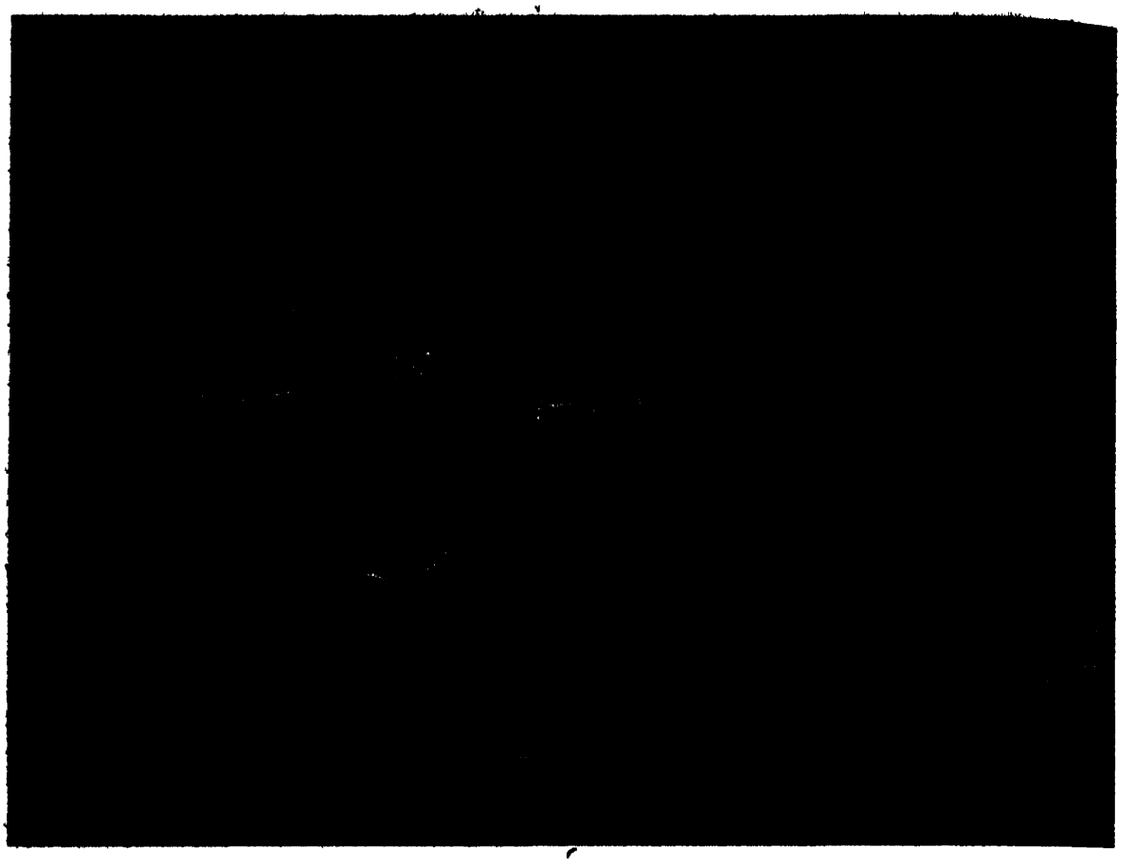
LAZINESS or love of ease on the part of the villager is the chief cause of the popularity of the rice mill. Home-pounding of rice is not hard work. Three to four hundred strokes of a pounder, which weighs about 2½ to 3 seers, will pound five *poas* of paddy. About 10 minutes' work with this quantity of paddy will produce about 3 *poas* of rice. Allowing for time occupied in winnowing, it can be safely taken that two women can, in each home, pound enough rice for the daily requirements of an average family. If each person pounded the rice he takes daily, the task would take less than 10 minutes to do. The average villager has plenty of leisure, and it is not unlikely that the time which the village women used to spend in pounding rice is at present spent in doing nothing.

Again, by storing for household consumption quantities of paddy husked at the mills, the peasant not only has to pay some extra charge, but has to carry the paddy to the mill, loses the husk which, by the way, is quite a good fuel, and high nutritive values in the germ and pericap of the rice.

Machinery was invented to save labour. In the case of rice mills, however, it has decidedly gone against healthy living of the average people. For, in the milling processes, the paddy is deprived of very valuable nutrition, and the villager is economically weakened in the bargin. It will be useful to remember that the husk removed by hand-pounding can be used as fuel and any bran removed by pounding may be used to make cakes (পিঠা) for human consumption or as cattle food. The loss of these by-products is a great disadvantage attributable to the spread of rice mills.

The well-to-do and middle-class people usually prefer white, well-polished rice simply because they are more pleasing to the eyes, and perhaps, more palatable than coarse varieties of rice. The poor always try to imitate the fashionable rich. It is, therefore, the duty of the educated people to take to the use of hand or *dhenki*-pounded rice, chiefly for their own benefit and to influence their less fortunate neighbours.

To my mind, the spread of rice mills must be prevented by legislation. Our politicians should bring up this factor of deterioration in the nutritive value of milled rice to the serious notice of his constituents and influence them to go back to the old habit of hand-pounding the rice. In this way, a good deal of educative propaganda could be done which will gradually force the present mill-owners to close down and thereby check the alarmig spread of an obvious health evil. The propaganda should also be carried on by all available means, by every educated person and organisation to create a popular demand for the rice which has the outer layers in tact. This demand can be met either by some pounded rice or undermilled rice produced by the mills. This demand will encourage the growth in the villages of "cottage industry" which is one of the accredited aims of the rural reconstruction organisations in Bengal and elsewhere. Government may also adopt the practice of using such home-pounded rice for all institutions under their control; the hospital and educational authorities controlling school and college boarding houses may also insist on the use of this rice only. This will go a long way in creating a good demand for the hand pounded and better rice and thus afford facilities for getting a little food to the poor and needy and also ensure better health for the consumers.



—*Pichola Lake*

Where HEALTH *and* EDUCATION *Go Hand in Hand*

A NOVEL SCHOOL AT UDAIPUR

By
ADRIENNE MOORE

Illustrated with photographs taken by the writer

A soft veil of early morning mist clung tenaciously to Pichola Lake, the pearly water-palace—where Shah Jahan as Prince Khurram, fugitive from his father's wrath, once spent restless nights—slept with shut eyes awaiting the rising sun, the stern opaline walls of the Maharana's castle rose majestically from the shores—white plastered houses clustering around their base like chicks around a mother hen In the distance, near and far, the naked hills rolled like dunes towards the lake, and on the highest sat Sajjangarh Palace, pointing its finger towards the sky This is Udaipur—blue, white and gold—under the hot rays of the sun, a dreamy land of long ago in the soft half light of morning and the lingering rays of evening, the Never Never Land of India where medievalism sleeps awaiting the touch of the fairy prince like Sleeping Beauty in the old fairy tale And he is at the threshold though fair Udaipur knows it not

In India's most medieval kingdom is one of India's most progressive and modern schools Slowly but surely the Middle Ages are being pushed back, modernisation is coming to give a new life to this lovely memory of the past Like Pandora and her box, the *Vidya Bhawan* is letting loose the ideas of another era into a beautiful but static world

Needless to say it was a surprise to find such a school as *Vidya Bhawan* at Udaipur It is further ahead in its ideas of education than 99 percent of the schools of India It is a school with a purpose The motivating force behind the scene is Dr Mohan Singh Mehta, descendant of a long line of State administrators Dr Mehta himself was formerly Revenue Officer at Udaipur and also Prime Minister of a neighbouring State His interest in education was first stimulated by the Boy Scout movement *Vidya Bhawan* is, as a result, a combination of scouting with its work plan and out-of-doors life and modern progressive methods of education plus a wholesome





—*In India's most medieval kingdom*

amount of discipline and fixed curriculum.

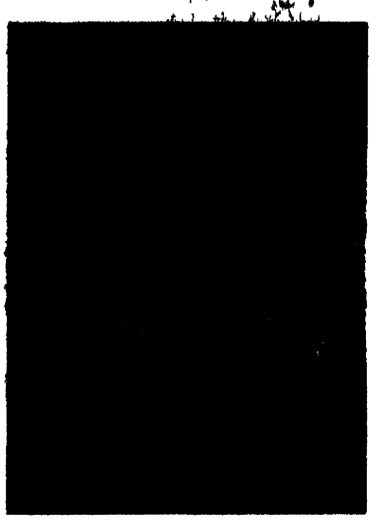
II

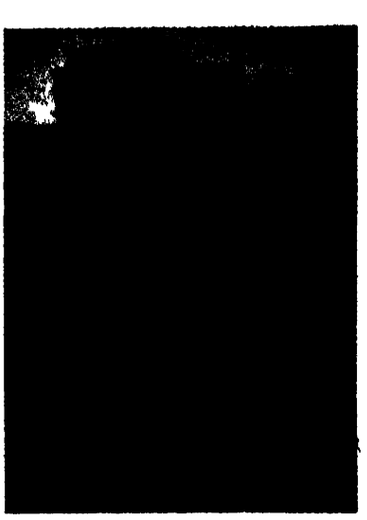
VIDYA BHAWAN is the anomaly of Udaipur It is co-educational amid one of India's most *purdah*-conscious spots Only this February the *purdah* ladies of Udaipur got together for the first time in the history of the State The common cause was war work the scene, the Residency And this after weeks of preparation The gathering was finally made possible, in spite of the trepidations of worried husbands, by the stamp of approval of the Maharana Some of the anxious spouses even went so far as to demand assurances that none of these new fangled ideas would be suggested to their wives There is a deadly fear of change in the *status quo* in Udaipur but the approval of the ruler went far towards quieting their fears

The school aims at creating good citizens in a State where citizenship is still a word belonging to another world It tries to develop personality in each and every child and create a feeling of fellowship, and this in a community so class-conscious that a man or woman of standing dare not go to the bazaar to make a purchase without losing face There is a constant endeavour to handle children in this school in the most up to-date manner Problem children or children with problems are given careful tests and handled by Mr Shrimali, the Principal, who is an expert in psycho-analysis —and this in an atmosphere where scientific research is yet a myth The institution caters not primarily to the rich or the educated but to the middle and lower middle classes To obtain such students—those who really form the State of Udaipur and the backbone of India—the tuition fees are kept amazingly low —and this when throughout India modern educational facilities are so costly that only the upper classes can afford them. And last but not least there is stress on health not only of body but of mind and heart,—and this when the majority of schools in India do not even have playgrounds

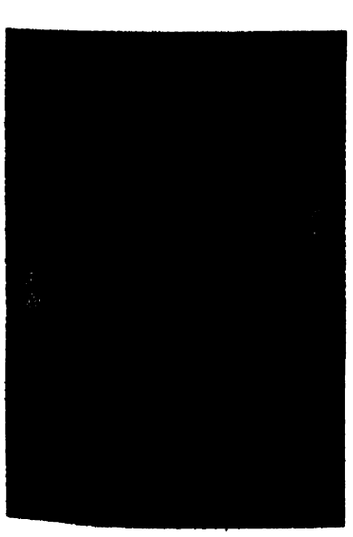
III

IN Udaipur, if not in India, *Vidya Bhawan* is revolutionary And it has paid a dear price for its very existence. For nine long years it has struggled not only financially but also against the almost overwhelming forces of retrogression and *status quo* There has been official opposition, social prejudice and even active suspicion to fight Certain members of the official circles classed the school as radical and, therefore, dangerous But this feeling of distrust has now passed with the advent of an enlightened Prime Minister, Sir Diwan Bahadur T Vijiaraghavachariar, who, in his own way, is also pushing back the Middle Ages





—*The stern walls of the Maharana's castle*





—*The pearly water-palace at Pichola lake*



THE VIDYA BHAWAN AT UDAIPUR
Where Nature shares the teacher's task

Already during his one year of Diwanship he has passed an anti-child marriage law, which not only forbids marriage under 13 but also forbids marriage between girls under 25 with men over 50. And this while modern Bikaner has not even considered such a law. Moreover, he has just recently announced the formation of a Legislative Chamber, which will allow for public expression of opinions which were previously suppressed. Through his efforts a small State grant has been given to *Vidya Bhawan*.

The storms which have blown around the generous open verandahs of the main school building lying next to Nature in the Udaipur sunshine, have been weathered not only because of the founder but also the Principal and the staff, who, inspired by their work, have refused to sacrifice their ideals. *Vidya Bhawan* is an idealist's dream.

IV

IN summarizing the work of the school it is correct to say that the school ideal is Health, not the passing of certain examinations, which is the ideal of 99 per cent of schools in India. Not that *Vidya Bhawan* boys do not pass,—far from it. But examinations are looked upon in their correct bearing and the teachers do not forget that the prime aim of education is not a degree but health—health of mind, heart and



THE FOUNDER OF THE SCHOOL

body,—a health which means balance, a sense of proportion and self-reliance. In line with this also is the school's refusal to give any political bias to its principles, either national or anti-national. It aims solely to build up citizens who can think and choose for themselves.

The most important factor in the building of health is the individual child. To reach each boy a group system has been brought into use. All the children are organized into several separate groups. The children themselves do the organizing. Each group plans its own social functions, camping and short outings. Each group has a teacher-supervisor. Groups also arrange public functions, and each group is responsible for one important function of the year. Supplementing this is the School *Panchayat*. Here certain teachers join with the boys in settling school problems and disputes. School events are also planned by this council.

Those few children whose problems cannot be reached through the group are given special care. Kinks are ironed out after careful mental tests. The school often endeavours to enlist the help of the parents in solving home problems which may be inhibiting a child. Normalcy is sought at every turn. Individual cases of difficulty which might later develop into something serious in the adult have not infrequently been traced and cured. Citizenship "talks" further help to develop

healthy mind[illegible] habits During the course of [illegible] year some 29 or 30 such "talk[illegible]" are usually given, and the subje[illegible]re so varied that the wireless and the sex difficulties in adolescence recently found themselves in the same schedule of lectures These "talks" are given by members of the Faculty



Study Hm in the Open Air Session

V

PHYSICAL well-being as well as respect for the dignity of labour is cultivated in the child at *Vidya Bhavan* through a Labour Unit Scheme Each student is assigned some manual labour about the school In fact, it is through the teaching of respect for manual labour that the school has been able to create a type of student not usually found in India And certainly the departure is unusual in a medieval State where manual labour definitely labels a man But such citizens will be capable of handling the tasks which lie ahead of the young men of this State where everything is yet to be done in order to bring it into the modern world Quite typical of such work is the planting and care of plants in the school grounds Sometimes these activities extend to the mending of stone walls and the erection of barriers to keep cattle from straying into the school grounds Manual training is further extended by many during the hobby hour At such a time one can find boys busy in the carpentry shop, painting, drawing, doing handicrafts such as leather work, raffia etc, or strumming on the strings of some beloved instrument Other hobbies are also indulged in during the free period set aside for this purpose Even after school hours I saw several boys fooling around amid the carpentry tools as only boys can, and one young fellow was admiring an elegant wicker chair he had made during the open air session when craft and manual labour are strongly stressed He was all unaware that its legs were very rickety indeed



Physical Training in Vidya Bhavan

VI

WITH Nature always in the background and fresh air and exercise aplenty, there are still the regular sports and exercises Unfortunately, or fortunately, the playgrounds of the school are not as perfectly developed as in some other institutions due to lack of funds This has caused the curriculum to include more natural activities such as walks, camping etc There are plans however for the development of a sports field Most of the children, thanks to the clean life, severely plain way of living and simple but wholesome food, gain weight A careful record is kept of this, and physical tests are made twice a year No young body is allowed to be impaired by excessive bookwormishness though the library is a popular rendezvous

The high point in *Vidya Bhawan* life and health development is the annual outing For two weeks the school curriculum is completely disarranged for the satisfaction of youthful curiosity



Labour Unit Scheme, watering young plants



The School Orchestra at practice

Mathematics and all the stuffy subjects which harass youth are temporarily abandoned. Some ideal camp spot is chosen where fresh water is obtainable and where history lingers. The children and teachers usually walk to and from the camp, most of which are from 20 to 30 miles away from the school. The walking is done in easy stages early in the morning and late in the afternoon and early evening. Udaipur abounds in delightful camping spots. Sometimes it is the high land near the tank of some passed "descendant of the sun", for the rulers of Udaipur claim descent from this ruler of the heavens. Other times some old mine is near by to explore. The village of a criminal tribe was once in the agenda. The Bhils are everywhere interesting and have not escaped the attention of the students. They are to be seen everywhere in Merwar. The women can be recognized by their numerous brass anklets which cover their legs from ankles to knees and are effective in protection from snake bite. Those who still live in the hills go semi-clothed. The children have several times turned their attention during an open air session to the study of their habits and traditions. Folk songs and dances have not been overlooked.

The whole school is divided into four *Shrenis* or groups composed of from classes III to IX. Those under the third form are considered to be too young to benefit by the excursion. Each group consists of about fifteen children and three teachers.

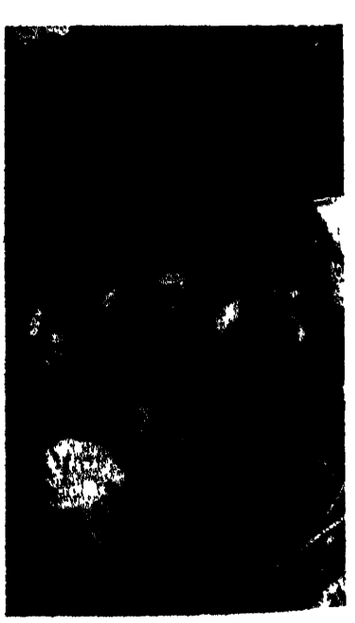
VII

NOT only do the students walk to the camping place but when they get there they must care for themselves,—wash, clean and mend. Each day begins with a ten-minute talk on some subject of interest and ends with a period of meditation at sunset. After the evening meal the children sit around the camp-fire and learn folk-dancing or weave some plan for the Visitor's Day, which comes on the last day of the session.

As a rule exercise and sunshine are combined with interest. The *shrenis* are divided into study groups. The locale is always borne in mind. On a recent trip to Jawar, the older boys confined their interests to Literature, Social Science and Art. Those who chose Literature collected folk songs, wrote essays, noted dialects etc. The Social Science group studied the economic and social problems of the local aborigines—the Minas. When they visited nearby points of interest, lectures were given on the history and interpretation of the monuments. The art group drew the children of the neighbourhood and studied folk-dancing. Exhibits were planned. Each child chose his or her own particular phase of the locale which appealed. In some form or other, old and young were made aware and interested in the local peoples, their problems and forms of self-expression as well as the history of the place in relation to Udaipur. The whole scheme not only stimulates a love of the out-of-doors, imagination and sympathy but also, through the boy scout tactics, develops leadership. In all capacities, the children are made responsible for the venture. Here a sense of reality and health are developed side by side.

VIII

WALKING eight to fourteen miles a day to reach the camp spot and to return to the school, the children of *Vidya Bhawan* cannot help but can be made aware of the world in which they live. While city children go to school in buses and closed conveyances, these boys and girls commune with Nature out-of-doors. Through the cool of the evening and the early hours of the morning their cheery voices can be heard. They can hardly wait to reach the camp spot. For arrival means the beginning of a series of fascinating ventures. Some times they go to see an old hand loom on which the local people weave their primitive cloth ; or, perhaps, it is a local mine or some village to inspect. In one session they made a model of an ideal village much to the amusement of the villagers, who good-naturedly listened to the children describe to them the advantages of their planned utopia. The last half of the session is spent in preparing reports of what they have seen and done and sharing their discoveries with their fellow-students



At cane and bamboo work

The last day of the session is the big event when some 100 visitors friends, parents, residents of near about towns, gather to see the programme staged by the ungsters.

IX

THE Open Air Session crystallizes what this school desires to [illegible] Whereas formalized health routines are undoubtedly advantageous as all too often they have become a substitute for genuine outdoor life All the joy has been taken out of health routine by this formalization Children quite frequently have come to think of it as a routine of vaccination specialized exercises and tests Not even organized sports give what the natural life out of doors can contribute The emphasis is too frequently put on competition rather than sheer enjoyment and the body only is the gainer or loser while the mind and heart remain fallow Exercise taken in its natural form and in connection with some interest has almost ceased to exist in modern school routines In this return to natural child development *Vidya Bhavan* is cutting a new trail across Indian education Its contribution to well rounded health of mind body and heart cannot be underestimated



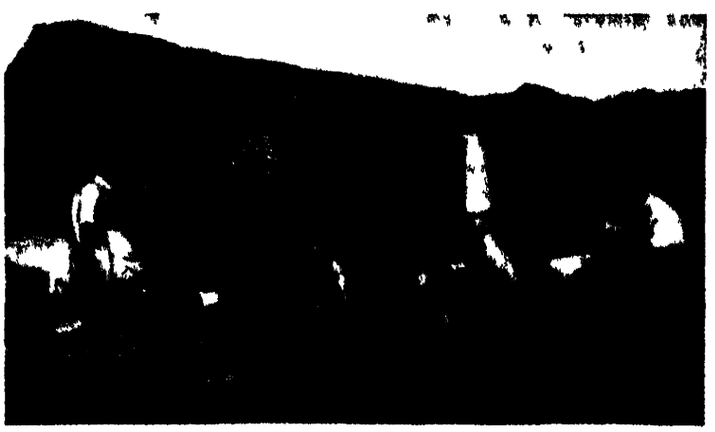
Nature Study



The School goes to Camp

X

WHERE the mighty Rajput warriors once rode the barren hills and plains and watered their horses in the cool lakes, a new type of educational venture is being worked out Udaipur may be modernized but not without understanding she may be changed but not without appreciation of her beauty she may be developed but not without regard to her needs —at least such is the hope of the founder of *Vidya Bhavan* This school well may be the pebble which is needed to be dropped in the all too-stagnant waters of Indian education



Studying Bhil life

—"আমার এই দেহখানি তুলে ধর,
তোমার ঐ দেবালয়ের প্রদীপ কর"
—রবীন্দ্রনাথ

HEALTH & SANITATION

Duties of A Citizen

By

AMULYARATAN CHAKRAVARTI, B.SC., M.B. (Cal.), F.R.C.P. F.R.S. (Edin.)

Calcutta

IN order to live in good health and enjoy all possible amenities of life, one should develop civic consciousness and must also be deserving of the amenities that one looks for and enjoys; and, at the same time, one should lend personal and active co-operation in the faithful discharge of mutual civic obligations. It is not enough to pay certain taxes, or to go, once in every three years, to the election booth to vote for a certain city father. Every individual, big or small, rich or poor, should be educated in the broad principles of personal and public hygiene, the elementary principles of prophylaxis against preventible diseases, the value of pure air, pure water and pure food, and, above all, *cultivate* cleanliness in personal habits and in his home and surroundings.

This, in fact should be the universal and primary lesson compulsory for every progressive individual resident in city, town or village.

Education is, therefore, the first item of life of a citizen, and the education given in schools must incorporate these elementary principles of civic life. Apart from school teaching, there should be organised village-to-village propaganda, by demonstrations and lectures by bands of volunteers well-equipped with facts and figures. And, above all, the children should be taught at home by their parents, with the help of suitable picture books and other Kindergarten methods. It is, of course, a big job and the responsibility for achieving this does not rest solely upon the city municipality or the Government, but every individual must contribute his personal quota to build a happy and healthy corporate life.

THE HOME

IN order to *clean your own home* you should see that you do not throw the refuse on the street or inside your neighbour's compound! Such carelessness and callousness on your part amount to criminal viciousness. For, what is a nuisance to you, is also a nuisance to everybody. Herein lies your civic duty. You must not only be content with making your own little home hale and happy, but you should work to make every home of your city or village like yours. This is the contribution demanded of you.

You must, of course, be very careful about your health. If your village is *malarious*, would it be enough to cry for free distribution of quinine by the Government or the District Board? You should realise that an annual expenditure of 35 lakhs of rupees is involved, according to satistics available, to cure malarial attacks and prevent relapses It is your plain duty to help to stop this recurring drain on your poor country.

DISEASES

THIS is the problem of Bengal in particular Here, help from every individual is as much necessary as State aid in the matter of overcoming Malaria. Jungles have to be cleared, ditches and tanks filled up and mosquito-breeding prevented by joint co-operation of villargers, municipality with bigger *schemes of drainage* and *water supply*. Many of the Bengal rivers are silted up and, during the major part of the year, exhibit their skeletons in the shape of shallow beds of every conceivable shape and size, to serve as good breeding media for mosquitoes. All these dying rivers must be made alive, and shallow wells and dirty tanks must be replaced by tube-wells. This would incidentally also solve the problem of cholera and other water-borne diseases as diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid. Good and edible water in larger towns and cities must be adequately provided by municipal corporations.

REFUSE

HOUSE refuse in the *mofussil* should be trenched daily in dug-outs adjoining garden spaces available in almost every house. They will provide very good manure next year. In cities, these, along with street refuse, should be collected in covered pits at suitable distances and quickly removed and burnt or trenched. The pits must, of course, be daily cleaned and disinfected to prevent filth, flies and nuisance. Regarding the disposal of night soil, good sewerage, of course, is ideal; but even in a century, Calcutta, which claims to be the premier City of India, could not have it done throughout. It is a pity indeed. But this nuisance must be stopped at once. Where very costly sewarage is not possible, septic tanks sewerage is not possible, septic tanks the well system or trenching at every home should be followed. A point to be considered is that in a short time to come, the *methar* class will be almost extinct due to the success of the Harijan movement. The *surface drains* in many parts, specially in the *bustee* areas, are another nasty blot, and need wholesale overhauling All surface drains must be made *pucca* and effective drainage obtained. And all these could not be done a moment too soon, even if done to-morrow.

SMOKE

THE Smoke Nuisance is another evil which needs ruthless eradication with strong measures. Due to large areas of *bustees* occupying a good part of this "City of Palaces", and also due to the growing number of 'flats', each with open and portable hearths using cowdung cakes for igniting coal, Calcutta, specially the "native quarters" becomes a veritable smoke-pit, particularly in winter, when smoke starts gathering from 5 P.M and gets denser with the approach of darkness By 7 P.M one cannot so much as take a full breath without choking, nor look without the eyes burning. It is the plain duty of the Corporation to enforce that every house, new or old, should be provided with smoke-proof kitchens or use wood-coal instead of cakes of cowdung Similarly, all oil mills and other mills within residential areas must be electrified.

FOOD

LASTLY, I would once again repeat the warning against *bad food dirty sweets and adulterated food* materials More watchful care and stringent measures must be adopted by the Corporation to ensure the supply of pure food Better do without milk or *ghee* than eat dirty white mixture sold as milk or

—Continued on page 112

Paper Protection

By

SUMANTRA MAHALANOBIS
Calcutta

I

APART from the fact that dissemination of health knowledge, like other information, is largely done through the agency of paper, paper has a more direct bearing on health. Paper to-day is largely used for wrapping foodstuffs among other articles. Since even a hundred years ago paper was not a very common article, the practice of using it as wrapping material must be a comparatively recent practice.

In present times there is a much greater distribution of foodstuffs and over a wider area too. And in order to preserve them in good condition they have to be properly wrapped. Almost every article of food bought from a shop to-day, is wrapped in paper before it is delivered to the customer. Even in this country *sal* leaves are gradually giving place to paper wrappers, especially in the cities. Attractive cartons are rapidly replacing the baskets made of split bamboo and Sal leaves of old. These cartons, in addition to being more secure and therefore giving better protection are also more portable. Moreover they are excellent from the point of view of advertisement, as they bear the name of the manufacturer or dealer. The public also, naturally, prefer to purchase articles that are properly and perhaps attractively packed. The cost of wrapping however is to be considered as it is often a predominant factor in the matter of sales. But since an attractive packing more often than not induces a greater sale, the extra cost and trouble are certainly worthwhile.

II

THE indiscriminate use of paper in wrapping articles of food is however not to be encouraged. In this country the poor vendor of foodstuff uses old and certainly not too clean paper for wrapping purposes. And it is far better to use *sal* or other leaves as they could be easily cleaned by washing.

The mere ability to keep out dirt is not the only requirement to be looked for in wrapping paper, and therefore any and every paper even of good quality is not suitable for wrapping foodstuffs. Different articles of food need different kinds of paper for their proper preservation, and a few words about their manufacture will not be out of place here.

One of the essential requirements of wrapping paper for foodstuffs is, that it should not support mould growth inside, in addition to preventing the ingress of dust from outside. Again as a protection against the latter danger, it should not be too brittle so as to crack easily, especially at the corners. Another difficulty is often noticed in the matter of wrapping articles like bread, for bread like many other substances of delicate flavour, is apt to absorb the aroma of any substance in its vicinity, especially when it is freshly baked. This however could be avoided if a self sealing paper of good quality is used and sufficient care is taken against overheating. Investigations have proved that the wrapping of bread has no deleterious effect on its quality, moreover it has the added advantage of preventing contamination and also preserving it for a prolonged period, in a reasonably good condition.

Wood cellulose is chiefly used in the manufacture of paper, though a great deal of paper is also made from rags and esparto grass. Old rope and cordage are also used for very strong high grade cartons and these are classed as rags. The cellulose raw material is first reduced to a condition of loose fibres and mixed with a large quantity of water. The fibres are then compressed in a hollander to give the desired degree of hydration and cohesiveness; resin and alum are added at this stage to stiffen it and give it a smooth surface. Finally, the mixture is dried and calendered and cut up to required sizes. The above may be described as the essentials of paper making. Strong paper like kraft paper or weak newsprint, both may be made this way. It could be made of any colour too and is also waterproof to a certain extent, due to the sizing.

Further waterproofing may be done by waxing or lacquering the paper. Waxing may be done by passing the paper through a bath of molten wax or bringing it into contact with the waxed surface of a roller. There is also the method of hot pressing by which a greater penetration of wax into the paper is achieved. Lacquering is done by cellulose lacquer, analogous to the lacquers used on motor vehicles, without the pigment.

III

WATERPROOFED paper is especially suitable for certain articles of food. Salted nuts and fried potatoes are wrapped advantageously in waterproof paper. It prevents the grease from contact and facilitates carrying and, which is more important, it keeps fresh and retains the palatability of the contents.

Materials like butter which are more wet, need a stronger and more water-repellent paper. Vegetable parchment is used for such purposes, and its great strength even when wet is due to the parchmentising process. The sheet of paper is passed through a bath of cold sulphuric acid solution for a short time, as a result of which the fibres of the paper swell up and become gelatinous, and then it is pressed between rollers. The "gelatinasation" is finally stopped by washing it in plenty of water.

Vegetable parchment, at this stage, could hardly be called paper, because after undergoing the above procedure the structure of the fibres completely disappears and in its place there is a continuous film of cellulose which gives it its required strength. Afterwards it is treated with some deliquescent agent, to prevent it from becoming hard and brittle when dry. In the case of wrappers for foodstuffs, glycerine is the best deliquescent as it is quite harmless.

In addition to waterproofed paper, there is a growing demand for transparent wrapping paper; this permits the customer to see the contents and is thus of advantage to both dealer and purchaser. This paper is also, of course, film, where the process of gelatinising is continued even farther than it is in the vegetable parchmenting process, as described above. The earliest brand of this is familiar to many of us under its registered name Cellophane.

IV

IT is not within the scope of this article to go into further details of manufacture. Suffice it to say that great attention should be paid toward scrutinising all wrapping material for purity. Substances like lead, arsenic, copper etc., are apt to enter the material in the course of manufacture; and unless wrappers are freed from such toxic substances they would defeat their very purpose by becoming a source of disease, instead of a protection against it. It may be added, however, that proper care could easily prevent the ingress

—*Continued on page 114*

MENTAL HEALTH
THROUGH
CONQUEST *of* HAPPINESS

By

DR. D. N. MAITRA

Health Lecturer, School of Tropical Medicine,
Founder-Secretary, Bengal Social Service League
Calcutta

IF a discourse on Mental Health be considered appropriate to the Annual Health Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, our approach to the matter in this article may be considered as laid on rather unorthodox and unconventional lines.

MENTAL MALADIES

MAN is made up of Body and Mind. Whereas every effort is being made to prevent and cure physical ailments—be it a cut or a cold, are any such efforts made to prevent or cure mental maladies, except perhaps in Churches and through Scriptures; or, at the other extreme, in the Mental Hospitals, to tackle a few lunatics and imbeciles, who are too far gone to feel unhappy and have become open disturbers of family or social peace?

Many indeed are our Mental Maladies that daily, nay hourly, disturb individual, family, social and, specially to-day, communal and international peace and happiness. To name a few: Abusiveness, aggressiveness and greed; anxieties and worries that are baseless and useless; feelings of boredom; careless, irresponsible talks, vicious habit of calumny; callousness of heart; sufferings from disappointments and disillusions; egoistic pride and vanity; envy and jealousy, idle baseless fears or nervousness; depression from failure; hectic, high-tension life of rush; ignorance; intolerance, lust of passion, palate and power; mistrust and misunderstanding, or lack of understanding, quarrelsomeness; narrow-mindedness and meanness; selfishness; habits of prying into others' affairs, of gossip and scandal-mongering, lack of self-control, untruthfulness, or habit of exaggeration; unpunctuality and unreliability; and so on, diseases of the mind that are not merely the "business" of a particular individual only, but they disturb or dislocate the peace and happiness of the family or the society.

Where are, then, the Doctors and the Directors of Mental Health? Where are the recipes for its attainment and preservation? "The hygiene of the Nerves has been much too little studied".

Half-a-century ago a book used to be a popular light reading: "How to be happy though married". To-day the problem is: "How to be happy though alive". It is by the Conquest of Happiness, through the "Joy of Living" of the British, the "Lebens Freude" of the German, the "Joei de Vivre" of the French, the *"Anandam"* extolled in our Scriptures.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS

BUT the very first question that we must ask ourselves is,—Do we really seek to conquer, *i.e.*, acquire this joy and happiness in life, in a mental balance and serenity; and not to go under or suffer from the many causes that disturb that balance,—be they real, or—as is often—imaginary, physical or mental, economic or political, circumstantial or environmental, etc.? Strange as it might seem, many of us do not. These 'do-nots' seem to be rather unhappy unless they have some sufferings to nurse,—much or most of which is generally imaginary (please do not take offence!)—and to narrate, parade and even exaggerate them (excuse me!) mainly to enlist the sympathy of others. We do not feel happy unless we are told that we are not looking well; we even resent being told otherwise. Dare one tell a mother that the child in her arms is looking fine and healthy? You would be "casting an evil eye"! *This mentality has to be changed.*

The Health, Strength and Beauty of our figure and complexion, or, the "Character" of our body must be as much an object of pride, praise and solicitous care in their preservation, as we seek or claim for our Character or the "health, strength and beauty" of our mind. A constant and honest effort to attain and maintain a physical fitness through control and regulation of our ways of living, in the light of biological and eugenic laws and of sanitary science, would ensure the physical basis or foundation for the Conquest of Happiness or the Joy of Living.

But our discourse is mainly concerned with the Health of the Mind, call it, or separate it from, the Heart or the Soul,—Mind, which largely dominates and controls its physical counterpart.

Here we shall seek to prescribe a *practical* day-to-day recipe, related to our daily life in this world, not touching those higher metaphysical paths laid down in the *Geeta* and the *Upanishads*, which might undoubtedly be helpful in their own way, for the attainment of that absolute serenity and peace or "Nirvana", which, however, is not our immediate objective.

The Recipe for Mental Health

OUR Recipe is made up of a dozen ingredients, of which some are 'Don'ts' or Avoid, and some are 'Do's' or Cultivate.

THE FOUR 'SHIELDS

1. Avoid *too much occupation with or concern for small matters* and 'accumulations' that are not selected 'collections'. They load and worry the mind far too much, and usurp time that could be released for better and greater objects. Taking a larger or bolder view of life these smaller things sink away and disappear in their own small holes—and they do not matter.

2. Similarly, Avoid *too much occupation with Self*: either with one's beauty and a desire to be admired; or with a sense of too much self-importance; or even with a sense of sin and feeling of repentance, where the so-called 'sin' has been more imaginary—or related to a certain custom, tradition or superstition or unenlightened teaching,—than real. The antidote to all these is the development of an Individuality and Personality (see below) which gives one a backbone and does not make one ever-solicitous to 'curry' others' praise or favour.

Under this 'Self' comes the problem of Money which is almost a part of

one's self [illegible] need and value of money are underrated, as may be those of right and power, but only to a certain extent One should be strong and balanced enough to be able to cry halt to an *endless pursuit of wealth* whether in the Turf or in the share market, at a certain stage, and feel "rich" in the ascendancy thus gained by conquest of this craze With the besetting feeling of want—however well-off they may be, a relative feeling of morbid poverty, with its worries and anxieties, frets and fears excitement and depressions, these 'rich poor' could not be so happy as those 'poor-rich' who having conquered the craze are relatively rich, and above want and worries, they can thus enjoy the happiness and the joy of *giving* according to their capacity a Conquest of Happiness. Does not "the greatest happiness lie in making others happy?"

3 Allied to above,—Avoid (*unnecessary*) *fears, i e*, cultivate the spirit of courage physical and moral With more courage there would be less fear, less worry, less fatigue, less unhappiness in life Fear or 'Nervousness' is a distressing mental disease, cause of much mental suffering and annoyance to others Its cure is a matter of will and practice, the result is great

4 Avoid *envy and jealousy* It does not pay On the other hand, it kills the peace of one's mind and makes one very unhappy Antidote practise looking for, and praising, the good points in others Try to feel glad and not jealous, of others' success It lifts you as well as the other It makes the world we live in happier and sweeter Is it not worth while?

These are briefly four 'shields' of avoidance of unhappiness in life

THE EIGHT 'WEAPONS'

THE eight main 'weapons' for the Conquest of Happiness, or broadways to the Joyland of Life, are the eight 'Do's'

1 Cultivate the spirit and habit of CHEERFULNESS—a glow and scent that irradiates and perfumes your surroundings "Laugh and the world laughs with you" Have you a loud and hearty laugh? or your lips just twist a little at a corner? "Laugh and grow fat" says the proverb, meaning the opposite of a surly bony creature

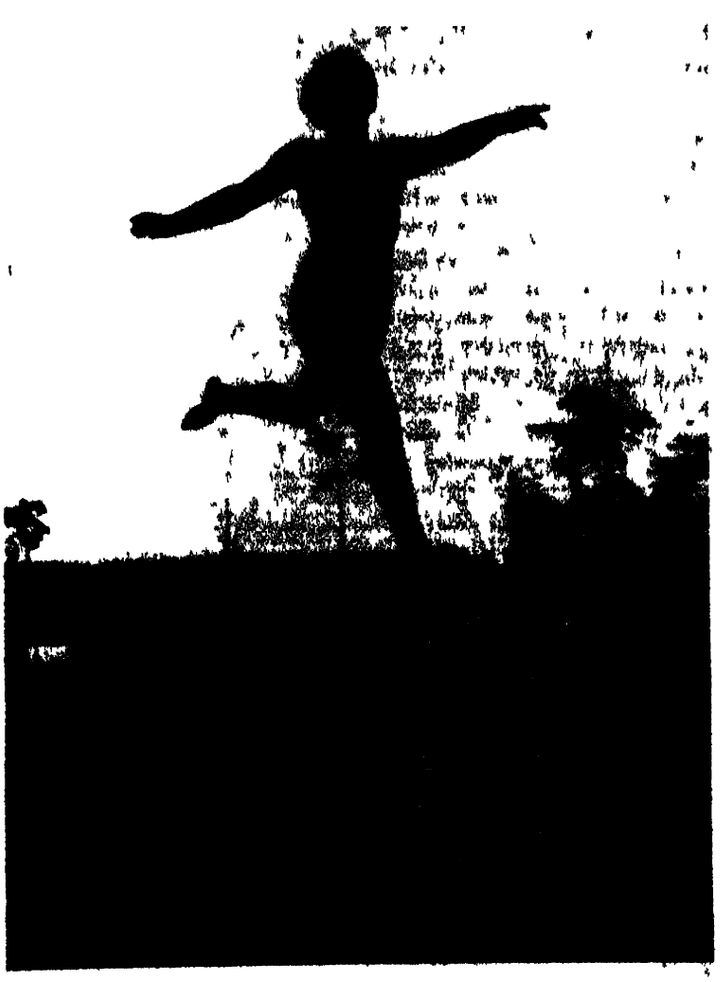
2 Cultivate INTEREST IN YOUR WORK In any act, co-operation of the mind is a most important factor Should that interest be lacking, explore and find something even in that work to occupy your interest. Refuse to feel bored when you cannot possibly escape the situation This feeling of boredom is a cause of much unhappiness. The exercise of a little imagination, penetration, understanding, sympathy and adaptability will neutralise it Or, cultivate, as an antidote and balance, some special recreational hobby, be it a literary, musical or artistic pursuit or political or social work, photography or sports philately or collection of curios, travelling, which is as good or perhaps better than any, or any of the numerous pursuits, that without harming your health, purse or morals, may recreate you

3 From this comes the suggestion "KEEP YOUR HEART YOUNG" That was the only advice on the lips of the 70-year-old dying Professor to the young Prince in that well-known play of years ago, "Old Heidelberg" How early indeed do we get old, in body and mind, in energy and outlook, in the spirit of search and enterprise, in keenness for knowledge and endeavour—which, when lively, add so much to the Joy of Living

4 Allied to this is the other ingredient BE HUMAN—yes, humane too, but, be just a man without artificial kinks and reservations Such an attitude dissolves the barriers of Class and Caste, of intolerance and suspicion that divide man from man This humanity is a talisman that helps one at once to *be a friend and make a friend*. Hence comes what widens and broadens this step: the gift of FRIENDSHIP. How it enriches life and adds tremendously to the Joy of Living,—to be able to give and get love. This love of friendship breaks the shell of Ego. On how many real and dependable friends can you count who are actively solicitious and sincerely glad of your welfare and success? Who feel as strongly indignant of any attack or insinuation against your reputation, vehemently defending you and snubbing the backbiter, a friend who is prepared to make some sacrifice for you?

INNER STRENGTH

5 MAN is assailed on all sides by many malignant agencies of jealousy and envy, breeding malice and gossip,—"be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow" There is, again, the public opinion or even the criticism of every 'Tom, Dick or Harry' against your speaking or doing what you believe to be right and true, just and fair We feel upset, and like the father and son in the Donkey's fable of Aesop, we lose our backbone and feel unhappy Thus the fifth big step towards the Conquest



THE JOY OF LIFE

By Prof Senger, a typical specimen of contemporary German sculpture.

of Happiness is that sense of inner strength and satisfaction of conscience which comes from INDIVIDUALITY AND PERSONALITY supplying one with the right backbone. For the true Joy of Living, one must develop this backbone of personality which makes you "true to thine own self so thou canst be false to other men". "Be what you are", said Goethe; and be your truest and best. Such Personality needs that most important asset of character: Moral Courage.

6. Now we come to what is perhaps the most important constituent of the recipe that enables us to Conquer Happiness or serenity in life. It is what you may call a PHILOSOPHIC VIEW OF LIFE AND THINGS—a philosophic acceptance of an inevitable Truth—a philosophic interpretation of the Dispensation of the Providence—a philosophic attitude of Understanding and Toleration. This is not a book-knowledge of Philosophy, as a religious attitude or approach to life is not the same as erudition in the Scriptures. Our great Poet sang: "Tell your mind this to-day: Come weal or come woe, be prepared to accept the Truth easily with a grace." This philosophic attitude of mind, imbued with a spirit of UNDERSTANDING AND TOLERATION, helps one perhaps more than anything else, to overcome those unavoidable or insurmountable sorrows, mishaps, failures, or disappointments in life which we face so often. If there be one word that need be writ more boldly than any other in our heart for the attainment of Peace—whether individual, domestic, political or international—it is the word Understanding, with its adjunct Toleration, governed by one of the loftiest maxims of life—the greatest perhaps in the practical field of human dealings—*"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you"*.

7. Now let us ascend a little further up, on to the next great step: the ideal of FULLNESS OF LIFE, balanced by its FULFILMENT IN SERVICE. This fullness enriches life, contributes to a life more abundant: makes us LIVE, and not merely exist as birds and animals do. This fullness means living our fullest and highest, truest and deepest, in our body, mind and spirit, through all the doors of our senses, partaking,—and here mark the words—in BALANCE AND HARMONY, of all that God is ever spreading out and holding before us, on the 'table' of His Creation But that would be a miserly hoarding, a mere accumulation of the wealth—of knowledge, Joy, or earthly riches. The true Joy of Living demands that in fulfilment of our fullness we should almost empty ourselves out in the service of Humanity, for its peace, progress and happiness. Perhaps the highest practical concept of Religion,—a religion that regulates our conduct in this Life,—lies in that balanced harmony of approach that bridges or alliances our multiple 'self's, or desires, on the one hand, and the enjoyable objects of Sense on the other. There is Joy in such *complete* living, in this music of the Harmony of Life's Orchestra of many instruments of many notes and many tunes.

THE KEYNOTE

8. NOW we come to the top—to find the *keynote* by which to set all the keys of this Orchestra of the Joy of Living to get the grand and beautiful Music of Life. I one word it is to FIND AND FEEL HIM in our daily thoughts and activities to illumine, enliven and invigorate them—even as you fee' in the case of your earthly Beloved God is always there in our mind—call it your Soul; all that is needed is to feel Him, to turn on the 'tap', fully or even lightly of His perennial grace and blessing to 'irrigate the fields' of our daily life—and make it 'evergreen'! For ever we shall find in Him the strength in our struggles, and the solace in our sorrows, the support when all desert us the one True Friend, Philosopher and Guide who never fails He is as easily within reach and surrounding us as are light and air. With Him in our Soul, all efforts become sweet and easy

The numerous strings that compose the Harp of our Life, through constant conflict and friction of our modern daily life, get out of tune, the harmony of the music of our life suffers This spiritual Communion with Him, as our Supreme Beloved, will set these to tune and endow us with that Mental Health which, based on Love, Understanding Charity, a Richness of mind and a Philosophic outlook on Life, will ever enable us to Conquer Happiness for a Fuller life of Joy and peace and of sweetness and Service.

We have tried to give in this article as best as we could, the recipe of a Physical and Spiritual "cocktail", which can never intoxicate nor harm any, why not try it, and share with one another the Joy of Living?

HEALTH AND SANITATION

—Continued from page 108

gross animal fat or lard skilfully prepared to look like *ghee* by unscrupulous and wily traders. There should be Health Visitors to go from house to house to bring home to citizens their paramount duties in the matter of personal and social health and hygiene. The co-operation of citizens is essential to eradicate certain dirty practices which have become habits, merely due to carelessness. For instance, one still finds educated gentlemen and ladies *throwing litter* anywhere and everywhere, spitting promiscuously anywhere and everywhere, chucking dirt and filth, right in the streets and sometimes over the passers-by without the least thought or care.

Unless we take ourselves in hand; unless we wake up and destroy the sickening sluggishness which permeates our individual and civic life; unless we step out of the morbid mischief of the foul flippancies with which we deny ourselves even the primary wherewithals of healthy, normal existence; unless we, the citizens of Calcutta, shake off lethargy and languour and create a civic corporation, successfully coping with the enemies of healthy progress, mere bluff and bluster will not stop the terrible fate to which we are obviously foredoomed.

SWIMMING FOR WOMEN

In reply to an invitation for contributing an article to this Health Number of the *Municipal Gazette*, Dr. Edith Ghosh writes:—"I have only one suggestion to make and that is, it is high time the Corporation should provide an open air swimming pool, together with a smaller closed-in pool (for teaching purposes and use in the heat of the day and in the cold months) for women irrespective of race, caste or creed! It should be centrally situated—*e.g.*, in Wellington Square so that it is easily accessible to all. This would do far more to improve the physique of the women of our city than any other form of exercise, and it can be done throughout the year and by all ages. The up-keep of such pools could easily be met by small subscription and the whole thing managed by a Committee of ladies. Our city is a century behind all the big cities of the world in this respect. The addition of a few more 'mothers' to that body might give the necessary stimulus."

Accidents in the Home

—Adopt These Emergency Measures

By

DR. P. N. RAY, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Surgeon, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta

WHENEVER an accident occurs at home, there is usually a great deal of useless rushing about, shouting and general panic. No one *knows* what is the right remedy—but all have their own ideas on the subject. And while each onlooker eagerly airs his or her own view, the patient gets very little real treatment. All too often this has very serious consequences because in many injuries, such as burns, all hope of a cure depends entirely on the first aid given. If the correct treatment is carried out *at once*, even very serious injuries will follow an uncomplicated course to recovery; but if the wrong treatment is given, injuries which may appear to be trifling, may develop dangerous complications.

This article intends to give you clear instructions as to what should be done when someone in your house has met with an accident. The remedies which will be suggested will be home remedies. They are not meant to take the place of your doctor: they are simple remedies which you can yourself apply *before the doctor arrives*. Throughout this article you will see small paragraphs containing brief hints and instructions. Cut out these paragraphs, stick them on strong paper, and keep them in a place where you will often see them. Do not wait till an accident has occurred but memorise them now and keep them handy.

BURNS AND SCALDS

DO not play with fire!

Fire is probably the greatest discovery of man: yet how destructive it can be! And how glibly we advise others not to "play with fire", when, as a matter of fact, in our own homes, even if we do not actually play with it, we treat it ever so lightly and carelessly. Smouldering cigarette ends, fireworks and match boxes have been the cause of many deaths and injuries. Spirit stoves, kerosine lamps and even our old friend the *chulah* (oven) are all potential sources of great danger in every home. Children are always easy victims and so are their mothers! Flowing hair and the loose *sari* end, which is used for holding hot *dekchies* over the *chulah*, are often the cause of very tragic accidents.

A human being on fire is a sight which will unnerve even the bravest of us. But such an accident often occurs in the home when effective aid is not available.

WHEN AN ACCIDENT OCCURS

1. Do not shout or show any panic
2. Find out what has happened and send for the doctor.
3. Control bleeding and treat shock.

What to do First: There is no time to be lost; but *avoid all excitement*. Do not throw buckets of water over the patient as this will cause large blisters. Make him lie flat on the ground at once with the burning side uppermost and the head placed away from the smoke, which may choke him. Next cover him with wet blankets, *chudders* and *durries* in order to put out the flames.

If the cause of the fire is a spirit lamp or stove or burning oil, the surest fire extinguisher is sand or ashes. On no account use water.

When the fire has been put out, remove the patient from the scene of the accident and make him lie down well-covered and protected from draughts. Loosen all tight clothing. If breathing is difficult, due to choking by smoke, artificial respiration must be resorted to. As soon as the patient can swallow give him a hot drink in small sips.

It is very important to give the patient this 'comforting treatment' before treating the burns. Whenever an accident occurs the patient naturally feels very frightened and the sudden fright has a very bad effect upon the normal functioning of the body, particularly the blood supply. This condition is known as *shock* and should be regarded as no less serious than the accident itself, for more cases of serious burns die of shock than of the actual burns.

BEWARE!

1. Guard against unprotected lights and fires.
2. When cooking secure sari ends and loose hair.
3. Remember that children are easy victims.

BURNS

1. First control the fire: make the victim lie down with the burning side uppermost; prevent choking from smoke. Smother the fire with wet sheets, etc.
2. Do not throw buckets of water.
3. Keep the patient warm and protected from draughts. If able to swallow give sips of hot drinks.
4. Apply strips of lint or clean white cloth soaked in Tannic Acid solution (2½ per cent. half a teaspoonful of tannic acid in six tablespoonfuls of boiled water).
5. Alternative. Strong infusion of tea applied with three thicknesses of lint or linen.

Shock may appear soon after the accident and is largely due to the nervous disturbance resulting from the accident. It cannot be completely prevented once the accident has occurred. Shock is most marked in children and nervous individuals. Even if shock is not present immediately after the accident, it is necessary to treat the patient as if it were present, for in this way it can be mitigated to a great extent.

Treatment of Burns: Having reassured the patient and made him as comfortable as possible, attention must next be paid to the burns. DO NOT APPLY OIL OR CREAM ON BURNS. This simple warning cannot be repeated too often. Oil is a most dangerous substance to put on burns, and remember that once put on it cannot be easily removed from the burnt area. That is why burns caused by burning oil, are particularly troublesome.

SHOCK

1. Signs of shock are faintness, paleness, weak pulse and breathing, and cold limbs.
2. Keep him warm with blankets, sips of hot drinks, hot water bottles.
3. Put the patient flat on his back and loosen tight clothing.
4. Relieve the patient's fears.

First Aid Dressing: The ideal dressing is one which will seal off and coagulate the damaged parts by penetration into the deeper tissues. This will relieve pain and prevent the oozing of serum (clear fluid part of blood) which gives rise to early shock and subsequent collapse. A *freshly prepared* solution of tannic acid (2 or 2½ per cent.) will serve the purpose. Two ounces of this solution is enough to soak thoroughly a compress of three thicknesses of lint, 8 inches by 4 inches in size. This solution must be freshly prepared and obtained from a reliable chemist. *Old or stale solutions are inert* and therefore of no use.

In the *moffussil*, where a solution is not readily obtainable, *a strong infusion of tea*, cold or warm, makes an efficient substitute. Put 4 or 5 heaped teaspoonfuls of tea into a small *dekchie*, half fill it with water and boil well until the liquid is a dark brown colour. Boil also with it some strips of clean white cloth and, when cooled, place these strips, still wet, in three layers over the burnt area and bandage firmly in place. You may wonder how tea can possibly be of any use for burns. The *answer is that tea contains tannic* acid. When tannic acid is applied to a burnt area, it forms a firm leather-like protective covering over it. By this treatment, the chances of blood poisoning and wound contamination by infective

PAPER PROTECTION —*Continued from page 109*

of these toxic substances and this should not be made a case for undue alarm.

Provided necessary precautions are taken, the practice of wrapping foodstuffs will not only ensure greater freedom from contamination during delivery but also better preservation of the commodity through the retention of its freshness and palatability. It will also assist sales by gaining the confidence of the public through their increased feeling of security.

Now-a-days the use of paper is not confined to protect foodstuffs alone but also to protect our person against disease and the inclemencies of weather as well. Paper sunshades are not only pretty but give excellent protection from the heat of the sun; and the day is not far when paper unbrellas will be as effective against rain too. Paper serviettes are very popular these days. and it is quite usual to find paper used for table cover in big Indian dinners, in addition to paper doilies. Paper handkerchiefs again are also very useful but are unfortunately not so widely used. The ubiquitous influenza, not to speak of many other infectious diseases, would cease to spread so rapidly if paper handkerchiefs were more freely used. The utility of paper articles for personal use lies in their easy disposability.

The practice of using wall-paper instead of paint for house decoration is no longer so popular, though windows are still dressed with coloured paper to give a stained glass effect, and paper lamp shades are also extensively used.

Recently, however, safety measures against air raids have considerably increased the use of paper. Paper lampshades and curtains are being widely used and form a necessary adjunct to the other essentials for the protection of life and property against raids from the air.

V

THE utility of paper in our everyday life needs no further mention; and the important part it plays in the protection of our health has also been evident. It is a matter for great regret that our country has to depend almost entirely on foreign products for its paper. The little that is made here could never meet the naturally huge demands. As we have seen above, different uses need different kinds of paper and the demand for every kind is increasing by leaps and bounds. That there is a huge scope for the paper industry, goes without saying, and industrialists would do well to pay it a little more attention.

Certain raw materials are available in this country and paper is already being manufactured from them, though the quantity is small, compared to demands. Another advantage is that India is capable of absorbing an enormous quantity of paper so that manufacturers will not have to look for a market abroad for quite some time to come. Of course like many other industries this will also probably need protection in the beginning, but once it has grown strong enough to stand on its own legs, it will in its turn protect us, not only in the various ways mentioned above but also economically.



Fig. 1
Tannic acid solution has been sprayed over the burnt area. Note the tanned or leathery appearance

germs are minimised. It has the added advantage that permanent disfigurement due to scarring is not so common.

Final Treatment : This is to be arranged as advised by the family physician ; and he will decide whether the patient is to be treated at home or in a hospital. The final treatment is comparable to a big surgical operation. In all severe degrees of burns, an anaesthetic will be necessary : the first aid dressing is first removed, all the blisters are cut and all dirt and damaged areas carefully cleaned. The tannic acid solution is then applied over the whole area either by the spray or the compress method. Once the tannic acid has formed the black scab, no further application is necessary. (Fig. 1).

TANNIC ACID

Buy tannic acid in SEALED BOTTLES only.

It becomes useless when exposed to air.

Use only FRESHLY PREPARED solution.

Artificial Respiration : The object of artificial respiration is obviously to fill the patient's lungs with air and then empty them again as in normal breathing. The method of doing this is quite simple but it requires some practice to be able to do it at the correct speed. The normal rate of breathing is 15—18 complete breaths—in and out—in one minute. Unless you have practised performing artificial respiration rhythmically and at this rate you will be sure to do it too quickly, when faced with an emergency.

In case of extensive burns, *Silvester's Method* is probably the best. The patient is laid on his back with the head and shoulders raised by placing a small hard pad between the shoulders (Fig. 2). In order to prevent the tongue from slipping into the back of the throat and choking the patient, a safety pin should be passed through the tip of the tongue and fastened. This sounds very drastic treatment but it is very necessary, because it is useless to perform artificial respiration if you allow the patient to be choked with his own tongue. If the jaws are set firmly, the mouth may be prised open by inserting the handle of a spoon between the molar or back teeth. Now stand at the head of the patient and grasp his arms just above or below the elbows, then fold the forearms over the chest and firmly press so that the chest is compressed and the air is thereby forced out of the lungs. Then pull the arms *very slowly* over the head of the patient so that the chest is expanded and air is forced into the lungs (Fig. 3). Continue this manoeuvre rhythmically and steadily until the patient is able to breathe or until your doctor arrives.



Fig. 2
Silvester's method: Phase 1. Inspiration

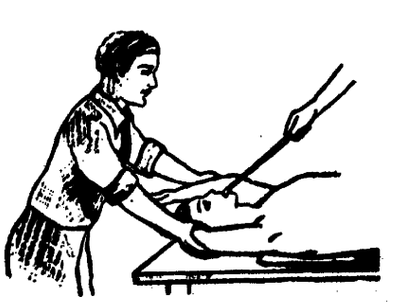


Fig. 3
Silvester's method: Phase 2. Expiration

Foreign Bodies

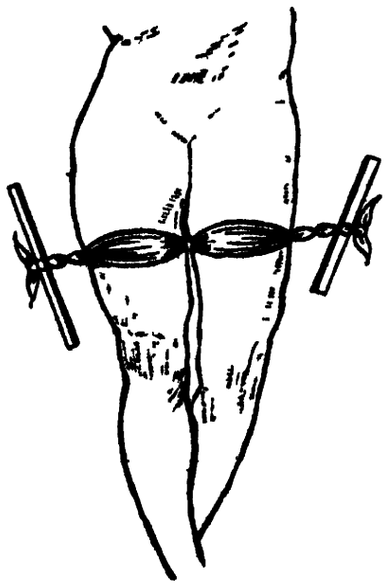
A FOREIGN body is anything which becomes lodged in any part of the body to which it does not belong. A thorn in the finger, a fishbone in the throat and a fly in the eye are all foreign bodies.

In the Hand and Foot : Thorns and splinters of wood often get imbedded in hands and feet. If they are near the surface they can be easily removed with a needle which has been sterilised in a flame. When the foreign body has been removed apply iodine liberally to the injured part. But if the foreign body is more deeply seated, or if it is something particularly dirty, *e.g.*, a rusty nail, you should visit your doctor at once and have the part thoroughly cleansed. Broken needles are very dangerous and it sometimes happens that small pieces of needle enter a hand or finger when the needle breaks. When this happens consult your doctor at once. Do not try to remove it yourself.

BROKEN BONES

1. Do not remove the patient. Support him with pillows, cushions and folded sheets tucked round the body to make him comfortable.
2. A broken arm should be supported by a sling from the neck.
3. A broken leg should be tied to the other leg at the ankles, calves and thighs.
4. If a bone is sticking out through the wound, do not try to push it inside.
5. Treat the shock.

In the Eye : Foreign bodies in the eye may vary from a particle of coal dust to a fragment of red hot iron. Immediate removal is



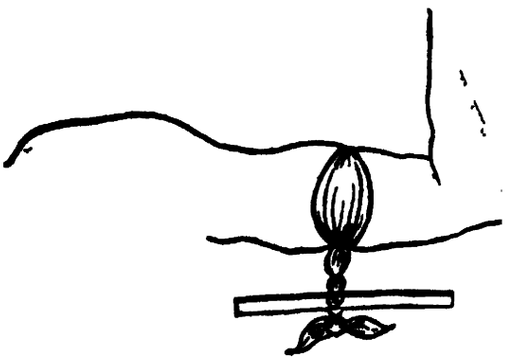


Fig 4
Improvised Tourniquets

absolutely necessary Remember that rubbing the injured eye will not expel the foreign body , on the contrary, it will most likely cause serious damage to the eye For small particles, like eyelashes, coal dust etc , the following manoeuvre may succeed Close both eyes and rub the healthy one the resulting tears may wash out the particle In some cases, the foreign body can be removed by drawing the upper eyelid over the lower one But if the foreign body can be seen by opening the eye, *e g* , an eye lash, it may be removed with the corner of a clean handkerchief If a sharp particle, *e g* , broken glass or steel, is embedded send for the doctor at once Before he arrives boil a little liquid paraffin or olive oil and allow it to cool When ready put a few drops into the eye by means of a clean glass dropper or fountain pen filler, but do not attempt to remove the foreign body *Lime in the eye* is a serious accident and it requires immediate attention It should be removed with a dry camel hair brush, or with a twisted point of cotton wool The eye should then be thoroughly washed out with boric lotion When this has been done, go and see your doctor

In the Ear Children often introduce small bodies like peas, *cowries, dal* etc into their ears If the foreign body is visible, well meaning relatives are unable to resist the temptation of attempting to remove it As a result, if the foreign body is hard and spherical it is almost certain to be pushed further inwards It is generally necessary to put young children under an anaesthetic in order to keep them quiet and still while the object is removed In case of beads, *cowries* and similar bodies, the simplest and safest plan is to syringe the ear gently It is intended to expel the foreign body by the returning fluid The head should be turned on the opposite side and the warm water gently injected into the ear A small kidney tray is placed under the ear to catch the returning fluid For small insects and objects which may swell up in water, warm olive, mustard or cocoanut oil may be used instead If the foreign body cannot be dislodged in this way, the doctor should be consulted

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

1 Control bleeding By pressure Elevation of limb or an improvised Tourniquet firm bandage small stick and twisting (Fig 4)
2 Cover the wound with clean dressing and bandage Do not touch a wound with your finger

In the Nose Little children often introduce similar objects into the nostrils Unfortunately the accident is seldom witnessed by others but if the patient can be taken to the doctor at once the removal of the foreign body will not be difficult A persistent nasal discharge from one side only is as a rule due to a foreign body The removal of an object that has been impacted for some days usually gives rise to some bleeding

KEEP HANDY

1 Liquid paraffin
2 A glass dropper or a clean fountain pen filler
3 A small glass syringe
4 An electric torch
5 A magnifying glass



Fig 5
X-ray plate showing pin in the first part of the large gut (Ascending colon)

SWALLOWING OF FOREIGN BODIES

AN astonishing variety of objects form the foreign bodies which are sometimes swallowed. The list includes anything from fishbones to knives and safety pins If a fishbone is stuck in the throat, never attempt to dislodge it with your fingers Try swallowing small lumps of rice or bread If this is ineffective, induced vomiting may succeed in removing the bone But if these fail, it can be easily removed by a doctor who has the necessary instruments

In the Windpipe or the Gullet If the accident is attended by a persistent cough, difficulty of swallowing or breathing, remove the patient to a hospital without delay



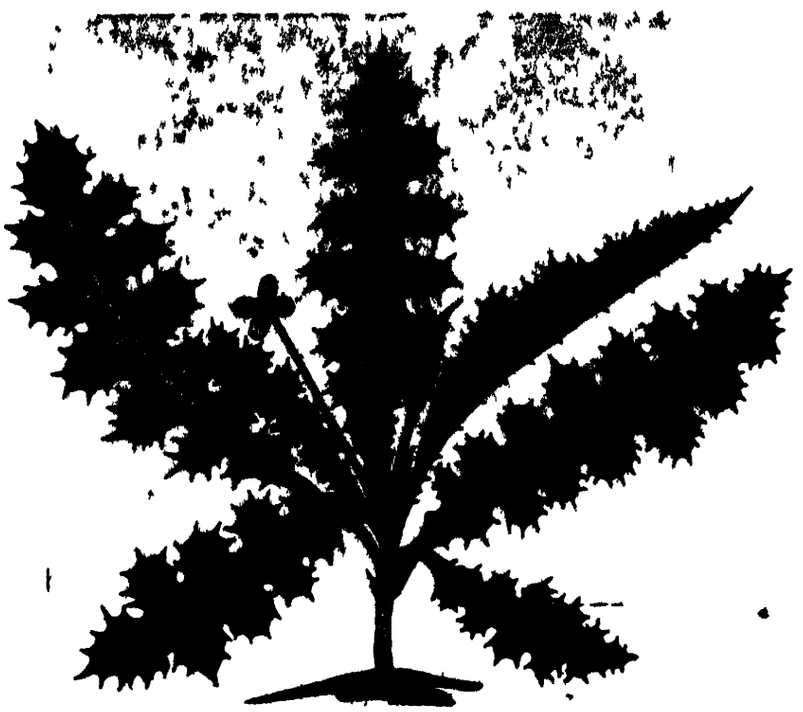
Fig 6
X ray plate showing pin in the distal part of the large gut (Descending colon)

In the Stomach Small coins and similar objects, if swallowed, are usually passed out naturally But if a needle or some other sharp object is swallowed great care is needed The patient *must* be kept in bed Purgatives are prohibited and a special diet consisting of brown bread husks and small wisps of cotton wool in gruel or soup should be freely given Such food will form a protective mass round the dangerous object in the stomach In the majority of cases it will then be expelled naturally But frequent X-ray examinations under your doctor's supervision are essential The expulsion of such a foreign body is a comparatively slow process and may take several days The two X ray plates shown here will explain the dangerous movements made by such an object in the intestines The actual size of the pin was about three inches (Figs 5 and 6)

Always remember that a minor accident can easily lead to major complications No wound is so trivial as to be neglected In case of injuries caused by rusty nails etc or injuries in the garden, one has to remember the possibility of tetanus Give the doctor full particulars and follow his advice carefully If any anti-serum is injected for protection against tetanus and gas gangrene, particularly in a child, it is important to make a record in your diary so that it may be available for future reference A second injection of serum at a future date, even after an interval of many years, may be attended with severe reactions With proper precautions this danger may be avoided

FOR YOUR FIRST AID BOX

1 One packet of Absorbant Cotton wool
2 One packet of Sterile Lint
3 Two Triangular Bandages
4 Roller bandages 3 and 4 inches wide These may be made from clean sheets etc
5 A pair of scissors
6 One dozen safety pins
7 A bottle of Smelling Salts
8 Tincture Iodine
9 Potassium permanganate crystals



Argemone Mexicana Plant

EPIDEMIC DROPSY and ARGEMONE OIL

By

DR A K SEN, B SC, M B (Cal), M R C P (Edin), D P H (Lond)

Director of Bengal Public Health Laboratory, Calcutta

THE purpose of this article is to emphasize the importance of the work done in recent years showing the etiological role of argemone oil in epidemic dropsy

Epidemic dropsy in the past — Epidemic dropsy has been defined in recent times as an acute disease of disputed etiology characterised by oedema, particularly of the lower limbs, and occurring in an epidemic form It is difficult to say for certain if the disease, the reported first outbreak of which was in Calcutta in the year 1877, was the same as that which has been widespread in both the rural and urban areas of Bengal since 1926, for the last 15 years

Epidemic dropsy and beri-beri — The disease has been confused with other diseases with which it has a number of symptoms in common The principal of these is beri-beri Vedder in *Byam* and Archibald's *Practice of Medicine in the Tropics* defined it as a deficiency disease closely related to beri-beri Not very many years ago even in Government departmental publications, beri-beri and epidemic dropsy were taken as synonymous and in popular phraseology this use of the word beri-beri still persists

Mustard oil as the etiological agent —Ever since outbreaks of the disease have been frequent, the association of mustard oil in its causation has been suspected by experienced medical men. A rather significant observation was published by Dr S L Sarkar in the year 1926, in the *Indian Medical Gazette*. He reported the accidental poisoning of a "Kolu" family, which occurred in the district of Malda in the year 1922 as a result of consumption of mustard oil which had been accidentally contaminated with argemone oil The prominent symptoms reported were gastro-intestinal and swelling of lower limbs and the similarity of symptoms to those of epidemic dropsy was stressed In recent years Lal and his assistants, from epidemiological observations has had attention focussed once again on mustard oil as the causative agent of the disease These workers also showed by a number of human experiments that incriminated samples of mustard oil collected from epidemic dropsy affected households could produce in the human subject symptoms similar to those of epidemic dropsy This pointer to the etiology of the disease was undoubtedly very important

II

WORK ON ARGEMONE OIL

In August 1938, the Bengal Public Health Laboratory having received a supply of argemone seeds from the School of Tropical Medicine, studied the characters of the oil The paper of Dr S L Sarkar published in 1926, was recalled in this connection The Laboratory had also been referred to off and on, for the analysis of many samples of mustard oil collected in connection with outbreaks of peidemic dropsy The specially important samples which were received at about the time when the above-stated work on argemone oil was being carried out were the following —

(1) One sample sent by Dr R B Lal, said to be a sample of potent oil, which was collected from an epidemic dropsy affected area of Rangpur

(2) A sample sent by the School of Tropical Medicine collected from the Port Commissioners steam launch, *Gloster* This was also a very important sample because a number of men on board the vessel using the same food and living closely together under the same conditions had been attacked with the disease

(3) Samples received from the Health Officer, Khulpara Municipality from epidemic dropsy affected houses

All the above samples were tested and showed that Argemone oil was present approximately to the extent of 1 to 5 per cent



Seeds of Argemone Mexicana
(Enlarged)

Work of Chopra et al —This rather important observation led to the experiments on human volunteers which was carried out in 1938 by Chopra, Pasricha and his assistants and Sen, an account of which was published in the *Indian Medical Gazette* of April 1939

Lal and his assistants had been doing continued research work on the same problem which they reported in several papers published in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* in the years 1939 and 1941

Argemone Mexicana plant —Argemone Mexicana the Mexican or prickly poppy is an American plant of the natural order *Papaveraceae* which now grows wild nearly all over India The plant is known in Bengal as *Sial Kanta*, the Hindi name being *Makhoi* or *Fringhi Dhantura* The plant bears yellow flowers and develops pods which contain when mature, large numbers of the characteristic small black seeds

Argemone seeds —The seeds are small black and round showing, when examined with a magnifying lens, a surface covered with ridges and depressions and a stalk-like protuberance The yield of oil from the seeds is considerable, being about 30% It was reported by Dr S Dutt of the Allahabad University that the black mustard seed of the United Provinces was most commonly adulterated with this seed

Argemone oil :—The oil is pale yellow in colour. The samples of oil present out at the Bengal Public Health Laboratory from seeds coming from different sources appeared to have an unpleasant sickening smell and was bland to taste.

The constants of the oil as determinded at the same Laboratory were as follows —

	1938	1939
Butyro-refracto-meter reading at 40°C	62 0	62 8
Saponification value	193 2	189 2
Iodine value	125 3	121 0
Specific gravity at 15 5°C	9331	9249
Relative Viscosity at 40°C		44 37

The oil gives the well-known colour reaction with Nitric Acid The colour as obtained when small quantities of the oil is present in mustard oil is, however, not the same as that obtained in the case of the pure oil

Many medicinal properties have been attributed to the oil but it is commonly used as an application to herpetic and indolent ulcers in cattle

III

ADULTERATION

The adulteration appears not to be of mustard oil but of mustard seeds It has been said that the adulteration is not purposive but accidental *This however does not appear to be true* Inferior kinds of oil seeds are marked which contain mixtures of various edible oil seeds and contain besides—though it may not be always—a fair proportion of argemone seeds It goes without saying that such mixed seeds would be sold at much cheaper rates than picked mustard seeds If the comparative prevailing prices of the mixed seeds and picked seeds be 1 1½, the yield of oil being the same, the temptation of the mills, for the sake of profit, to use a certain proportion of the mixed seeds in the manufacture of mustard oil can be very well understood. Similar mixed seeds may be used to adulterate the other common edible oil seed, the sesame seed. Such adulteration would explain the outbreak of the disease among people who are non-users of mustard oil, as reported by Smyth in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, [illegible] year 1938.

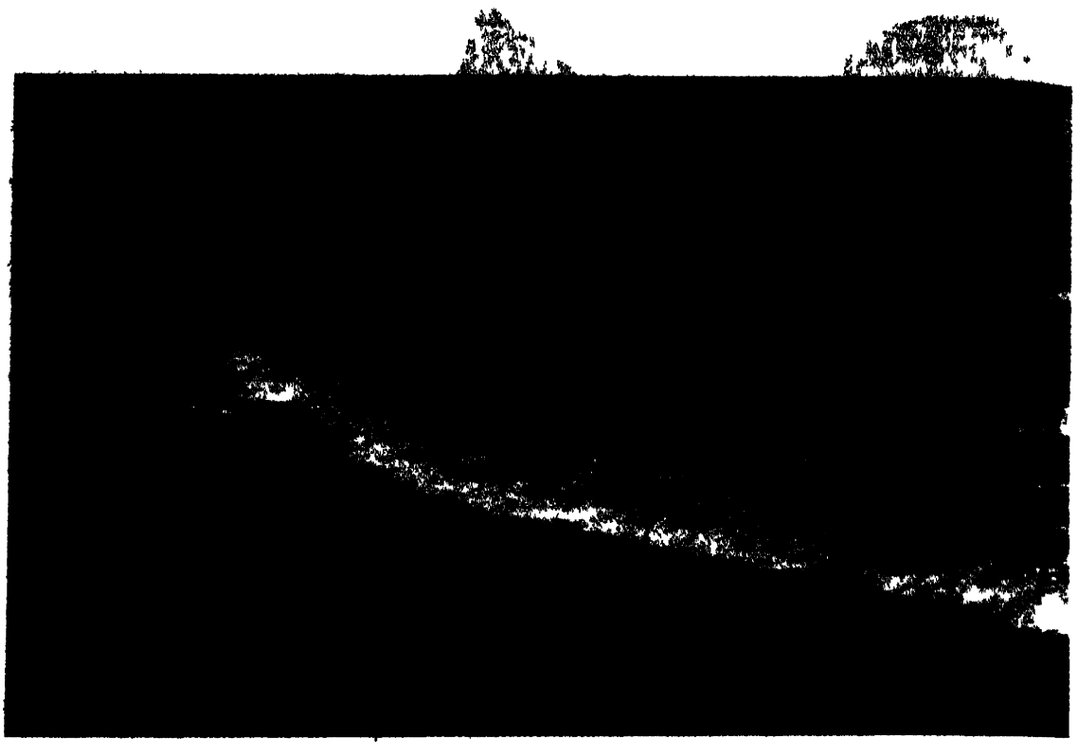
The Bengal Public Health Laboratory has to examine samples of foodstuffs, including mustard oil, from 11 out of the 28 districts in Bengal. When outbreaks of the disease have occurred, the districts which do not ordinarily send samples of food-stuffs for examination to the Government laboratory have made special reference to it. Argemone oil has been nearly always found in samples collected from affected households. The quantity of Argemone oil present in such samples is not large, the maximum in the adulterated samples examined at the Government Laboratory being not more than about 5 per cent. and the quantity usually found being about 1-2 per cent For this reason the symptoms appear insidiously, when the use of the oil has gone on for some time When, however the symptoms are manifest the consumer may not be using any longer oil of the same manufacture as was having a deleterious effect on his system This will explain the rare negative findings, the rare absence of argemone oil in samples collected on suspicion

THE PRESENT POSITION

FOR completely proving the etiological role of argemone oil, it is necessary to produce by experiments on human volunteers all the important symptoms as have appeared during accidental consumption No proper susceptible experimental animal has yet been discovered The very poisonous nature of the oil precludes the continued use of it on human volunteers Such proof, therefore, as will be irrefutable from a scientific standpoint may not be forthcoming for the time being

Health workers, however, who have carefully studied outbreaks of the disease and have been painstaking in their investigation can hardly have, at present, any doubt about the causative agent of this peculiar disease which has been rampant in Bengal during the last one and a half decade I shall conclude by quoting the following observations of the Health Officer forwarded by the Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality, where an epidemic occurred in the month of March, 1938. The adulterated seeds received in the

—Continued on page 122



A Visit to Vizag

By

DR AJIT MOHAN BOSE

Calcutta

LAST December (1940) during Christmas holidays a few doctors from Calcutta, headed by Dr K S Roy our President, went to attend the All-India Medical Conference at Vizag We left Calcutta by the Madras Mail and reached Waltair at about 1 P M the next day There we were received very cordially by a band of Medical students and doctors Dr P Gurumurti the Chairman of the Reception Committee was there in his picturesque Andhra dress in a sea of hats, coats and ties It was a pity that owing to his preoccupations with other pressing duties we were not able to see more of him A genial personality, with a frank open face he would be conspicuous in any crowd There was also Dr V V Krishna Rao, the General Secretary, of whom a few words will be said later on

I will not tire you with a report of the proceedings of the Conference, but I will tell that we the Bengal delegates felt very proud of our President-elect, Dr K S Roy who conducted the proceedings of the Conference in a masterly way His ever-emiling face, his subtle humour, his sweet ways smoothed away many a stormy situation May he live a long and useful life a worthy son of Bengal!

II

THE beauty of Vizag—that charming city—cannot be described I have seen many beautiful sea-side places of India but none can compare with Vizag for sheer beauty Adding to the charm of the place are the green everlasting hills which form a picturesque background with the deep blue sea as the foreground Let me relate to you a small incident to illustrate the effect of Vizag on my mind

On the last day of our stay, I was to have read a paper about the hot water spring its place in the treatment of chronic diseases I had taken some trouble over the preparation of the paper and had collected a number of photos of Indian and European hot water springs further I had also taken cinema pictures of such places to illustrate many of the points which I had emphasized in my paper As I was sitting quietly amongst a fairly large gathering of doctors and students waiting for my turn to speak, suddenly, about half an hour before my turn came I felt an overwhelming desire to leave the stuffy, knowledge-laden atmosphere of the assembly hall I felt an imperative and thrilling call in me to get out and enjoy the beauties and glories of Vizag—out in the open air, under God's sunshine Very naturally I strove to quieten the urge thinking it to be the after-effect of the sumptuous Andhra dinner partaken the night before, but that feeling could not be silenced, and I had actually to leave the Hall As a matter of fact, I simply dashed out of it The relief I felt was instantaneous and marvellous I shall never forget the glorious time I had for the next three hours I described the incident at length to show that when a man can so lightly throw away the result of his strenous labour for something else you would understand the relative value of each in his mind

III

I SHALL not give you a description of Vizag, its population, its civic and political activities its commercial possibilities, its strategic importance They are no doubt very important and significant, but I will leave them for more competent pens, and simply tell you about the things that impressed me These were —(1) The scenery (2) the women, (3) the Maharajah of Jeypore (4) Dr V V Krishna Rao (5) the Vizag food, and (6) the fisher folk

I have already told you something about the scenery. I must give you warning about sea bathing here The sea beach looks very attractive and the sea quite tempting for a dip But be careful! The waves have a strong back wash As they recede after striking the beach, they seem to have a strong

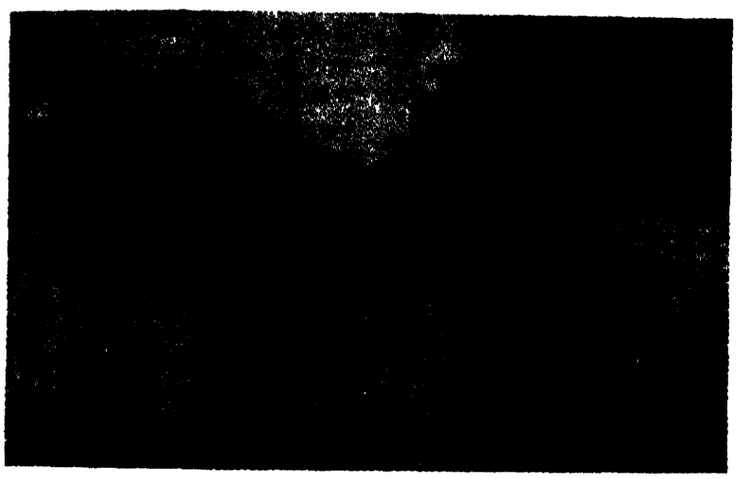
suction action. If you are not very careful you may find yourself dragged away from the shore—a very uncomfortable and painful position as I found to my cost! So be a little cautious about sea bathing here.

As regards the women of Vizag, I will not say anything about the female folk of Brahmin and other aristocratic classes. They are the same all over the world: a shapeless mass of adipose tissues, measuring more round the equatorial region than from the vertex of the head to the sole (By contrast, a few of them are walking lamp posts). I will not talk of them

Years ago while walking through a Roman museum I saw the sculptured figures of a few classical beauties done in marble. Most of them were female figures As I walked through Vizag, I saw those Roman beauties in flesh and blood! The same poise, the same grace, the same perfect proportion. I did not know which to admire more, the beauties of Nature as manifest in the hills and the sea or those female forms divine. To see these Harijan women—balancing gracefully big shinning copper jars on their heads—is a scene which, once seen, can never be forgotten. If we return again after death, I pray that I may be born among Harijan women in the "Andhra Desa"



Reception at the Station of the President of the All-India Congress Centre: Dr K S Roy, Left: Dr. Gurumurti, Right: Dr. Krishna Rao



Harijan Women waiting at the water tap

The Maharajah of Jeypore—I saw His Highness for the first time as he was sitting on the *dias* in the opening day of the All-India Medical Conference—is well-known for his vast learning and his generous grants to many nation-building activities. Later on I had the privilege of meeting him, in close quarters, at a tea party. It was then I had the first glimpse of the personality and character of His Highness. Beaming through a kindly face, I saw a towering individual full of love for Humanity. I did not even talk to him and yet I came away with a feeling of joy for having met a real Man.

IV

NOW I am going to tell you of one who typifies in himself all that is best in the Andhra people, I mean the educated and cultured middle class people. In the midst of his thousand and one urgent duties as the Secretary of the All-India Medical Conference I never heard him say a rude or unkind word. He met and solved all possible and impossible situations with same sweetness of temper. Nothing seemed to upset him. I take this opportunity of recording our heartfelt gratitude to one who made our short stay at Vizag so comfortable, pleasant and educative. Dr V. V. Krishna Rao recalled to my mind very vividly of a few of my old Madrasi Edinburgh friends. Their vivacity, their keen intellect, their kindness and their smiling face left an undelible impression on my mind. In Dr Krishna Rao I saw my old Edinburgh friends again. I salute a race that can reproduce so many Dr. Krishna Raos.

Now about Andhra food. Whenever I think of it copious tears of repentance stream down my cheek. In one rash moment of my life I was persuaded to sample a few dishes. I was told that the cooks had been specially instructed to make the dishes as mild as possible. A few mouthful of these "mild" dishes made me feel as if I had swallowed a dozen torch-light processions. It seemed to be fire both inside and out. I ran out from the dining hall seeking for an alarm post to call the fire brigade. I was told that there was none. May I here suggest



Maharajah of Jeypur with his heir

to the city fathers that for the benefit of rash and raw strangers like me, foolish enough to sample a few Andhra dishes, an emergency fire brigade should be kept in readiness? I am sure they would pay any special tax for the upkeep of such a useful institution.

Like all enduring pieces of art the preparation of Andhra dishes is simplicity itself. All that you require is—a little water and a few tons of chillies, pepper, ginger and salt. You take one seer of water, to this you add 3 tons of the special Andhra variety of chillies, 2 tons of pepper and one of ginger—to this you add ½ seer of salt. Boil over slow fire for 24 hours, until you have reduced the mass to one *chittak*. Prepare 200 *chittaks* of this exquisite preparation. Bottle up in jars as stock preparation. This is the basis of all Andhra dishes.

You want to make vegetable curry? To the above stock preparation add your favourite vegetable Boil it and add some *ghee* or linseed oil (Caution—do not use petrol in the place of *ghee* or linseed oil Yes, you may use Dynamite) To make Andhra pudding add to the above stock preparation one teaspoonful of Benares sugar, 10 drops of honey and half-a-seer of jaggery Boil and serve boiling hot But I am not writing a cookery book For further information apply to Dr V V Krishna Rao of "Andhra Des..

V

AS I was walking along the beach one morning about 3, I saw some ghost-like figures flitting about On going closer I found about three people two of them elderly and one a mere boy carrying or pushing two pieces of logs They bound these pieces together with ropes, and, lo, it was changed into a sea-going vessel My curiosity was thoroughly roused by this time With my heart in my mouth I saw the intrepid and fearless set of men set out to face the huge threatening angry waves

Thirty years ago while a medical student in Edinburgh I would sometime during the summer vacation, go out in small 10 to 20-ton fishing boats to Dogger Bank in the North Sea I shall never forget my experience as a sailor in these frail boats bobbing helpless in an angry sea It was often difficult to keep standing in these boats so fierce were the tossing and joltings

What I saw that morning three frail fishermen balancing themselves precariously on small pieces of wood it took my breath away. The scene I have just described was not an exception. I saw a few dozen of "catamaran go out to sea under similar conditions In utter amazement and with heart full of pride for the unostentatious ill clad, uneducated, shivering fisher folk I raised my clasped hands to my forehead as salutations and homage to these unsung heroes of the sea It seemed to me then, as it seems to me now that the Epic of Modern India has yet to be written and sung Another Valmiki will arise to chant the glories of such humble folk of my country—unknown, unsung, neglected and persecuted Whenever I feel despondent of the future of my country I think of these poor fisher folk of Vizag my despondency passes away and I see a glorious future A nation that has such courageous set of men, need never despair I salute thee, Vizag!

EPIDEMIC DROPSY & ARGEMONE OIL

—*Continued from page 119*

nection with this epidemic contained a good proportion of argemone seeds The symptoms, therefore, were quick to appear and gastro-intestinal symptoms were much in evidence

> "On getting information that a few cases of epidemic dropsy had occurred all of a sudden enquiries were made and the cases were traced out Dr S N Bhattacharjee, B Sc, M B of this town was one of the victims and much help was obtained from him The common source of mustard oil was detected It was from a *Ghani* shop belonging to Narayan Chandra Garai of Shyambazar, Burdwan He purchased black seeds of mustard from a godown shop at Nutanganj, Burdwan, belonging to Babu Nanilal Dey Narayan Chandra Garai himself suspected the mustard seeds in his stock probably on getting complaints of diarrhoea etc, from the consumers He returned his stock of mustard seeds to the said godown shop and purchased fresh seeds A sample of mustard oil from the shop of N Garai was sent to the Public Analyst for examination and report A sample of mustard seeds from the shop of N Garai as well as samples of oil and seed from the shop of Nani Lal Dey were also sent to him The sample of mustard oil and the sample of mustard seeds taken from Babu N Dey showed the presence of argemone oil and argemone Mexicana seeds respectively
>
> "House to house search was made, and it was found that almost all the customers of N Garai were affected with epidemic dropsy and the number of houses thus traced out was 15 Almost all the members in each house except the breastfeds were found to be affected and 68 cases were detected as suffering from epidemic dropsy
>
> "The symptoms started with diarrhoea with repeated tendency for stool and peculiar gargling in the intestine from the left colic flexure down to the rectum Heaviness of the abdomen and anorexia were complained of Gradually came on heaviness of the extremities with slight redness and vaso dilatation Lassitude and giddiness were present and legs pitted on pressure In a few cases, there was slight cardiac embarrassment"

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS



C M GAZETTE
12TH HEALTH NUMBER

THE INFLUENCE of ENVIRONMENT on THE INCIDENCE of TUBERCULOSIS

By

LIEUT.-COL. E. COTTER, I.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Delhi

THE Oxford Dictionary describes environment as the "conditions or influences under which any person or thing lives or is developed" That of course is a very wide definition, and covers every factor exercising an influence on the human being from conception to death In discussing the effect of environment on tuberculosis it is, therefore, necessary to pick out those factors which research has shown to be definitely associated with the incidence of the disease

It seems clear that the disease is concomitant with civilisation and its attendant factors, since in primitive peoples living in their native countries tuberculosis either does not exist or is comparatively uncommon. This freedom from tuberculosis, however, rapidly disappears when primitive people leave their countries and take up their residence in civilised areas. We have a close example of this in India. In the Army it is known that the incidence of tuberculosis is definitely higher amongst Gurkha soldiers who are recruited from their homes in Nepal and are brought to live under conditions markedly in contrast to those in which they have been brought up.

Over 70 years ago a masterly study on the epidemiology of tuberculosis was published by Villemin. In the light of the knowledge then existing he enumerated the principal features of its prevalence and spread. Shortly summarised they were as follows

(1) It is uncommon in mountainous areas

(2) It increases proportionately to the degree of overcrowding and is specially common in the capitals and great commercial and manufacturing towns.

(3) It attacks particularly persons who live in closed communities. (Villemin was referring to prisoners, soldiers and religious communities)

(4) It spares those people who live in small communities, in the open air or in a savage or nomadic stage.

(5) It was at that time very common among troops living in barracks, while it was known to be uncommon among troops living in the field

(6) Close contact in small badly ventilated dwellings leads to the development of the disease

(7) Though at one time unknown in Australia, New Zealand and North America, it became a scourge in those countries with the advent of civilisation.

(8) Bovine tuberculosis like human increases with close contact and overcrowding.

It can safely be said that these features of the epidemiology of the disease described so long ago continue to be generally true.

Factors of Incidence

IN certain countries in the West, where for some years the disease has been on the decline, the history of its rise and fall is complete enough to permit of a study of the factors associated with its incidence. The history of tuberculosis in these countries is fairly [illegible] In each of them the disease increased [illegible] with the development of uncontrolled urbanisation which inevitably led to the production of slum conditions Added to this urbanisation was the factor of industrialisation, again uncontrolled. Long hours of work, low wages, overcrowding not alone in the homes but in the factories themselves, the absence of arrangements for proper heating and ventilation, the general

lack of sanitary conveniences, all produced a state of affairs favourable to the spread of the tubercle bacilli.

In the case of England and Wales the history of the disease shows that the mortality has steadily declined since 1851 which is the first year for which standardised death rates in regard to tuberculosis were recorded. It is correct therefore to say that the decline started before any recognisable efficient organisation was set up in regard to the health administration of the country. The decrease over the whole period has been ascribed to several causes such as in the earlier part of the fall, to a higher standard of living with a rise in the rate of wages and resulting improved social habits, diminished drunkenness, and, later in the period of decline, the provision of better housing and sanitary conditions, earlier diagnosis, the segregation of advanced cases, sanatorium treatment and the developement of a racial immunity.

While it is extremely difficult to assess the individual importance of these factors, it is possible, however, to group them under certain main heads which are now generally recognised as exerting a considerable inifluence on the spread of the disease and its control. They can be summed up in:

(*a*) nutrition,
(*b*) housing and
(*c*) education.

Nutrition

Firstly, with regard to nutrition, the experience of the last war and the post-war period gave abundant proof of the effect of malnutrition on the tuberculosis death rate. Striking figures recorded at that time were an increase of 13 per cent in the Netherlands, 35 per cent in Italy and even higher increases in other European countries where, during and after the war, the population suffered from a grave lack of nourishing food. The Registrar General of England and Wales in his Statistical Review for 1935, makes some interesting remarks on the effect of impaired nutrition in phthisis mortality. Having pointed out the steady decline in tuberculosis mortality for all age groups between 1851 and 1925 he draws attention to the check that occurred in particular age periods in the years 1926 to 1931 and again in 1930 to 1933. The following is an extract from his report:

> "Stationary periods of arrested fall occurred both for male and female rates at the ages 15-20 between the years 1926 and 1931, it may be significant that the persons concerned had been children between the ages of 0 and 12 during the period of food shortage in 1916-18. Similarly stationary or rising periods occurred in the rates at the ages 20-25 between the years 1930 and 1933, the persons comprising these groups of the population having been children of ages 3 to 12 during the 1916-18 period. It may be that these temporary arrests in the decline of phthisis mortality of young adults were delayed results of the effects of the food shortage of 1916-18 upon children, producing in them a lowered average resistance to active tuberculosis of the lungs as they reached the dangerous period for the development of this disease."

The important part which improved nutrition plays in improving the health of the people, and in strengthening them against infection, has been abundantly proved by experiments carried out in India and abroad. Recent work in this country has shown that even a small addition to the dietary of children of certain foods, particularly milk —even skimmed milk—causes a rapid improvement in their health and in their physique. It is therefore evident that improved nutrition cannot possibly be left out of a campaign against tuberculosis, which purposes to be effective.

Housing

We now come to the question of housing. The incidence of tuberculosis, like that of other infections, depends on the virulence of the organism, the strength of the dose, the period of exposure to infection and the resistance of the individual in contact with the infection. The presence of an open case in the house is therefore an important factor favouring the spread of the disease, in view of the fact that the other inmates of the house can be exposed to relatively high doses of infection for prolonged periods. It is difficult to assess the influence of housing alone on the incidence of tuberculosis, because bad housing is usually associated with other conditions injurious to health, such as poverty, malnutrition, and ignorance on the part of the people in regard to hygienic modes of living. In order to assess separately the effect of bad housing on the spread of the disease, it is necessary to examine the problem in communities among whom the other harmful factors operate in a similar way and among whom the differentiating factor is a variation in housing conditions. Detailed investigations of this type have naturally not been many. However, attention may be drawn to a few enquiries in which the question has been studied with care.

An important investigation was that of F. C. S. Bradbury during 1930-31 into the incidence of tuberculosis in certain Tyneside districts in England. The enquiry established that over-crowding was an important factor associated with the incidence of tuberculosis in the areas investigated. Other environmental factors which were shown to be possible contributory causes, although their influence was not so pronounced, were insanitation, bad ventilation and dampness of the house. Dr. Bradbury stated "Unfavourable environmental conditions in general are considered to be an important cause of the high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in children."

In a report published in 1932 by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations entitled "General principles governing the prevention of tuberculosis" the effects of hygienically constructed houses and of unsatisfactory dwellings on the incidence of tuberculosis were studied on the basis of figures which had been carefully collected. In that

report a 'healthy dwelling' was defined as one possessing 700 cubic feet of air for an adult and 350 for a child, a minimum ratio of 1 : 10 for window space to the area of the house, a water closet for each family, no bed in the kitchen and a rent not exceeding 20 per cent of the wages earned by the family. Houses falling short of these requirements were classed as 'unhealthy dwellings'. In respect of children in contact with open cases of tuberculosis, 84 per cent became infected by the end of the first year among those living in these dwellings classified as unhealthy, while the corresponding figure for the healthy dwellings was only 50 per cent. At the end of four years only 21 per cent of the children remained uninfected in the unhealthy dwellings, while the corresponding proportion for healthy houses was as high as 50 per cent. It is stated that, when persons at all ages are considered, the results were equally striking. Only 1.3 per cent of those in contact with tubercular patients in healthy dwellings developed the disease, while the percentage for unhealthy houses was as high as 4.9. The difference in these rates are striking ; nevertheless a cautious interpretation of the figures might suggest that the lower incidence of the disease in the healthy houses might be associated with other factors such as a better economic status amongst their inhabitants. It seems, however, more probable that a large part of the difference in the incidience rates might still be due to the housing factor alone. This probability is strengthened by the fact that tuberculous persons when transferred from an unhealthy dwelling to an airy dwelling with a small balcony to assist their cure, showed an improvement, it is stated, to the extent of 75 per cent in respect of subjective symptoms and 53 per cent in regard to objective physical findings.

A more recent investigation may also be cited. A statistical study entitled "Tuberculosis and social conditions in England, with special reference to young adults" by P. D'Arcy Hart and G. Payling Wright was published last year by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in England. The authors came to the conclusion that "differences in housing inadequacy, implying differences in closeness of personal contract, are playing an important part in determining the present differences in levels of phthisis mortality between one English county borough and another."

In India the question of spread of the infection in tuberculous homes has been under investigation for the past few years by Dr. A. C. Ukil. One of the findings recorded by him is that the mortality from tuberculosis among children, who are contacts of patients in these houses, is 50 per cent higher than the mortality due to causes other than tuberculosis. It has also been shown that closeness of contact and its duration exert considerable influence on the spread of infection.

These facts should suffice to set in its proper perspective the importance of the relation that exists between unsatisfactory housing and the prevalence of the disease.

Education

With regard to education, reference will be made only to education in Health matters. The question of the general education of the people is one on which health workers can hardly hope to exercise any appreciable influence. Education schemes have been working in this country for many years and the curricula include a large and varied number of subjects. It is only in recent years, however, that the necessity for educating the child in the elementary principles essential for the maintenance of his health has begun to receive some attention. In the different provinces the subject has received various degrees of support from the authorities but speaking generally the movement for developing health education in schools has made but limited progress.

The importance of the problem has been recognised by the Central Advisory Board of Health, which body was established by the Government of India in 1937 to co-ordinate health policy in the Provinces and States. The subject was discussed at the meeting of the Board which was held recently in Poona, and it was decided that a Special Committee should investigate and report to the Board on the best lines on which health education in schools can be developed, so as effectively to remove from future generations that ignorance about the causes and prevention of disease which unfortunately today contributes such a large share to the existing rate of morbidity in the country. The success of a modern tuberculosis scheme will have to depend to a great extent on the intelligent co-operation of the people for whom it is designed, and in the absence of a reasonable appreciation by the people of the *raison de'etre* of the measures which are being carried out, advice regarding even elementary steps to prevent infection will fall on stony ground and valuable effort will be wasted.

Improvement of Conditions

IN the light of this discussion of the cardinal environmental factors which influence the incidence of tuberculosis, it is necessary to examine how far constructive suggestions can be made for the improvement of environmental conditions in this country.

Nutritional Research

Firstly, in regard to nutrition, India, through its research workers financed by the Indian Research Fund Association, has been one of the pioneer countries in advancing scientific knowledge regarding this important subject. But it will be poor comfort, and there will be little cause for congratulation, if our accomplishments stop at the discovery of scientific facts having such an important bearing on the health of the people, and if extensive measures are not taken to apply such knowledge towards im-

proving the dietary standard of the great majority of the people in the country.

Just as in the tuberculosis campaign, so also in the movement for better nutrition, if has been recognised that, before measures can be designed for improving nutrition in a particular area, it is necessary to have as accurate a picture as possible of the deficiencies in the people's diet in that area. A reasonably satisfactory advance has been made in this direction in the last three to four years. In addition to the surveys carried out by the field nutrition staff of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, a number of Provinces and States have appointed wholetime nutrition officers who are filling in the picture of nutritional requirements in various parts of India. The data collected have already been published by the Indian Research Fund Association in a booklet entitled "A Note on the Results of Diet Surveys in India" and cover areas in the Provinces of Madras, the Central Provinces, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, the Punjab, Bombay and the States of Travancore, Mysore, Hyderabad and Baroda. It will surely be to the advantage of those furthering tuberculosis schemes in these areas if they are acquainted with the nutritional state and deficiences of the inhabitants.

In the light of the information brought out by these enquiries, it is now up to the Provincial authorities concerned to formulate measures for the development of agricultural activities on lines designed to supply local deficiencies in diet ; and to bring this about close co-operation between the agricultural and health authorities in the Provinces and States is essential. It is recognised that there are difficulties, climatic and otherwise in the way, but these difficulties have not yet been fully studied, while a concerted effort towards their solution has yet to come into being.

The Housing Problem

The term housing should not be construed as referring to the building alone but as including the surroundings also. The housing problem in general is, of course, one of great magnitude and complexity. The position is that up to now the question of trying to remedy the results of the faults of the past, and of planning for the future on proper lines, has received inadequate attention from the authorities concerned. The responsibility for action lies primarily on Provincial Governments and on Municipalities and District Boards.

The problem can be roughly divided into three, viz , the problem of the large city, of the small town and of the village. Housing conditions vary to a considerable extent in these three different types of areas while financial resources also vary.

In the big cities, the difficulties have been considerably accentuated by the haphazard manner in which industrialisation has been allowed to develop without any proper zoning of residential and industrial areas. The consequence has been that adequate provision for community needs, such as parks with playing grounds, schools, markets, etc., has been ignored. Much damage has been done but many areas are still capable of being remedied provided prompt and bold measures are taken. To remedy such conditions, Improvement Trusts are required in the major cities. The efficient clearing of congested areas and the development of open spaces in their place can be seen in Calcutta where for some years an Improvement Trust has been active. Now that the cleared areas have been handed back to the Corporation, it is to be hoped that effective use will be made by that body, of the Municipal bye-laws which govern new construction, and that any possibility of reverting to the standards which previously characterised the areas will be scrupulously and effectively avoided.

As a matter of fact this very point was dealt with in a general way by the Central Advisory Board of Health at its Poona meeting. In their resolution on the subject, the Board referred to the failure on the part of local bodies in many parts of the country to enforce bye-laws relating to health matters, a failure which has been a subject of constant reference in public health reports for many years. The Board stated that while the rectification of defects in an existing slum area may be difficult, there can be no excuse when, after costly slum clearance operations by Improvement Trusts and other bodies, the cleared areas are permitted to be built over without due regard to the requirements of light, ventilation and sound hygienic construction. It is now for the Provincial Governments to take action to implement the resolution of the Board.

Under our present constitution, the local bodies can make or mar to a great extent the success of any efforts at improving housing conditions and here is an opening for Provincial Tuberculosis Branches, for they can exercise their influence, both in the Provincial Legislatures and on local bodies, towards raising the standard of administration of laws relating to housing.

Wanted Town Planing

For future expansion in cities, a Town Planning Act is essential if development is to be on sound lines. Town planning is a very specialised subject and for that reason a Provincial Government should certainly have on its staff a Town Planning expert.

In Delhi a development of considerable importance took place during the year 1939 in regard to urban housing conditions in the old city. The principle was accepted by the Government of India that assistance should be given to persons dispossessed by slum clearance schemes to enable them to obtain not only alternative accommodation but also accommodation of suitable standards from the hygienic point of view. The minimum rent for houses fit for human habitation was assessed by the Delhi Improvement Trust at Rs. 5 per month and the lowest income which could afford to pay this rent at Rs. 30 per month. It has been accepted that a family with its income less than this amount can-

not pay for a house fit for human habitation and that it therefore needs assistance for rehousing. Three types of houses have been adopted, namely, one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed. Not more than three adults (counting two children as one adult) are to be permitted to live in a single-roomed house, and not more than five adults in two-roomed houses, while larger families will be permitted to live only in three-roomed houses. Standard plans have been prepared for these types of houses on the basis of a plot of land of 100 sq. yards, the houses having been so designed as to make it possible for the one-roomed house to be converted, by the addition of rooms, into a two-roomed or three-roomed house. The cost is approximately Rs. 450, Rs. 600 and Rs. 750 for the three classes of houses respectively.

The experiment proposed in Delhi is to make it possible for the poor class families to own their own houses on the hire purchase system. The average capacity for rent of the families to be dispossessed is estimated at Rs. 2/13/- per month, while a return of Rs. 5/3/6 per month is stated to be necessary to meet the total cost on a non-profit basis, including the charge for equated instalment payments over a period of 20 years. Any dispossessed family which can pay the rent of Rs. 3/8- per month will be admitted to the benefit of ownership through the hire purchase system, the difference between this amount and the minimum rent for covering the cost of the scheme, being met by grants from the proceeds of a special entertainment tax imposed by the Government The scheme has everything to commend it, not the least being the stipulation of certain minimum hygienic standards of accommodation.

The accomplishment of the Delhi Improvement Trust is one which may with advantage be copied by the Municipal Committee of other large cities in India where conditions similar to those in Delhi city continue to prevail

Building Bye-laws

In the small towns the problem is of less complexity. Urbanisation and industrialisation have not proceeded to the same extent, and the problem is usually one of adopting suitable building bye-laws and of enforcing them strictly without fear of favour. An adequate health staff is rarely employed in these small towns, and still more rarely is an official employed with training and knowledge to enable him to examine and advise on building plans and specifications The employment of sufficient staff qualified for the purpose is a great and urgent necessity.

For rural areas the measures to be adopted must necessarily be on simple lines. While in the average village the house is kept scrupulously clean in accordance with traditional ideas of hygiene, yet the villager sees nothing objectionable if refuse accumulates in the vicinity of his house, nor does it enter into his mind how the health of his family and himself is at the mercy of poluted soil and water. Here of course, he is no different from the agricultural peasants of other and in some cases more advanced countries. The work which has been done during recent years in the Punjab, and with which the name of Mr. Brayne is associated, has proved that in regard to environmental sanitation, ventilation of the house, lighting and other improvements, many of the existing defects can be remedied through friendly advice and persuation. In regard to new construction, simple type designs suited to rural conditions should be prepared by the Public Health Department and rural health authorities should try to ensure that these are complied with as far as possible.

Health Education

With regard to a constructive suggestion on the development of health education, it has already been stated that the subject of health education in schools will be studied by a special committee which will be nominated by the Hon'ble the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Health. The appointment of that Committee is an important step and it is to be hoped that its report will give a lead towards a quick and marked advance in the teaching of hygiene in schools. With regard to propaganda work on tuberculosis in particular, the Tuberculosis Association has inherited an active propaganda unit from its predecessor the King George Thanksgiving Fund and education of the people will undoubtedly form an important part of the programme of the Association.

Before concluding reference may be made to the important part in the designed tuberculosis clinic, and domiciliary treatment are sure to play in the fight against the disease in India. The three elements in the compaign for an improved environment, with which this article has dealt, are intimately part of home conditions, and will have a marked influence on the degree of success which the tuberculosis orgnisations will be able to achieve. By keeping their importance in mind and by co-operating with other health workers towards improving conditions under these three heads, tuberculosis workers will be helping towards striking a vital blow at their particular enemy.

IS GOOD HEALTH A PROTECTION *against* TUBERCULOSIS ?

By

DR. P. K. SEN, M.D., PH.D., T.D.D.

Indusrial Tuberculosis Research Worker, Tuberculosis Inquiry, Indian Research Fund Association, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health ; Junior Visiting Physician, Chest Department, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta

IT is widely known that poor general health predisposes one to tuberculosis and good general health protects one from the same disease. This impression gained weight from the consideration that poor health implies poor resistance ; and when the resistance is weak, disease can establish itself easier in the human body. The opposite is true for good health. Let us consider what we mean by 'health' and how far the foregoing statements are true. This is an important consideration : because if the impressions are not wholly or partially true then they will either produce a false sense of safety or fear as the case may be.

'APPARENT HEALTH' : FORM AND FUNCTION

TO an onlooker the impression of health is mainly given by the 'form' of the human body. A beautiful form, both in its growth and figure, is a great appeal and we are generally carried away by this strong stimulus and judge health in terms of 'form'. But there is another factor which is not so apparent but no less important. This is the function of the body organs. The body organs are mostly situated internally and their function cannot be directly visualised. But though this functioning cannot be directly seen, it leaves an impress on the exterior human body. When the function is carried on well it may be reflected in the general form and look. This is what is known as 'bloom of health' on human figure. When the figure is good and the function of the organs is physiologically optimum—it may be termed as 'good health'. Though both are somewhat interdependent and make up a healthy body yet in many cases they are not associated with each other. The number of such cases are so great and they cause so much anomaly in the judgment of health that it must be stressed that form and function are not always a reflection of one to the other.

Anybody who is dealing with the sick and sufferers knows it well that a body almost perfect in 'form' may have many chronic diseases which must have deranged the 'functions' of many organs. On the other hand, it is not infrequent to see how lean and weary bodies, without any impress of health, functioning beautifully – devoid of disease, strong, hardy and full of the zest of life. As 'form' has greater appeal to a casual onlooker, the former type of body may be classed as healthy; whereas the latter type, as unhealthy. This is so frequent and so misleading that no body should lightly sit in judgment on matters concerning health. Though function is to a great extent masked and eludes casual observation it is much more important than 'form'. That must be remembered in judging health.

TUBERCULOSIS IN RELATION TO 'FORM' AND 'FUNCTION'

WE would now consider Tuberculosis in relation to health —form and function. It may be generally stated that it has not been established that Tuberculosis is the more frequent in the lean and thin looking body than in the nicely fleshy one. It is true that Tuberculous patients are generally poor looking in health ; but that is an effect of the disease. The poison circulating through the body will cause emaciation both in the stout and lean body. But that does not show that tuberculosis occurs in the lean ; it shows only the effect.

It has long been held that a fair, beautiful body with long eyelashes, shining skin, long neck, bright eyes and intelligent look is a special prey to Tuberculosis. The test of time has not, however, verified it. Both the beautiful and the ugly are prone to this disease and it is hard to say for whom this fell disease has any special predeliction.

Thus 'form' gives us no clue as to the probability of the disease. If 'form' does not, does 'function' throw some light in this direction ?

A well-functioning body is that which is adequately satisfying the physiological needs of the body. That is to say, the performance of the body, so far as physiological health is concerned, is good. Such a body is usually geared to such sensitiveness and alertness that when an invasion by harmful germs occurs it reacts powerfully and adequately, provided the specific reacting power is not inherently absent. In other words, if the inherent power to resist an infection is present in the body, a good functioning body will be able to produce these resisting substances against a harmful attack in sufficient quantity, in good quality and in a short time. An ill-functioning body is not likely to generate these in such tempo or in such quantity. Thus, a well-functioning body is expected to resist an infection better than an

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

ill-functioning one. This expectation will be justified only when the body has inherent power to mobilise the forces. If the body is lacking in this respect, however well it is functioning in other respects, good general health will be of no avail to resist that particular infection. It must, therefore, be well noted that good general health brings along with it an expectation for better resistance—no more and no less.

Insufficiency of Form and Function

THAT good general health both in regard to form and function may fall short in preventing Tuberculosis had been very clearly shown in the Senegalese soldiers. These men were brought to France in the last Great War to fight against the Germans. They were splendid specimens of human health. In fact their general health was even better than the Frenchmen. But a very peculiar thing happened with the Senegalese. Soon after their arrival in France, a very large number of these men began to be attacked by tuberculous disease. It was an epidemic with them. The disease in them proved to be of a very acute type and they died very, very quickly. This was not the type of disease met with in the French people. A Frenchman almost always showed a chronic disease in him, that is, his disease was slowly progressive or gradually healed. This was a definite proof that Frenchmen were more resistant to Tuberculosis than the Senegalese though the latter possessed a far better physique. How could we account for this apparent anomaly?

An "Invisible Health"?

BORREL, a French Pathologist, marked this important difference that men of superior health belonging to one race might be invariably weaker in resisting Tuberculosis than men of inferior health belonging to another race. His work and that of Prof. S. L. Cummins and of others, throw enough light to conclude justifiably that there are other factors no less important than general good health to protect a person from the ravages of Tuberculosis. In further investigations of Borrel it was known that Tuberculosis was not prevalent among the Senegalese in Africa and that the Senegalese had no previous tuberculous infection. Their bodies, therefore, were of the type of 'virgin soil' so far as tuberculosis was concerned. In France, on the other hand, Tuberculosis was widely prevalent and most men in France were already infected. They represented contaminated soil. Thus the French people, infected and inferior in health, showed better resistance against tuberculosis than those who were non-infected and superior in health (the Senegalese).

When a virgin body is first infected with the tubercle bacilli it will either die of the disease if the infection is heavy and virulent, or resist and ultimately heal the disease by the natural resistance of the body. This natural or inherent resistance may not be equal in all persons. Those who can resist the first infection generate in themselves a special kind of resistance known as "acquired resistance" or "acquired immunity". After the body has acquired this special kind of resistance it can withstand with impunity a far larger dose of infection which, when it falls on a virgin soil, would surely have produced disease. Thus, a previous infection successfully dealt with is all to the advantage of the person. The Senegalese had no experience of previous infection. Therefore, they did not acquire any special resistance. When they were brought to France they were suddenly exposed to Tuberculosis infection which was widely prevalent there. They fell an easy prey to this disease. The French had previous experience of it and thereby had acquired resistance. They, therefore, resisted the inroad of the disease better. It will be evident that this special type of fighting power was not reflected in the general health and was yet a very potent factor in the protection against tuberculous disease. It is this *invisible health* not always running parallel to general health which had caused the apparent anomaly or paradoxical results in the French and the Senegalise soldiers.

Tuberculosis Heritage

SUCH power of resistance, or lack of it, as in the French or in the Senegalese, has been shown to be present in different degrees indifferent communities. This resisting power varied remarkably parallel to the period a community had been in association with tuberculosis. In the United States of America, the Negroes and the Whites live in the same climate They are both settlers. Tuberculosis is known to be present in the mother countries of the Whites for a long time. Not so, however, in the mother countries of the Negroes. In America the death rate amongst the Negroes is much higher than in the Whites This shows that the longer a community has been in association with Tuberculosis the greater is its resistance to the disease. This difference according to association is not only present in the different colours but is also remarkably shown amongst the different communities of the Whites of U S A Drolet found that in 1930-31 the average death rate in the Whites was 72 per 100,000 of the population. But there was a very wide variation of death rates in the different white races, as for example—144 in the Irish , 90 in the Scandinavians ; 69 in the Italians ; 63 in the English , and 46 in the Polish. All the different communities live in the same country. There is not much difference between the environmental and financial factors of one community from the other. Yet the difference is remarkable and more remarkable it is for the fact that this variation seems to go hand in hand with the kind of heritage of Tuberculosis. Irish and Scandinavian ancestors were used to agricultural pursuits, living in sparsely settled areas. Tuberculosis was not prevalent in them till recently and they showed the highest death rate.

Italy has a long civilisation to boast of, and England has long been industrialised ; widespread Tuberculosis in these countries has

been recorded for a long time. The stock of these people also showed better resistance. The Polish in U. S. A. are mostly Jews. Tuberculosis is known amongst the Jews for a very long time and, because of their wandering life, they had the chance of acquiring widespread Tuberculosis in the community. Their stock in U. S. A. is resistant to the greatest degree. Thus it seems that a long heritage of Tuberculosis is good, for the duration of the heritage goes hand in hand with the amount of resistance shown by the community against the disease.

The Death Curve

THIS phenomenon of a community gradually becoming resistant to Tuberculosis in course of time is also shown in the graphic markings of the death rate of Tuberculosis in a community. This takes the form of a curve—rising at first and then falling. When Tuberculosis enters into a community it meets, in the beginning, people who had no acquired resistance in them as Tuberculosis was non-existent in the community. It is, therefore, likely that Tuberculosis will take a heavy toll amongst such people. The death curve, therefore, sharply rises. The disease spreads gradually in the community and more people get infected. Some, who are infected with small doses, heal the disease in them quickly ; others, who get progressive disease, die of it. It can be reasonably imagined that as time roll on more and more people get the infection and more people develop acquired resistance. Gradually, when more people are resistant than the susceptibles, the Tuberculosis death rate begins to fall.

That such a curve actually occurs has been shown in England, Germany and U. S. A. The Tuberculosis death curve rose for a long time and now it is falling. In Philippines and Porto Rico the curve is still rising. Enough data are not available in India. Yet it may justifiably be said that Tuberculosis is on the increase. Prominent and good workers like Dr. A. C. Ukil have thrown some light in this direction, their conclusion being that the curve is now on the uprise in India.

It may be questioned that in India Tuberculosis was known for a long time. Even if that be true, it was only limited to places of congregation and culture. As the conveyance system did not develop for a long time, tuberculosis could not, therefore, spread. Major parts of India, therefore, remained free from Tuberculosis ; or, in other words, the community or race remained more or less of the type of 'virgin soil'. Hence, when Tuberculosis is spreading in this community through urbanisation and industrialisation and by the help of modern conveyances, it is taking a heavy toll.

Heredity in Resistance

IF it is true that Tuberculosis in a community runs in a curve of the type described above,—and this seems to be true by the findings in England, U. S. A. etc. — is it then possible that the offspring of a resistant people are also born with some resistance not present in the offspring of a non-resistant people? I am aware that this is a very controversial problem and many factors must be considered before such an opinion can be justifiably given. I shall introduce only one or two general phenomena to show the possibility of such a happening.

Let us consider the curve. It has been proved beyond doubt that Tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease ; that is, a child is not born tuberculous even when one or both of the parents are tuberculous. It has also been proved that not only such a child is not born with tuberculous disease but also remains free from infection in the womb. Therefore, a newborn infant can be regarded as virgin soil

Consider now the tuberculosis curve in the community. At the crest of the curve, there are the greatest number of tuberculous patients in the community and therefore the infective potential is also the highest. Those who are new-born members of the community are naturally of the 'virgin' type and, at this stage, have more chances of being fatally infected by heavy doses. The curve will, therefore, never fall but will go on continually rising unless we assume that even a newborn child of such a community is born with resistance to protect it from the level of usual infection present in the community. Otherwise, the nature of the curve cannot be explained.

A new-born child, whether of an infected White or of a virgin Negro, is alike virgin soil to Tuberculosis. The great difference in them is that tuberculous disease nearly always ensues in the Negro infant when infected, whereas a White infant resists the disease in most cases. There must, therefore, be some inherent difference of resistance between the two. Neither of these had any previous experience of infection so far as the individual is concerned, but one belonged to the community with previous experience and the other to the one without it. It seems that the presence of Tuberculosis in the White community imparted into the body of the White infant something which protects it from the disease, while the absence of Tuberculosis in the Negroes makes the infant very susceptible when exposed to infection.

"Inherited Immunity"

THE problem is: What is that which the White child inherits to make it more resistant? As yet there is no clear cut answer to this. Prof. S. L. Cummins, a great and critical student of Tuberculosis, believes in the likelihood of 'inherited immunity',—not the inheritance of immune substances but "the inheritance by our European races of a power to respond to infection in a more favourable way than primitive man". In his African report he suggests "that the power of actively producing antibodies may be transmitted to the offspring in varying degree".

Such words from such a person carry weight. A man in a community where Tuberculosis is widely prevalent is always exposed to infection. His body resistance is always endeavouring to ward off this invasion and in course of time

his body forces may be trained to become so alert and so effective as to resist the usual level of infection present in his society. This may be a possible reason why many of us remain free from Tuberculous disease though living in the midst of very heavy infective conditions. Long and continuous association with this danger trains the body how to avert the danger. This is a common protective phenomenon of life, and it may be quite possible that this tendency or this trained faculty may be transmitted from parents to children. The faculty may very well be the power to generate resisting substances in the body in shorter time and in more optimum quantity than in the offsprings born of parents not trained gainst the tuberculous danger. This transmitted power saves a White infant, and the lack of it kills the Negro. This, therefore, points to the fact that there is inherent constitutional differences so far as resistance against Tuberculosis is concerned ; and that the constitution, weak or strong, may be inherited. There is, of course, no conclusive proof to establish it as a fact but the considerations stated above make the likelihood a great possibility.

The Point at Issue

THIS weak or strong resisting capacity, be it inherited or inherent in a human body for any cause, is neither manifested in the outer form or in the ordinary functions of the body. This is a dormant quality roused only by the invasion of the germ. The quality may be strong in a thin-looking person and weak in a healthy-looking one. This is likely to be the reason why so many weak-looking persons resist tuberculous disease all through their lives and many strong people fall a prey to the disease.

It may be argued at this stage that it is not the constitution but the amount of infective germs that determines the disease. A strong man will get the disease when infected with a massive dose, whereas a weak man will escape it when infected with a small dose. It is quite true that the dose of infection is important for the production of the disease ; but if that were all, then from the crest of the tuberculosis curve when infective potential is highest there would have been no decline in mortality in England. To grow a plant, the seed (the tubercle bacilli) is certainly required but the soil (the body) is no less important. The condition of the soil may favour the growth or hinder it. Similarly, whether the human body, according to its type, will favour or hinder the growth of tubercle bacilli, cannot be judged by the mere appraisal of general health. It is a special faculty not reflected in the general health of the person.

How to Detect?

IF an assessment of general health provides no clue, does anything else throw some light on the resisting capacity of a person?

There is a test known as 'Tuberculin test'. When this test is negative, it usually shows that the body has never been infected and, therefore, gained no "acquired resistance". It, of course, throws no light on the inherent capacity of the body. If the test be positive in a healthy man, it shows that the body had been infected, had overcome that infection from producing progressive disease and has now acquired a special fighting power known as 'acquired resistance'. This resistance is likely to protect the patient from subsequent infective doses heavy enough to produce progressive disease, had it occurred before acquiring this resistance. Thus by applying this test we can select out these two types of individuals in a community and arrange the preventive measures accordingly.

Tuberculin Test : not a Harmful Procedure

I SEEK here a little space to dwell upon the Tuberculin Test as there is an impression among the public that the injection of Tuberculin (for Tuberculin Test) is harmful and may even give rise to Tuberculosis. Tuberculin contains no living germs and, as such, cannot alone produce Tuberculosis. Given in the doses as is being used in the Surveys it has absolutely no harmful effect. At most it produces a little inflammation at the spot of injection, but it causes no inconvenience to the person. Given in a very high dose (which could only be done by an ignorant doctor) it may have some bad effects ; but that is never used in a Survey work. Practically, therefore, Tuberculin test breeds no danger. But, on the other hand, it tells us the very important fact about the type of the body and a person may be adequately guided and advised in the light of the findings from such a test. It is, on the whole, a far greater advantage for the person, and there is, therefore, no sense in the widespread notion of its harmfulness, which only goes to create false alarm and needless unwillingness to submit to the test.

Why Improve General Health?

AFTER all these discussions it may pertinently be questioned —Why improve health to prevent or heal Tuberculosis? Why should the "Improve General Health" propaganda be a major part in the antituberculosis campaign? Why are Tuberculosis workers all the time advising their patients to have good health? Even in the light of what has been said before, the answer is clear enough. Good general health is a safeguard against Tuberculosis within certain limitations. It has been said before that good general health implies an optimally functioning body, and as such it can produce optimum resistance in the shortest time when required of it and when it has the inherent power to produce it. A physiologically weak functioning body may not be able to mobilise optimum resistance even though it may have the inherent power to do it. This is, therefore, a great advantage of a healthy body over a non-healthy body. It is, of course, self understood that a healthy body inherently lacking in the power of resistance to tuberculosis stands almost at the same level as an unhealthy body.

Health, therefore, is a motive force to mobilise the defences When defensive substances and machineries are absent, good health alone can play no part. Good health, backed by the inherent power (invisible health), is both a protective and a curative factor in Tuberculosis.

LEGISLATION *and* TUBERCULOSIS

By

DR. A. C. UKIL, M.B.

Calcutta

IN the evolution of human society, as we proceed, with the help of our knowledge about factors which influence our environment and with the improvement of social sense, and as group conscience develops in a community, we begin to realise that we have to follow certain common principles which react to the common good or well-being of the society and whose transgression reacts prejudicially to the contrary Thus has developed social science with the aid of specialised social education regarding matters of personal and public health. It is, therefore, that the evolution of social science has induced man to define certain codes of law for the guidance and preservation of the material, physical and mental well-being of society, be it tribal, feudal, totalitarian or democratic, and to codify them in certain rules of conduct which we call *Law*. But since the force of conscience of man in relation to sanitary conventions, customs and habits of individuals cannot always be depended upon to strictly follow these principles, it becomes necessary to introduce mandatory and punitive clauses in sanitary legislation to safeguard community health.

As the mental equipment and sense of subjugation to a code of law vary in proportion to the rate of progress of education and civilization in a community and to a gradual realisation of the dictum of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" (Bentham), the codification and enforcement of law, sanitary or otherwise, has naturally to be in stages in a given country. If it is conceded that the State represents the equilibrium from the resultant of the forces which govern the individual opinions in a country, the latter have to rise up to a certain level before a smooth working of legislation can be expected or ensured. If the State decides to intervene and enforce a certain piece of legislation, it has to see whether the enactments are likely to be followed, without intensive or extensive turmoil, by the community, which is, after all, an aggregate of individuals. In any community, therefore, a piece of legislation must have the approval of the bulk of the people so that a smaller number of possible delinquents may be brought to book and either prevented from committing what is harmful for the community or forced to follow the desired mode of life. But in this matter, the legislator as well as the administrator has to take into consideration the heritage of a nation in regard to its religion, customs, traditions, status of education and socio-economic structure before making provisions for enforcing legislation.

THE FIRST INITIATIVE

LET us look at the problem of control of tuberculosis from these standpoints. The history of the campaign against tuberculosis shows that the first initiative in public health protection has always been taken by private agencies, which had pointed out the need for action by demonstrating facts about its causation, prevalence and prevention. The State has come forward later on to support, extend, regulate, and co-ordinate this action. In no nation has the State directly and completely taken over the whole task of the campaign against tuberculosis, except U. S. S. R. In most countries, a joint action has been favoured, as it has been realised that private initiative cannot be sufficiently far-reaching, methodical or generous to control the campaign without State aid as regards finance and legislation, whether enabling or coercive. Legislation regarding matters of public health, founded on facts and science, forms the basis for the unified control.

Ever since the infectious nature of phthisis was announced by Robert Koch in 1901 at the International Congress at London, the control of the "open" case has been considered as the alpha and omega of a tuberculosis campaign. In a disease which comes stealthily and which is transmitted chiefly by personal and family contact, it is necessary to break up this intimate contact, if we are to prevent the transmission of infection. The resolutions passed at this conference laid the foundations for the organized control of the disease in England.

It was soon found that State action was needed for certain types of legislation; technical guidance and supervision of the work of doctors, public health workers and institutions; recognition of certain institutions as being of public utility ; co-ordination between the different units of organisation; and financial assistance. Later on, the introduction of social assurance greatly facilitated the campaign. I shall now confine my remarks to legislative aspects only.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

1 *Notification of cases.*

IN England, legislation has followed stage by stage the progress of the science of public health. At first voluntary notification was tried, requesting private practitioners to report only infective cases, for which a fee of one shilling to half a crown was paid per case, discouraging the notification of persons *in extremis* at the same time. In Cardiff, as far back as 1903, a Woman Inspector was appointed to visit all cases notified, the bacteriological examination of sputum was carried out *free of charge* and spitting in public places or vehicles was made punishable by law. Gradually confidential notification of all types of tuberculosis was made compulsory. According to English Law (1930), notifications in both urban and rural areas must be sent to the M. O. H. "forthwith on becoming aware" of the disease by (*a*) the head of the patients' family, or (*b*) the nearest relative, or (*c*) the occupier of the house, and (*d*) every practitioner attending or called in to visit the patient. The first and last-named *must* notify, the others escape if they have reason to think notification has been made. For the purposes of notification, ships, vessels, boats, tents, vans, and sheds used for human habitation are treated as buildings. The admission of cases in hospitals and sanatoria is also to be notified. Upon notification, the M. O. H shall take such steps as may be necessary to ascertain the possible source of infection, methods of preventing the spread of infection, etc. The notifying practitioner is paid a fee for co-operation.

The rule is, however, not uniform in all countries. In Switzerland, confidential notification is obligatory for doctors for "all cases in which the nature of the disease and the conditions under

which the patient is living involve danger to others" Swedish law does not require notification In France and Netherlands this is optional Notification is still, however, badly carried out in most countries The subject of notification raises various questions which are far from uniformly dealt with For example, who is to make the notification? To whom should it be made? How is professional secrecy to be guaranteed? What is the definition of an infective case? What are the penalties? etc , etc

In these matters it is very necessary to secure the co-operation of the private practitioners The patient must be preserved for him and it should be seen that reporting does not cause him either lack of income or lack of dignity The doctor must be given some service either in fees, or in facilities for diagnosis and advice about treatment, or in making arrangements for his post-graduate training, in recognition of his spirit of civic consciousness in reporting This applies in the case of school medical or maternity service as well A campaign of publicity should concurrently be carried out to encourage help both from the public as well as doctors The tact and personal contact of the Medical Officer of Health go a great way to facilitate success

IN ENGLAND

THE English Public Health Act of 1925 makes the following provisions in clause 62 for the compulsory segregation of infective cases, but the local authorities have seldom found it necessary to take action under this Act as the majority of patients are only too glad to avail themselves of the institutional facilities offered —

'Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a court of summary jurisdiction (*a*) that any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is in an infectious state and (*b*) that the lodging or accommodation provided for that person is such that proper precautions are not being taken, and (*c*) that serious risk of infection is thereby caused to other persons, and (*d*) that a suitable hospital or institution exists for the reception and accommodation of that person, the court, upon the application of the County Council or of the local authority, may with the consent of the superintending body of the hospital or institution, make an order for the removal of that person to that hospital or institution and for his detention and maintenance therein for such period not exceeding three months as the Court thinks fit"

It must be remembered that the ultimate object of notification is isolation and control of the infective case Where this cannot be secured in the house, removal to an institution is implied Where, therefore, hospital facilities and financial assistance to the patient and his family cannot be offered, isolation will remain, to a great extent, a dead letter In most Western countries, the campaign has advanced through 3 phases that of sanatoria, that of dispensaries and, lastly, the advent of insurance State aid has been lavishly bestowed For example, in Wales 50% of the total cost of tuberculosis control is paid from the Treasury, 40% by Local Authorities and 10% by the National Tuberculosis Association Denmark has provided for 138 beds per 100 deaths from tuberculosis, Sweden has 112 beds per 10 000 inhabitants, and so on

2 *Provision for anti-tuberculosis campaign*

It devolves on the central power and the local authorities to see that compulsory provision is made for the component parts of the anti-tuberculosis campaign In England anti-tuberculosis measures are carried out by County and County borough Councils the expenditure being met from local rates aided by the general grant from the Government Exchequer In Denmark the State pays 75% of the cost of tuberculosis patients In France the State subsidy is 22 million francs (1930) in Germany it amounts to 13 million marks

The English Law lays an obligation on the Local Government Board to supply treatment in institutions and to provide for after-care The French law (1916 and 1919) compels the institution of regional dispensaries and obliges departments to have a sanatorium The Norwegian law provides for isolation not for treatment

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

IN some countries, the State delegates part of its power to voluntary institutions, as regards social hygienic offices, national and local anti-tuberculosis committees, national anti-tuberculosis associations and their branches For example, Italian law entrusts the organisation of treatment to the anti-tuberculosis insurance and the organisation of preventive measures to the *Consorzi* (provincial anti-tuberculosis Committees or Associations) while the State retains the technical direction and supervision of the whole The United States of America prefers a joint organisation with a strong voluntary central association, backed by autonomous local organisations

Every advanced country has however, found it necessary to encourage or to compel social assurance institutions to subsidise treatment and to restore the working capacity of the patien with a view to prevention The English National Health Insurance Act of 1911 at once entitled 14 million people in England to medical and sickness benefit and the Public Health (Tuberculosis Act of 1921 made the insured entitled to come under the tuberculosis schemes on the same footing as the res of the population

3 *Co-ordination of administrative machinery of the component parts*

The decline of tuberculosis in the West has followed a raising of the standards of living, particularly in the matter of housing, food and personal cleanliness education and social discipline greater security in the matter of health and employment to isolation of infective cases and to administrative drive and co-ordination, as applied to preventive measures for the whole population The State must remain responsible for the technical direction and supervision of institutions and should delegate such functions to local authorities representatives of State, private agencies technical experts and insurance organisations where such exist, as are considered to facilitate and co-ordinate work in the best possible way There must be legal sanction behind all these measures The State must be prepared to contribute the necessary expenditure if these measures are to bear fruit It may be pointed out that in countries in which anti-tuberculosis measures are most effective, the total expenditure on tuberculosis amounts to approximately 2 shillings 2 marks or two gold francs per inhabitant Without special taxation, such a high contribution is hardly possible

IN INDIA

LET us now turn our attention to India with regard to some of the points raised in the preceding paragraphs

1 *Registration of cases and of deaths and the collection of statistics*

The classification of the various forms of tuberculosis for registration and the methods of registration are extremely defective These only require administrative action for the necessary rectification

2. *Notification and restraint of infection.*

Medical practitioners (not always well defined) have been enjoined to report cases of tuberculosis to the M. O. H. in municipal areas in Bengal, Madras, Behar, Orissa, U. P., Punjab and New Delhi. The head of the family is required to report in C. P. and Bombay. Nowhere is it notifiable in rural areas, except recently in Madras. Notification has not been placed on the Statute books of the Indian States as yet There are no penal clauses attached to the relevant sections in any provincial Municipal Act, except in the Punjab one.

The relevant section (56) in the Madras Public Health Act, 1939 reads thus—"Every medical practitioner (which includes a *hakim* or *vaidya*, registered or not) who in the course of his practice becomes cognizant of the existence of any case of enteric fever or tuberculosis in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital shall, if the case has not been already reported, give information of the same with the least practicable delay :—

(*a*) in municipal areas, to the executive authority, the Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector; and

(*b*) in non-municipal areas, to the Health Officer, a Health or Sanitary Inspector of the Village Headman."

The manager of a factory or public building, keeper or a lodging house, head of the family, owner or occupier of a house has been enjoined to notify all the diseases declared as such, in case of illness or death.

The Madras Public Health Act, 1939, is a most comprehensive piece of legislation in which notification has been enjoined and exposure of healthy persons to infection from various sources has been prevented by legislative enactment. The decision for executive action has been left with the municipal commissioners, in some cases, with the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector in others. The Madras Act gives this power to the Director of Public Health and the officers under him.

DEFECTS OF INDIAN ACTS

NOTIFICATION and other clauses for the restraint of infection no doubt imply, at first, inspection by a Health Authority, and then, segregation of the source of infection, either at home or in hospital. If the patient is a wage-earner, this involves the question of not only the cost of his treatment but also the maintenance of his family. But the Indian Acts are strikingly reticent about such provisions. Unless these provisions are offered, the co-operation of the medical profession and the public in segregating an infective case can hardly be forthcoming; the State has no moral right to carry them out either. The result of the present arrangement is to drive the infection underground by avoiding detection and compliance with the provisions of the law. To quote an example; a teacher in a school is detected to be an 'open' case of pulmonary tuberculosis. We know, and probably the teacher knows, that sooner he ceases to continue at his post better is it for the health of a large number of susceptible children under his care. But unless financial relief is offered in lieu of his temporary absence in an institution and for the support of his family, he will try to hide the diagnosis, while still remaining a source of great danger to the community.

In a country with an annual loss of 1,000,000 lives from tuberculosis and a bed capacity of 2,600 only for the reception of the tuberculosis patients, the enforcement of the provisions of notification, disinfection and segregation can hardly be expected at the present moment. But a good deal can be done towards home segregation by tactful and sympathetic medical officers and health visitors. The establishment of some clinics and the results of tuberculosis surveys have brought to the surface the tragedy of the situation but relief can hardly be expected unless isolation beds are increased and financial provisions are secured by legislative enactment, in the matter of social assurance, taxation, and co-operation with local authorities.

Another matter which is very important for the successful working of a piece of legislation for the restraint of infection is the way in which the M. O. H. proceeds to carry out his job. Whenever a case is reported it should be the Health Officer's aim to break up the transmission of infection by personal enquiries, visits, tact, persuasion and education. We regret to state that the working machinery in most parts of India is very slack in these respects.

In our enthusiasm, we once wanted to draft an *ad hoc* Tuberculosis Act in Bengal, but we met with strong and very reasonable opposition from the members of the Sanitary Board. We realise that no tuberculosis programme can succeed with a legislative foundation and that every 'coercive' legislation must be backed by 'enabling' legislation. Without ensuring the latter, the former cannot be enforced with benefit to the community. I venture to express that the time has not yet come in India to frame any comprehensive and useful tuberculosis legislation, although it may seem to be very important and urgent. It will be putting the cart before the horse.

MUNICIPAL ACTS

I SUGGEST that, during the *ad interim* period, the provisions of the Municipal Acts and Rural Health Acts be acted upon with zeal and sympathy and that more power be delegated to the Health Officers, instead of to the Municipal Commissioners, to take prompt action, in co-operation with the anti-tuberculosis organisations which are now being extended with the help of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Let the cases be followed in the homes of patients and where beds can be secured and where the patient can be induced to leave his home, let him be removed to an institution; otherwise isolation in the home is to be aimed at When the State and local bodies will realise their financial obligations in the matter of the care and after-care of the tuberculous, then will the time come for legislative measures which have been carried out with so much success in Western countries. In the meantime, I would draw the attention of all Public Health Workers and administrative heads at the centre and in the provinces to enforce, with mercy, certain provisions of the Municipal and Health Acts, of which the following may serve as example :—

Bengal Municipal Act, 1932—Sections 108, 269, 329, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 390, 391, 396, 421, 434 and p. 301 of the Rules, Model Rules and Bye-laws under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, 1936.

Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 and 1932—Sections 435, 436, 438, 439, 441.

Punjab Municipal Act, 1911—Sections 141—144.

Madras Public Health Act, 1939—Chapter VII.

When one goes through these Acts, many of the directions given in relevant sections seem to be ambiguously worded. It is realised that a change of law cannot be made without the approval of the legislature, but suitable bye-laws can be framed by administrative machinery, without reference to legislature, and acted upon to control tuberculosis in urban, rural and industrial areas. Bye-laws to be successfully operated must give clear and complete directions

without any ambiguity, must be general in application, positive in their terms and directed to prohibit or enjoin an act by persons upon whom they are to operate and they must impose a penalty for contravention. It will be seen that the relevant sections in the provincial Acts are extremely defective in these respects. Before definite legislative action is taken some model bye-laws may be framed by a central or provincial committee for the guidance of Local Bodies in order to try for some years the application of a rational procedure all over India.

ALTERATIONS SUGGESTED

THE following are some of the alterations suggested in the Bengal Municipal Act, 1935 :—

Section 376 : delete the words "epidemic form".

,, *377* : Re : Notification—The first charge should be on the head of the family, next on the Medical Practitioner and lastly on others.

,, *378* : Add the words "Health Officer" after the words "Registered Medical Practitioner".

,, *389* : The Health Officer should have a right of entry without being referred to the Chairman.

,, *391* : Rules of the enforcement of disinfection of infectious diseases should be provided.

,, *394* : Even if school medical inspection is left with the Education Department, the School Medical Officer should ordinarily work under the Health Officer, to secure more efficient co-ordination and results.

,, *375 and 420* : Licensing of industrial enterprises should be done by the Health Officer.

Schedule 6 : Building regulations should be operated by the Health Officer.

Bengal Food Adulteration Act—The prosecuting authority should be the Health Officer.

Bye-laws under Section 392 (restraint of infection) are fairly comprehensive but the Director of Public Health should have power to compel the local bodies to apply the laws properly.

A consolidated Public Health Act of Bengal, on the lines of the Act of 1939 in Madras, incorporating the relevant portions of Bengal Municipal Act, Bengal Food Adulteration Act, Bengal Birth Registration and Vaccination Acts has become an urgent necessity.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

IT is well-known that Health Officers are often obstructed in the discharge of their legitimate duties by the Chairman and Councillors of Municipalities and District Boards. The following administrative improvements are suggested :

1. The Health Officers should be given more executive powers and their duties and relations with the Chairman should be more specifically defined. These officers should have the right of direct correspondence regarding health matters of his area with the Director of Public Health.
2. The Director of Public Health should be given more control over health affairs in the municipalities and district boards. Instead of acting in a merely advisory capacity as now, the Director of Public Health should have more mandatory powers.
3. A copy of all recommendations of the Health Officer to the local bodies concerned should be sent direct to the Director of Public Health.
4. The Health Officer should be empowered to draw up the Public Health portion of the Budget and the requirements for staff and to submit the same to the local body concerned, which should give due consideration to his requirements. It would be better if the local bodies get the approval of such proposals from the Director of Public Health. The Health Officer should have a direct control over the sanitary staff under him and should have a say in appointing and dismissing them.
5. The Health Officer should be given protection, in more direct terms, with regard to his security of service in so far as the dual control of his appointment is concerned.
6. For the purposes of administrative efficiency in improving public health, it is desirable that the services of Health Officers should be provincialised under the Director of Public Health, who should be empowered to recommend transfer for officers from one area to another.

WANTED A MINISTRY OF HEALTH

WHEN a certain amount of experience has been gathered as a result of anti-tuberculosis work for some years and when the public demand for more relief from the ravages of tuberculosis become insistent, we shall know more about the trends of legislation. The subject may then be considered in the light of experience gained. I cannot visualise, however, how the administrative machinery necessary to control a widespread disease like tuberculosis, with its many causative factors and implications, can be set up and managed without a Ministry of Health at the centre in the provinces, with appropriate administrative staff under them. The unification of procedure, which is so necessary, cannot be achieved without this. I am, however, strongly in favour of legislative provisions and their enforcement in the matter of certain factors which indirectly help the anti-tuberculosis campaign, *e.g.*, rural and town planning, slum clearance and housing to prevent over-crowding and insanitary living, especially in urban and industrial areas, diminution and control of dust hazards and introduction of social assurance. I do not mind if spitting on the floor and walls of public buildings and public vehicles is declared a public nuisance and a criminal offence, and is punishable with a fine or simple imprisonment in lieu thereof, at the present moment.

A propos Tuberculosis

By

DR. NARENDRANATH SEN, M.B., T.D.D. (Wales)

Assistant Superintendent, Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital.

FOR the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, the co-operation of the patient with the physician is absolutely indispensable. The patient must know the essential features of the disease, and it is a part of the routine duty of doctors attached to a sanatorium to spread this knowledge. I, therefore, propose to approach the subject of tuberculosis from the patient's point of view. A variety of interesting questions are asked by patients and their relations, some of which have been picked up and appropriate answers given.

Patient—What is tuberculosis? Is it the same as phthisis?

Doctor—Tuberculosis is the disease caused by T. B. germs. These germs may affect all the organs of the body—chiefly lungs, glands, bones and bowels. The word "phthisis" literally means "wasting" and is usually applied to chronic lung tuberculosis.

Patient—Can tuberculosis be caused without T. B. germs?

Doctor—No. It is always caused by germs derived from a man or animal suffering from the disease.

Patient—What are the sources of these germs?

Doctor—The sputum of phthisical patients is the most potent source, less important being the stool and other excreta. The milk and flesh of infected cattle may also carry the disease.

Patient—How do these germs get into our body?

Doctor—(*i*) Usually through indiscriminate spitting by ignorant and careless patients. The watery portion of the sputum dries up and the solid portion containing potential germs mix with the dust and float in air. Inhalation of this dust gives the germs easy access into our body.

(*ii*) When a patient with advanced disease coughs, laughs or talks aloud, he or she scatters droplets of sputum up to a distance of 3 ft. Those coming in close contact may directly inhale these droplets.

(*iii*) A careless patient also infects everything that the hands can touch. Thus the clothing, bed linen, towels, handkerchiefs, watch, pen, knife, books, writing materials and utensils may all carry the infection to others.

(*iv*) Infants and children who live largely on milk can get the disease by drinking infected milk. The custom of boiling milk in this country kills the germs and protects our children. But the incidence of cattle tuberculosis in India is also negligible.

Patient—Is it a congenital disease? How does it run in families?

Doctor—A tuberculous mother does not convey the disease to her offspring before birth. Children born of tuberculous parents do not show any sign of this disease at birth. It is true that many of them develop tuberculosis as they grow old. The reason is that a sick parent has plenty of opportunities to infect the children and these children being born with a poor constitution very easily catch the infection.

Patient—Does the disease always follow the entry of T. B. germs?

Doctor—No. Most people are infected with these germs but very few develop actual disease. Lack of food, lack of sunlight and air, overcrowding, over work, repeated attacks of malaria and other factors which weaken the constitution help in the growth of active disease.

Patient—Are old people immune to tuberculosis?

Doctor—No. It is a disease of the growing age; but people of all ages can get it.

Patient—What are the early symptoms of phthisis?

Doctor—These may be very vague like tired feeling, loss of appetite, loss of weight and burning of hands and feet. But most patients start with blood spitting or fever and cough.

Patient—Does blood spitting always mean phthisis?

Doctor—No. But being the most common symptom of phthisis any body who spits blood should be regarded as suffering from this disease until any other source of blood is discovered.

Patient—How can one be sure that he is suffering from tuberculosis?

Doctor—Finding of T. B. germs in the sputum is the surest sign; but these may not be present in the earlier stages of the disease. X'Ray examination of the chest gives more definite information and whenever in doubt, an X'Ray plate should always be taken. External examination of the chest is not so reliable and often misleading.

Patient—Is Jadabpur a sanatorium? Why are tuberculous patients treated here?

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

Doctor—The popular meaning of a sanatorium is a health resort where all sorts of convalescent patients flock to recoup their health. But in medical language a sanatorium means an institution where tuberculous patients are treated according to certain definite hygienic principles irrespective of where this institution is situated. It is in this last sense that the *Jadabpur Hospital* is a sanatorium.

Patient—Can a change of climate cure tuberculosis?

Doctor—There is no climate on the face of the earth where tuberculosis does not occur. The modern tendency is, therefore, to treat the patient in his home climate. A T. B. patient requires perfect rest, a hygienic mode of life and often some form of collapse treatment. If these are not available, even the best climate will not cure tuberculosis. When the disease is arrested, help may be taken of the bracing climate and change of environment to restore the patient quickly to his normal health.

Patient—What are the principles of sanatorium treatment?

Doctor—Fresh air, good food, rest and graded exercise, a routine mode of life and collapse treatment where indicated, are the basis of treatment. It is popularly called "open air treatment"; but "rest treatment" is a more appropriate term. Rest of the body, rest of the mind and rest of the diseased lung—these are what we aim to achieve.

Patient—Why is rest so important for our treatment?

Doctor—Because any movement or excitement makes the blood rush through your diseased tissues where T. B. germs produce their poisons. Less movement means less blood flow and less poisons and therefore less fever, more appetite and more strength. If bed-rest is not enough, additional rest to the lung is secured by collapsing it by artificial pneumothorax and other surgical measures.

Patient—I am tired of taking rest. When will you give me walking?

Doctor—So long as you are getting fever, you will not be allowed to get out of bed. When the fever subsides we shall allow you to sit up; and when this is tolerated you will be allowed to walk. Starting with one furlong the length of walks will be increased step by step up to several miles a day.

Patient—Why do you insist on a correct recording of temperature?

Doctor—Because the temperature is an index of poisons in your blood and the amount of rest and exercise you require will be regulated by it. Auxilliary temperatures are unreliable. It should be taken for 5 minutes under the tongue after ½ hour's rest in bed.

Patient—Will exposure to sunlight do me any good?

Doctor—Applied under medical supervision, it is good for gland, bone and abdominal tuberculosis. If you are suffering from lung tuberculosis it will be decidedly harmful and may even cause blood spitting. Sunlight kills T. B. germs outside and not inside the human body.

Patient—I could not secure admission into any sanatorium. Can I be successfully treated in my own home?

Doctor—If you take perfect rest and adopt the sanatorium mode of life and if proper medical help is available you can be treated as successfully in your own home as in a sanatorium.

Patient—How can I prevent the spread of disease to others?

Doctor—By keeping aloof from others, developing cleanly habits and disposing of your sputum in the right way.

You must have a room to yourself, sparsely furnished, where children should *never* be allowed. You must have your own set of articles for daily use. You must always spit into covered spittoon (mug or bottle) containing some lysol lotion made by adding a teaspoonful of lysol to a cupful of water. The contents of the spittoon should be buried underground, burnt with saw dust or run down the closet. The spittoon should then be cleaned and boiled in water.

Whenever you cough, always hold a handkerchief to your mouth. After spitting wipe your lips with this handkerchief and keep it in a paper cover. Soak this handkerchief in lysol lotion for ½ hour daily and burn the cover from time to time.

Wash your hands every time you touch the spittoon or the soiled handkerchief. Wash your mouth several times a day. Get your utensils boiled after principal meals. Get your clothing and bed linen boiled in water once a week.

Patient—I am unmarried and have been cured of tuerculosis. Do you think I can marry?

Doctor—I must be satisfied that your disease is actually cured. You should not marry unless you have been free from all symptoms for at least 5 years. After this period you will have a thorough check-up and if everything is found all right, you may be allowed to marry.

Patient—I am a married man. Can I live with my wife?

Doctor—So long as you are suffering from active disease, you should not. If you have been free from symptoms, specially the cough and the spit for at least two years, you may.

FOR TUBERCULOUS YOUTHS—

THE BURROW-HILL COLONY

By

AMIYA JIBAN MOOKERJEE



A CORNER OF THE COLONY

TO get to the "Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony" in England, one books to Frimley which is easily reached by electric trains that run frequently, *via* Ascot or *via* Woking, in about an hour from Waterloo Station. One may also avail oneself of a car, in which case the Great West Road is taken to Staines, Bagshot and thence to Frimley Village. The Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony is about one-and-a-half miles from Frimley Station.



OPEN-AIR HORTICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

The great interest underlying this Sanatorium Colony was well expressed, about ten years ago, by a medical officer in the North of England, who remarked to Dr. W. M. MacPhail, the Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony, that if they could afford to send their patients to Burrow Hill he would think it "a happy fate for a boy from that county to be tuberculous"!

But this was plainly overdoing a praise; for, as we consider the dreadful and far-reaching evils of the disease, tuberculosis, we surely feel that to pay any homage whatever to tuberculosis, is, to use the words of Thomas Mann, "an aberration, the beginning of intellectual confusion".

The Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony, however, have been lavishly praised by many others and the general report is that the opportunities there for a tuberculous boy must be greater than many healthy boys would or could have. What do all these really mean then? Certainly not that for young people to be tuberculous would really be a good thing! Obviously, we must not take the words too literally. And now let us proceed to find the basis of such high-flown praise.

The Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony is indeed contributing much not only to the actual treatment of tuberculosis among young people of a particular age-group, but also to the solution of the problem which is particularly pressing in adolescence—the problem of the profitable use of the time spent in a sanatorium during the course of treatment. And it is in the latter aspect that this "Sanatorium Colony" has evoked unadulterated admiration of the entire world.

FOR YOUTHS ONLY

BURROW HILL is meant for the treatment of tuberculous youths from 13 to 19 years. In the early days of this institution, its authorities encountered some difficulty in filling its beds; but as the tremendous utility of such an institution was realised, the wind blew in a different direction. To-day, a patient has to wait indefinitely before he can secure a bed in this institution.

Usually, patients in whom the outlook is favourable are admitted to this sanatorium colony and they enjoy the



INSTRUCTION IN BEE-KEEPING

advantages of ordinary sanatorium treatment under ideal environmental condition. Along with active treatment of the disease and the restoration of health of the tuberculous boys, which, of course, are ever the first consideration, the patients receive general education and technical training. Tuberculosis is a disease which takes usually a long time to cure, and in a sanatorium, it is demanded of a patient that he should allow the necessary length of time to himself and to his physicians to complete his recovery. But the authorities of the Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony believe that "without accompanying education and training, this prolonged treatment would be worse than useless, because in these formative years the resulting idleness and lack of aim would lead to a permanent loss of initiative. The combined treatment and education scheme of the Colony allows a restoration of health without loss of morale. That these are no mere transitory results will be shown by a glance at our figures for employment. The number of trained patients who are in employment is gratifyingly high. It is also a matter for congratulation that this figure is much higher now than it was in our earlier years".



PLAYING CRICKET

The authorities, further, are quite naturally justified in remarking: 'In thus restoring to wage-earning capacity youths who have been disabled by disease and handicapped by onset of disease during the years of apprenticeship, the Colony is doing a real service to the community."

TECHNICAL TRAINING

A HIGH standard of efficiency is maintained in the technical training provided at the Burrow Hill for the tuberculous youths on the way to recovery. Boys with different capacity and inclination are taken for different education and training. Some boys take to horticulture; and pupils, who are more advanced in gardening courses, are encouraged to enter for the examination of the Royal Horticultural Society. As the courses are both theoretical and practical, the youths have at first to attain a reasonable standard of general education—which is very satisfactorily given to them in the Colony School. Those who go in for other kinds of training, *e.g.*, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Commerce, etc., have their progress checked by the examinations of the Royal Society of Arts, London Chamber of Commerce, the Pitman Institute, etc., and for them a standard of general education is also higher. The Colony School has the official approval of the Board of Education; and the educational and agricultural committees of the county of Surrey regularly supervise the technical courses. Due to the acknowledged sound standard of education and working efficiency, satisfactory employments for boys trained at the Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony are always ensured through special arrangements with the different authorities of outside concerns.

REHABILITATION

THE usefulness of the work of the Colony in preparing its boy-patients for the future can hardly be overestimated. After the training at the Colony some boys secured such posts outside as they could never expect to have otherwise. In fact many would certainly have perished in their bad home conditions.

The authorities of this institution believe that "Rehabilitation", *i.e.*, bringing tuberculous youths to normal conditions of life without leaving them half-way, is of supreme importance and it should be done quickly, although very cautiously. The mischievous tendency of the disease to re-assert itself has caused occasional failures, but their percentage has been negligibly small

Giving his whole-hearted tribute to the educational and the social sides of the Colony Scheme, Dr. Kendall Emerson, Director of the National Tuberculosis Association of the U. S. A, remarks: "On talking to the lads themselves, there could be no doubt that they appreciated the opportunities offered by residence at Burrow Hill They undertake their work and study most seriously and all look forward with new hope to the day when they could put their training to practical and constructive use. The Colony's record of achievement in restoring its patients to lives of economic efficiency is one of notable success."

The vision and planning of the authorities of this wonderful institution have, indeed, saved many young lives from worry and despondency and made them truly useful members of society inspite of being apparently handicapped by tuberculosis. During its existence of little over a decade, the Colony has found suitable employments for 86% of its trained patients. Is it not a marvellous achievement in the face of the general and widespread misgivings with regard to the future of tuberculous patients?

In this "Sanatorium-College" (if we may be permitted to call so) recreation is also not forgotten. There are recreation halls, arrangements of suitable indoor and outdoor games, concerts, lectures, etc., which the boys enjoy heartily.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION

WHAT tremendous good this unique institution has done can be realised from a few extracts from letters of appreciation written by some of the young patients:

1. "I wish to state how glad I am to have been a patient at Burrow Hill. I am positive that my two years there have been the foundation of my continued fitness" (D W)

2. "Yesterday I was given a rise and am now looking forward to the next one. For all this I have the Colony to thank, for my training and for giving me back health. . . . Wishing you the best in your campaign against illness and ignorance." (R. B)

3. "I feel that I should write to you expressing my thanks to you and everyone at Burrow Hill, because my presence here (in the Army) is entirely due to you You will remember a poorly-looking boy, whose name was J—who entered the Colony and who was made fit enough to join the Army" (A. J.).

—*Continued on page 142*

SOCIAL SERVICE *and* TUBERCULOSIS

IT has been estimated that not less than two million people are suffering from active tuberculosis in the whole of India. This number is so huge that for many years to come modern institutional treatment can be available for but a small proportion of the sufferers, and for the great majority of them treatment must be provided in their homes.

This is one of the reasons why those responsible for the technical planning of the tuberculosis effort in India have put the establishment of tuberculosis clinics, in suitable centres, throughout the country, in the forefront of the campaign against the disease. These clinics will be centres where those suffering from the disease, and private practitioners treating tuberculosis patients can obtain expert advice in order to make home treatment as efficient as possible, under the circumstances.

The character of the tuberculosis clinic will largely depend on the needs of the local community and on the funds available. The minimum requirement will be a place for the reception and examination of patients, and for treatment which in some cases may have to be given in the clinic ; there must be a tuberculosis doctor and one or more specially trained tuberculosis health visitors to the clinic. But, if the work of this technical staff is to be of the greatest possible value, it must be supplemented and supported by an organization for social service, namely, a Care and After-Care Committee of voluntary workers.

An "Unblazed Trail"

TO a great extent Tuberculosis Social Service in India is an "unblazed Trail", and the committee of each clinic will have to embark upon its own explorations of discovery, guided by the work that has been and is till being done by pioneers. There must be few parts of India, however, where there is not a great sympathy for sufferers from the disease, at least in the many families who have had personal experience of tuberculosis among their own relatives, and from among these sympathisers there will naturally be those who will be ready to help in voluntary service. To enlist these people in a Help or Care Committee should be one of the earliest thoughts of those responsible for the work of a clinic. This Committee should, of course, include the tuberculosis doctor, and, possibly, one or more of the tuberculosis health workers connected with the clinic, but the Secretary should not be one of the technical staff. It is essential that in forming the Committee there should be chosen as members not only those who can give their time and energy in personal service to tuberculosis patients and their families, but also those who can influence the public, create confidence and obtain support, on account of their own keenness, interest and sympathy. The whole of the work of this Committee is a contribution of social service in connection with tuberculosis.

Social Service as applied to the tuberculosis patient is not easy to define, specially as it is so varied in its expression ; but in general it can be summed up as "a study of the social condition of the patient with a view to bringing the knowledge gained therefrom to the help of the patient both to hasten and safeguard his recovery and to prevent the spread of the disease to others".

Care Committee

THE work of the Care Committee will be concerned with two groups of patients, although the line between these two groups is not very sharp. There will be many patients too poor to pay for their own private doctor or for their treatment and who therefore, will have to be helped from the clinic. The clinic doctor and nurse will have to visit these patients in their own home, specially when they are not able to come to the clinic. Assistance from members of the Care Committee will be invaluable to the doctor and nurse, in caring for the social needs of these patients, without which care much of the medical help would be wasted or useless.

The other group will be those patients who can pay for their medical aid or even for their own doctor, and it is important to enlist the aid of the private medical practitioners in such cases. The clinic is not meant to compete with the private practitioners, but it is there to help them in every way possible, by giving free, expert advice which can best be provided if the private practitioner keeps the clinic informed of the progress of the patients treated by him in their own homes. With these patients the work of the Care Committee is different ; it should promote the co-operation of the local medical practitioners with the clinic, with a view to the control and prevention of tuberculosis in the whole area. This co-operation is a matter of supreme importance, if the tuberculosis scheme is to be successful. The Care Committee can also provide for many of these patients various forms of service or help which they would be glad to avail themselves of, and which might be difficult to obtain otherwise, in spite of their ability to pay for their doctor and their treatment. All the work of the Care Committee for this class of patients must be done with great tact and with the full knowledge and co-operation of the private practitioner.

For some patients, who are too poor to pay for their own doctor, the Care Committee may, under certain circumstances, such as distance from the clinic, arrange for treatment in their homes by private medical practitioners, paying such doctors a small fee for their services.

The Care Committee can also strive to bring into contact with the clinic or private medical practitioners, any patients who

have not yet come under medical advice, because such contact is necessary if tuberculosis is to be stamped out.

Financial Support

FOR the carrying out of the work of the Care Committee, it must have sufficient financial support. But money for social service should never be provided from the general funds of the clinic intended for the staff and medical work, and an important function of the Care Committee will be to raise subscriptions from the public for its particular work. Such support will readily be given if there is evidence of useful work by the Committee, as part of the Clinic's activities, in fighting the disease and in making it safer to live in that locality. The Care Committee will maintain its own funds with its own Honorary Treasurer, who, like the Secretary, should not be one of the technical staff of the clinic. While it is not possible to define all the uses to which the funds of the Committee should legitimately be put, the following may be suggested:—

(*i*) Giving relief to poor patients, after the Committee has, by personal investigation, found such relief is necessary.

(*ii*) Payment for transport of patients to clinic, hospital or sanatorium.

(*iii*) Provision, in special cases, of medicines, and medical necessities, which though considered necessary by the doctor, cannot, because of their cost, be provided by the clinic or the patient.

(*iv*) Payment of X-ray charges for poor patients, when the clinic has not its own X-ray, but can get such work done by a local hospital on payment.

(*v*) Provision of extra nourishment on the recommendation of the clinic doctor.

(*vi*) Provision of other place for treatment of a patient for whom treatment is impracticable in his own home, due to unhygienic or overcrowded conditions, and for whom institutional treatment is impossible to obtain.

(*vii*) Provision of other place of treatment, as a preventive measure, for a patient who is a dangerous source of infection, if he is left in his own surroundings.

(*viii*) Provision of aid for families whose natural supporter is sick, whether in the home or in hospital or sanatorium.

(*ix*) Arranging for the care and, if necessary, boarding out of children, if the mother is sick.

In addition to forms of service requiring money, there are many forms of service which the members of the committee may undertake, without expense, such as personal visiting of the sick, providing literature for those who can read, and small personal services, too many to describe in detail.

After-care of Patients

THE social service of Care Committees so far mentioned has been to patients while they are actually suffering from the disease. There is, however, one other not less important function of the Care Committee, and that is, the care for those who have been under treatment and have been considered fit to return to a more or less normal life. This function is usually styled the "after-care" of the patients.

The Committee should make it their concern to help such ex-patients specially during the first dangerous years after their illness, when there is, in many cases, the risk of a set-back, which would undo all the benefit of their treatment. The after-care of such patients would include the finding of suitable employment, according to medical advice. The employment may be their old occupation, either whole or part-time, or it may be a new one more suitable to the health and strength of the ex-patient. In many cases it will mean enlisting the sympathy of the employer, and if the ex-patient cannot work whole-time, to get the employer to give part-time or light work, and so to make this his contribution of social service to the tuberculosis scheme.

For some ex-patients, the Committee may be able to start them in a new way of making their living independently, and, if necessary, provide the training for the new occupation, such as small cottage industries, bee-keeping, or petty trades.

FOR TUBERCULOUS YOUTHS—*Continued from page 140*

4. "I am still working in the trade you taught me, and I may add that the training I received while at the Colony helped me considerably in obtaining the position I now hold." (L. R.).

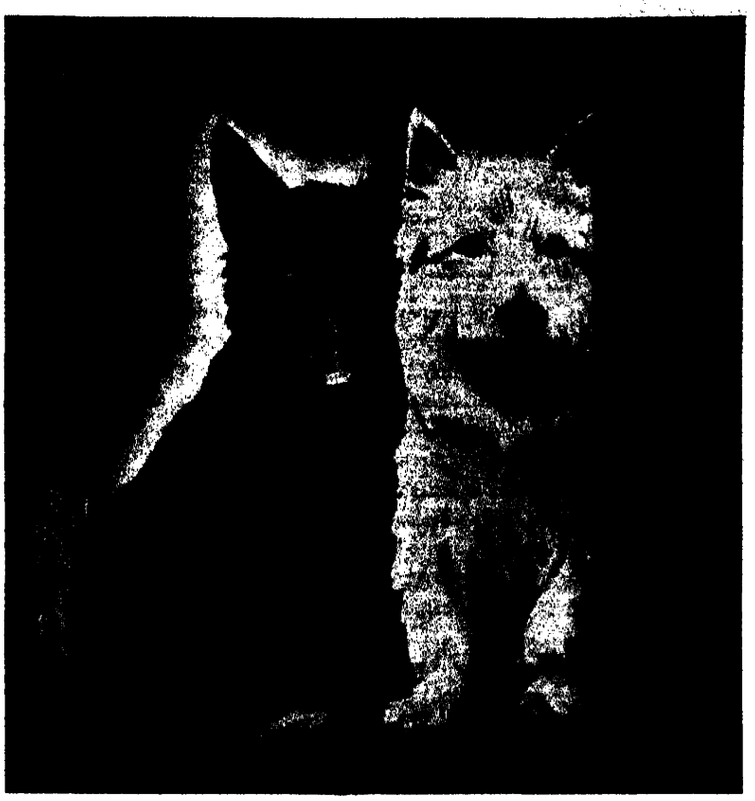
5. "I am writing to thank you and the rest of the staff for all you did for me while I was at the Colony. I am now on the permanent staff and am very grateful for all that Burrow Hill and its staff did for me to help me get so far." (J. F. H.).

6. "I should like you to know that I am getting on very well with my work and for this I am very grateful for the time I spent at the Colony. It is now over five years that I have been home and I am now married, but I still look back to the Colony days and wish that I had been a little more contented than I was. . . . . I was helped by your understanding of me and I cannot help repeating once more how very grateful I am. In these times a regular job such as the training at the Colony afforded me is something to be very grateful for." (T. T.).

And there are hundreds of such epistles received by the authorities at Burrows Hill.

While an institution like the one at Burrow Hill is moving heaven and earth to achieve what is just, what is beautiful, what is truly useful to the promising tuberculous youths of the country in a most scientific manner, we in India are complacently allowing hundreds and thousands of young lives being blighted and ruined. We have not yet taught ourselves to look upon the menace of tuberculosis as one which should be faced and fought with every resource of science and social organisation in the interest of the fundamental vitality of the nation! Who will build a Burrow Hill for India?

DOGS *AND* RABIES



RABIES is an acute infectious disease, nearly always transmitted by the bite of an infected animal. It is not necessary to be bitten as the virus of rabies may enter the body through cuts, wounds, or scratches. All warm-blooded animals, domestic or wild, including fowl are susceptible.

Squirrels, rats, rabbits, cats, polecats (skunks), guinea-pigs, and deer that are ordinarily timid, when rabid are apt to attack man or beast. A bite from any animal should always be regarded as dangerous, and if possible the animal involved should be held for observation for at least ten days.

Suspected animals should be held for observation under supervision of health authorities or veterinary hospital, where the seriousness of the disease is well understood, and the dog can be isolated from other animals, children, and strangers.

If a person is bitten, a physician should be consulted as soon as possible. If an animal is bitten, a veterinary consultation is advised.

Pasteur treatment for rabies is said to be over 99 per cent successful in man, and somewhat less than that for dogs. Since animals rarely receive Pasteur treatment because of the expense, cauterization of wounds should be thoroughly performed.



IRISH TERRIER



BULL TERRIER

II

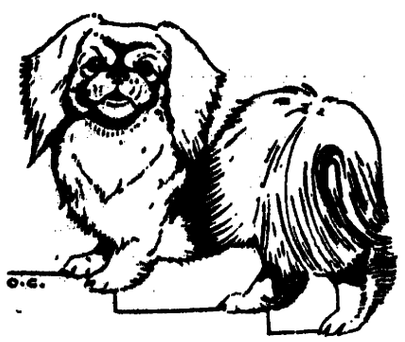
A PERSON bitten by a dog may labour under a false impression that because there is no evidence that the dog in question was bitten by a rabid animal, there is no danger of rabies. A dog may be infected with rabies by a bite or injury to the skin without the knowledge of the owner, because the virus can enter a very insignificant wound. For example, a rat-bite on the tongue or inside of a dog's mouth would not show externally.

If the owner knows that the dog has been bitten, naturally this should increase the suspicion of rabies. Rabies may occur at any season of the year, contrary to the popular opinion that it is associated with warm weather.

The closer the injury is to the brain, the earlier the symptoms appear. Bites on the face call for the speediest action, and preventive treatment should start immediately without waiting for a positive diagnosis. In the meantime, if both laboratory tests and clinical diagnosis prove negative, treatment may be stopped.

III

IN a typical case of rabies, the dog may be melancholy, show fear or anger, or wish to be alone. In an obedient dog, he may refuse to obey and the stubbornness may be the first thing noticed. The maniacal or irritative stage soon



POODLE
(LEFT)

It appears to be of German origin and to have been used as a water-dog for retrieving game.



BULL DOG
(RIGHT)

An excellent watch dog, possessing tenacity and endurance. It was originally used for bull-baiting and dog-fighting

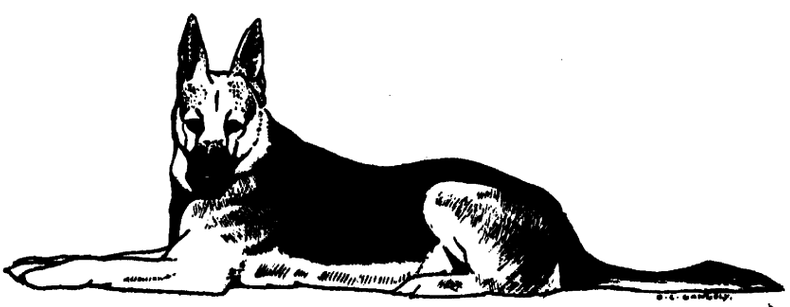
follows the sullen. The dog becomes very restless, may pace back and forth ceaselessly, and if not confined may run several miles until exhausted, biting at anything that comes to his notice, and in this stage he may spread the disease far and wide. The dog may make sudden, unusual movements, snap at imaginary objects, bark suddenly without cause, be very sensitive to noise and easily startled. He may destroy carpets, furniture, try to eat indigestible objects, and perhaps scratch and bite himself viciously. Salivation may be stimulated, the saliva drooling from mouth, but not "frothing". A change of voice is always noticed.

vegetables). Because the starch-splitting enzyme is absent in the saliva of the dog mastication is not so important, and this explains why a dog will bolt food without chewing it. Also, the meat-digesting secretion of the stomach—gastric juice—in the dog is three times as strong in hydrochloric acid as in the strictly herbivourous animal which lives on plants. Hydrochloric acid plays an important part in the digestion of meat.

The digestion of food takes place largely in the dog's stomach and not chiefly in the intestines as in herbivorous animals. On a meat diet the food should stay in the stomach for a much longer period than on a plant diet, and this

of teeth, bones, and glands than the herbivorous or omnivorous animals. The dog completes the eruption of two sets of teeth by seven months of age, and is sexually mature as early as eight to ten months. Nature supplies mineral in all foods but milk and bones are especially abundant in minerals.

There is danger in feeding domesticated dogs small bones that might lodge in the intestinal tract. It is safer to feed bonemeal with an occasional large bone to gnaw on. Mineral supplement to the food is important in growing dogs and pregnant females. It is a popular error that milk is harmful to dogs. There is no better food for a growing dog.



ALSATIAN

THE DOG'S DIET

I

THERE is a wide variation in opinion on the subject of proper diet for dogs. Some of these opinions are not founded on physiological facts of the science of digestion and nutrition. There is no doubt that the dog can thrive on a meat diet, nevertheless, many centuries of domestication have necessitated an omnivorous diet, (meat, cereals, and

explains why a dog, when fully mature, can thrive on one full meal a day.

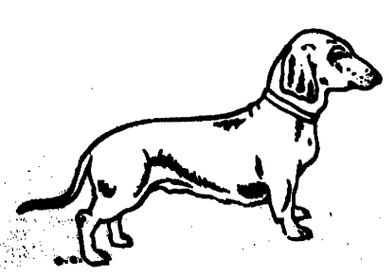
II

AS a rule, a dog will thrive on a diet suitable for human consumption, provided starches and fats are not used to excess and the diet is variet to include the vitamins found in lettuce, celery, tomatoes, onions, carrots, spinach, string-beans, fruit, and cod-liver oil. However, the dog is a rapidly maturing animal and requires more mineral and protein in the diet for early development

However, there are idiosyncrasies in dogs as in humans. Experience has shown that some dogs, notably the bulldog type (English, French, Boston) sometimes vomit milk. This can be corrected by adding one teaspoonful of lime water to each cup of milk; the lime water correcting the excess acidity common in certain dogs.

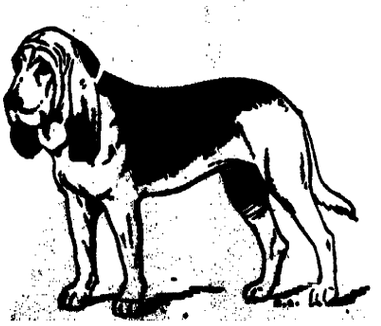
III

THE sensible thing to do in feeding any dog is to avoid foods which experience has shown are not well tolerat-



DACHSHUND

It is used both as a household pet and and as a hunting dog



BLOOD HOUND

It has the keenest scent of all dogs, but is heavily built and lacking in speed

ed A practical rule is to feed one ounce of food *per day* for each pound of body weight for growing or thin dogs. For mature dogs if in good condition one-half ounce per pound *per day* is sufficient For dogs that fatten too easily, one-quarter ounce per pound *per day* is sufficient This should consist of 50 per cent protein, 25 per cent cereal, and 25 per cent vegetables Protein includes meat, fish, eggs, cheese, and milk Cereals include dog-biscuits, bread rice, oatmeal, farina shredded wheat etc The feeding calculation is not a hard and fast rule and can be varied to suit the individual case

Good judgment indicates a wide variation of wholesome food as different foods possess different minerals and vitamins

Dogs should have as much sunshine fresh air and exercise as possible but if exercise is limited, the diet should include bulky foods such as bran shredded wheat, whole wheat, and vegetables

The following are considered laxative foods bran, unboiled milk, buttermilk cream oatmeal gruel, vegetables, fruit soup stew, liver and heart

If the diet is found to be too laxative reduce the amount of above items and substitute toasted bread, soda crackers, boiled skim milk cottage cheese, meat in concentrated form (not stewed)



MASTIFF

It is powerfully built smooth coated watch dog with high massive head and wrinkled skin

IV

IN addition to proper diet, a dog should be protected from internal and external parasites and contagious diseases such as rabies and distemper which can be prevented by vaccination The old saying "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well" applies to the care of the dog, and experienced dog-fanciers have found that it pays to engage the services of a veterinarian Naturally, a person devoting his entire attention to the care of dogs, after completing a prescribed course of studies and training, is best qualified to advise the dog-owner as to prevention and cure of dog ailments The dog in sickness requires a special diet and your veterinarian can best advise you on that Indiscriminate dosing with patent medicines may cause your dog needless suffering and the loss of valuable time in arresting trouble If your dog is not well, a correct diagnosis of the cause is most important and a trained specialist in the diseases of the dog is the right person to consult

EATING HOUSES IN CALCUTTA—*Continued from page 162*

of milk 2 440 of ghee 1 578 of mustard oil 761 of butter 337 of flour 1 304 of sweetmeats and the rest other food stuffs As a result of analysis done at the laboratory 2 624 of these samples were found to be adulterated Of the adulterated samples 897 were of milk 691 of ghee, 474 of mustard oil 67 of butter and 196 of sweetmeats and 6 of flour Including 2,050 cases pending from the last year 5 062 prosecutions were instituted during the year

The provisions of Section 390 of the Calcutta Municipal Act controlling the eating houses hotels tea shops and other places where food is prepared or sold were fully enforced during the year under report The Food Inspectors regularly inspected all these places and took statutory action against the vendors whenever the samples taken from these places were found adulterated and defects in sanitary arrangement were noticed

In the same report (in Section VIII) we gather further from a statement of samples of foodstuffs and other articles analysed during 1938 in the Corporation Laboratory, the following data

Particulars of samples	Total No. received	Total No found adulterated	Percentage
Milk	1915	897	45 5
Ghee	3382	697	20 8
Mustard Oil	1982	474	21 07
Dahi	755	109	14 4
Tea	465	28	6 79

Naturally we are now brought to think of (1) Warranty or Invoice as under the sale of Food and Drugs Act in England and (2) provision of Municipal Stores for pure food stuffs and municipal dairy

Before I conclude I must say that we should take care of the food at home The foods which require the greatest care are those which are the most perishable Much can be done by the exercise of a little care and forethought to protect food from contamination and keep it in a good condition until it is consumed In the first place, perishable food should be bought daily or as often as may be required Food should be kept in a clean cool place, and handled as little as possible until wanted It should be protected from contamination by being kept securely covered Milk should be used warm

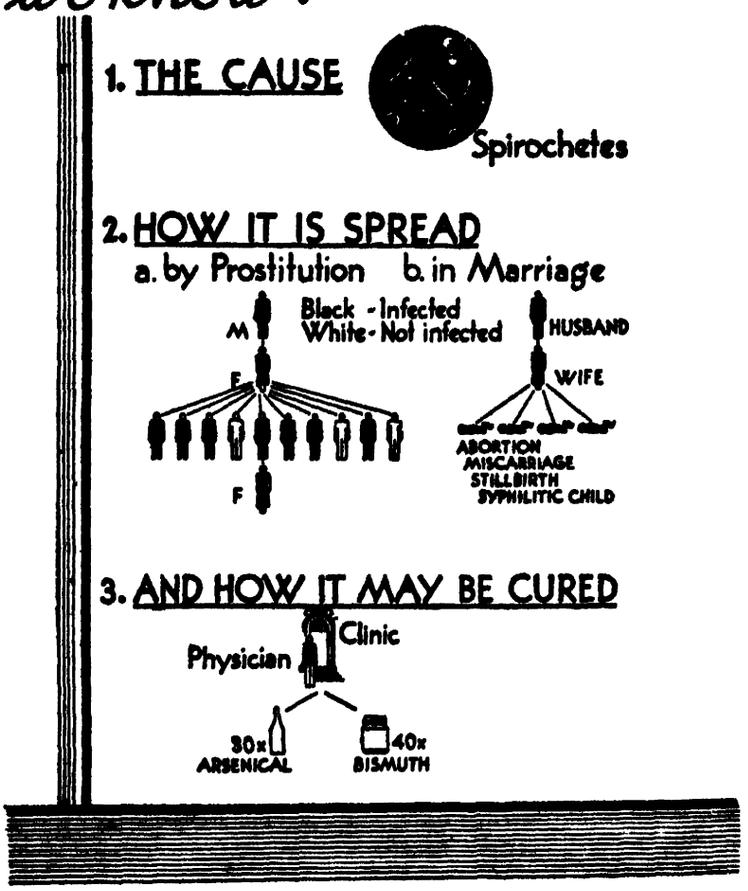
IV

SUSPICION has fallen upon rats and mice as being possible carriers of the organisms responsible for food poisoning infections Cold meats and meat food preparations, to which some cases of food poisoning have been traced in the past, were suspected of having received the infection from contamination by rats or mice running over them or feeding upon them It is a wise precaution, therefore, to protect such articles during storage from the risks of such contamination Closely-woven wire covers are useful for this purpose and will serve as protection from equally objectionable contamination from flies

There are certain foods which are consumed raw and are specially liable to accidental contamination in course of preparation for the market and then, in transit to the consumer Such, for instance, are lettuces, tomatoes, celery, etc and, as the protection afforded by cooking is absent in their case, care should be taken to wash them thoroughly under running water before they are consumed

The importance of the use of raw vegetables as part of the daily diet is properly insisted upon in view of the supply of essential vitamins and other nutritive constituents which they provide, but it is equally important that they should be eaten in as clean a condition and as free from all contamination as possible

ABOUT SYPHILIS *we know:*



HUNDREDS of thousands persons die each year from syphilis.

Many more die each year because of syphilitic heart disease.

Countless babies die each year from syphilis.

It causes each year thousands of abortions, miscarriages, stillbirths, and syphilitic children.

1 in 10 cases of insanity is due to syphilis.

1 in 7 cases of blindness is due to syphilis.

These Serious Results can be Prevented by

1. Early competent treatment.
2. Continuous competent treatment.
3. Sufficient competent treatment.

See your doctor for advice, examination, and treatment.

This is Syphilis

SYPHILIS is a highly contagious, dangerous disease caused by the germ called the "spirochete"; syphilis is also known as "the pox", "syph", "lues", and many other names. Gonorrhea and syphilis are not the same thing. They are two separate and distinct diseases. Each is caused by a different germ. One person, however, may have both diseases at the same time.

Syphilis is spread from one person to another, usually during sexual intercourse, but may be caught in rare cases by kissing, using infected drinking cups, towels, and similar personal articles.

The disease occurs in three stages unless properly treated.

The First Stage

IN the first stage a sore appears. The sore is called a hard chancre, pronounced "shanker". This sore appears at the point where the germ enters the skin, 10 days to 3 weeks later.

The sore may be a small pimple, a blister, or a large open ulcer.

Sometimes there are several sores.

On men, the sores are found almost always on the penis.

In women, the sores are found about the opening of the vagina or on the mouth of the womb.

Sores may occur on any part of the body—the lips, fingers, tongue, legs, or wherever the germ has touched.

Of course, all sores are not due to syphilis.

One cannot tell by looking at a sore that it is caused by syphilis.

Scrapings must be taken from the sore and examined under a microscope by a dark-field examination.

This is the only sure way of learning whether a sore is due to syphilis.

The blood test (Wassermann) is usually negative during this first stage.

Treatment begun in this first stage produces more cures than if begun later. Seven out of eight cases can be cured.

Medicine put on the sore *will not cure the disease.*

The Second Stage

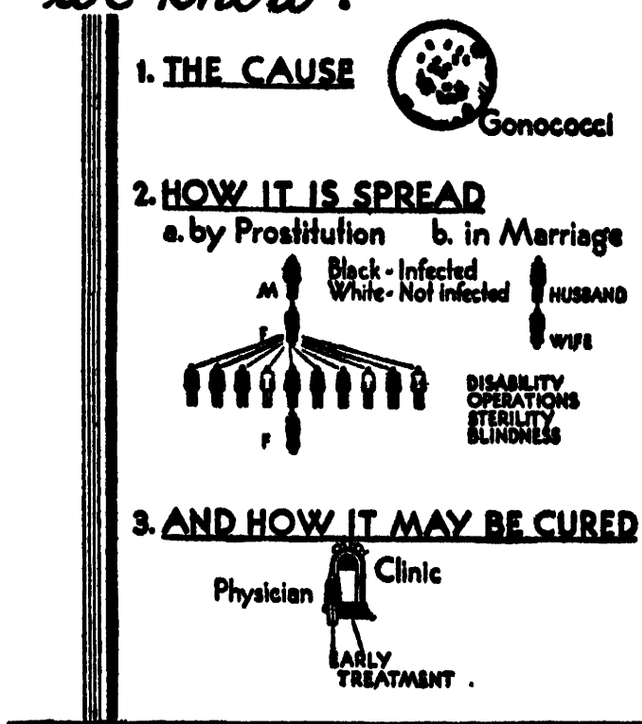
TWO cases out of three have a second stage. This stage begins 3 to 6 weeks after the sore appears. One or all of these signs may appear:

1. A rash appears over the body. As a rule this does not itch and does not contain pus.
2. Small white sores appear in the mouth, on the inside of the cheeks, on the tongue, gums, and tonsils. These are like fever blisters or cold sores.
3. Small flat warts appear on the sex organs. Sometimes they appear on other parts of the body.
4. There is loss of hair.
5. There may be sore throat and fever.

The white sores and the flat warts are very catching. Those who come in touch with them are

—Continued on page 148

ABOUT GONORRHEA we know:



GONORRHEA infects over hundreds of thousands each year.

Gonorrhea makes child-bearing impossible in many women.

Gonorrhea makes many men sterile.

Gonorrhea causes severe rheumatism and heart disease.

THIS IS GONORRHEA

Gonorrhea is a highly contagious, dangerous disease.

Gonorrhea is also called "clap", "gleet", "strain", "dose", and numerous other names.

Gonorrhea is caused by a germ.

Gonorrhea is spread by sexual intercourse; the exception to this is in little girls. They usually catch it through being handled by a member of the family who has the disease.

Gonorrhea is not a simple disease, like the "common cold." It is a very serious condition.

Strain or heavy lifting does not cause gonorrhea.

One attack of gonorrhea does not protect against others. A person may have gonorrhea several different times.

Gonorrhea and syphilis are two different diseases. They may, however, occur in the same person at the same time.

Gonorrhea does not go into syphilis nor does syphilis lead into gonorrhea.

THIS IS GONORRHEA IN THE MALE

The germs enter the urethra (tube through which the water passes from bladder to outside) during sexual intercourse.

The first sign of infection is a burning pain on urination (passing water). There may be some redness and irritation at the opening of the urethra. These signs appear usually 1 to 3 days following intercourse.

Discharge (pus) from the urethra appears usually 3 to 5 days following intercourse. However, this may vary from 1 to 21 days The pus is white at first; later, it becomes yellow and thick.

Glands in the groin may become swollen and painful.

The person may have fever and feel "bad" all over.

Examination of the pus by a doctor will show the germ of gonorrhea in most cases.

If the person is not treated at once by a physician, the germs enter the spongy part (testicles and prostate gland). Just as a sponge sops up water, so does this portion (between the legs) sop up and spread the germs of gonorrhea.

After this occurs, the disease is more difficult to treat and cure. The testicles (balls) may swell and make the man sterile. The prostate gland becomes swollen and full of pus. It requires skilled medical treatment which only a doctor can give. Massage of this gland (like squeezing water out of a sponge) is necessary after the first signs of the disease disappear

The germs in the urethra may produce scars, like rust in an iron pipe. These scars make it hard to pass the urine. Prevent these by getting prompt medical care.

Rheumatism (stiff joints) and heart disease result when the germs get into the blood. These are serious conditions. Death or permanent crippling may result. These conditions can be prevented by early and proper medical treatment.

When the gonorrheal germs get into the eyes, a severe infection occurs. Blindness may result.

GONORRHEA IN THE FEMALE

The opening of the urethra becomes red and swollen. Painful urination occurs.

Following this, there appears a white or yellow discharge (pus) from the genitalia (privates, vagina).

Be suspicious of any discharge from the vagina. The "whites" may be gonorrhea. See your doctor at once.

The germ can pass through the womb into the tubes and ovaries, producing a serious condition from which death may occur.

—Continued on page 149

ABOUT SYPHILIS

—Continued from page 146

likely to catch syphilis. The patient MUST take extreme care not to infect other people. For example:

Don't have sexual intercourse. Your partner is almost sure to catch syphilis.

Don't kiss. The mouth sores are dangerous to others.

Don't use towels that other people will use. The towel may carry the germ.

Don't use the same drinking glass, tooth-brush, pipe, or similar personal things that other people will use.

Wash with soap and water after touching the sex organs.

The blood test is always positive in this stage Doctors call the blood test a Wassermann test.

Treatment causes both chancre and rash to disappear within a few days, *but* the person is not cured.

This is the Hidden Stage

Many persons have syphilis but do not know it. There may be no signs on the outside.

This stage appears in those who have not been treated or in those who have not had enough treatment. There may be no marks on the skin, no pains inside by which the person may know he has syphilis. Only the blood test will tell him.

But the germ is at work. The germ infects the brain, the spinal cord, the liver, the spleen, the heart, the blood vessels, and other parts of the body.

The Third Stage

FIVE years, ten years, or even twenty or thirty years later, syphilis reappears. Syphilis reappears as heart disease, insanity, loss of power to control the legs, blindness, and other conditions.

Prompt treatment will stop these conditions—even though it may not cure them. Prompt treatment may prevent death or crippling. Many persons in this stage do not know they have syphilis. That is one reason why everyone should have a blood test every year.

Syphilis in Pregnancy

SYPHILIS can be passed from the mother to the child in the womb.

Four times out of five, untreated mothers will have abortions, miscarriages, dead babies, or living syphilitic children.

Women very often do not know that they have had a chancre because of the arrangement of their sex organs.

Every woman must—

1. Visit a doctor as soon as pregnancy is suspected.
2. Insist upon a blood test in each pregnancy If the blood test shows syphilis, prompt and continuous treatment will insure the birth of a baby free of syphilis. Treatment to do this *must begin before the fifth month* of pregnancy. Treatment begun *after* the fifth month will save only three children out of five.

Syphilis can be Cured

Seven out of eight cases of syphilis can be cured, if:

1. Treatment is begun during the first 6 months of the disease.
2. Treatment is given right straight through for *70 weeks* with NO INTERRUPTIONS.

Old syphilis is more difficult to cure. But treatment will prevent the disease from getting any worse. Even brain and other nervous system syphilis can be helped by good treatment.

Treatment for Syphilis

SYLHILIS, less than 4 years old, requires 70 shots; 30 in the arm and 40 in the hip This MUST BE GIVEN EVERY WEEK RIGHT STRAIGHT THROUGH WITH NO REST PERIODS.

This number of shots is needed even though the blood test becomes negative. Most blood tests do become negative after a few shots, but if treatment is stopped, the signs of syphilis will come back.

Syphilis more than 4 years old requires different treatment for

The [illegible] will prescribe this treatment. Don't go to the quack. He wants your money. He does not care to cure you. He does not even know how to cure you.

These Points Must Be Remembered

1. HAVE a blood test every year.
2. Visit a doctor as soon as syphilis is suspected. Do not go to the quack or the drug store
3. Treatment consists of 70 shots, given right straight through, one a week. There must be no rest periods between treatments
4. The spinal fluid must be examined at the end of treatment This tells the doctor whether the brain and spinal cord are infected
5. Every pregnant woman must have a blood test. If syphilis is found, treatment must be given promptly to insure the birth of a baby free of syphilis

Syphilis Can Be Prevented

MANY cases of syphilis can be prevented by the following methods:

The use of the rubber (condom) during sexual intercourse. This protects both the man and the woman. Even though the rubber is used, the following method must also be carried out:

(*a*) Wash the sex organs with soap and water for ten (10) minutes Also wash the skin all around the sex organs and on the legs and stomach Dry the skin

(*b*) Rub "blue" ointment (also called calomel or mercury ointment) into the skin that has been washed. Cover with toilet paper to prevent soiling clothes.

The above applies only to men. The woman must go to a doctor for such treatment after she has had



"Damaged Goods"

After a painting
by
JOHN COLLIER

She can wash with soap and water both inside and outside the vagina. *She must not use mercury ointment or bichloride solution* inside the vagina. She may poison herself.

To prevent infection with gonorrhea, inject a teaspoonful of 10 per cent. argyrol or 1 per cent protargol into the urethra by means of a syringe. Hold this for 5 minutes.

The above methods for prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea must be used within 2 hours following sexual intercourse.

If used later than that, they are not so likely to prevent the diseases.

ABOUT GONORRHEA

—Continued from page 147

Or it can produce "female trouble". This often makes an operation necessary, removing the tubes and ovaries.

Many times, gonorrhea makes it impossible for a woman to have children.

The Treatment of Gonorrhea

1. Go to your doctor at once when you see any of the signs of gonorrhea. DO NOT GO TO A QUACK.

2. Follow his advice and treatment carefully and faithfully in every way. There are no short cuts to a cure.

3 Drink plenty of water.

4 Exercise as little as possible.

5. When the testicle is swollen, all treatment should be stopped; go to bed with a support for the testicle and use either ice bags or hot-water bottles on the swelling. Tell your doctor at once.

6 Beware of the morning drop, "gleet". This means your gonorrhea is not cured and you need more treatment, especially prostatic massages and sounds.

7. Douches of some antiseptic solution are of value in women but should always be taken under the direction of a doctor. Treat early and thoroughly so that you may be cured.

The Evidences of Cure

The doctor will want to make sure that you are completely well and this is done by the following steps:

1. Absence of all discharge from the urethra, including the morning drop.

2. Urine clear when passed into two glasses.

3. Massage of the prostate gland to be sure there is no pus present.

4. Passing sounds (metal instruments) to dilate the urethra.

5. Examination of the vagina in women.

After the above procedures have been carried out and no evidence of gonorrhea found, one can be fairly well assured that he is cured. As an added precaution, one should protect one's partner during intercourse, for the first few months after cure.

Warnings

1. *Avoid sexual excitement.* Do not have sexual intercourse. It makes the disease last longer and makes it worse.

2. Avoid alcohol in any form, including beer. It makes your discharge worse and the infection harder to cure.

3. Avoid hard physical exercise.

4. *Do not treat yourself.*

5. Avoid quacks and drug clerks. They have had no medical training. They are not interested in your health. They want your money.

6. Do not use dressings over the opening of the urethra or in the vagina. This dams back the pus and makes the infection worse.

7. Keep your bowels open; avoid constipation.

8. Obey your doctor's orders in every way.

9. In order to protect others, do not have sexual intercourse until the doctor says you are well. Gonorrhea is not cured just becaus the discharge stops.

10. Do not allow others to use your irrigation syringe or douche nozzle. You should not use that belonging to another person.

11. After handling the genitalia (privates) wash hands thoroughly with soap and water so that you will not spread the germs directly to children, or through soiled towels, cooking utensils, drinking cups, and other personal articles.

Gonorrhea can be Prevented

Carry out the folowing instructions and gonorrhea can usually be prevented.

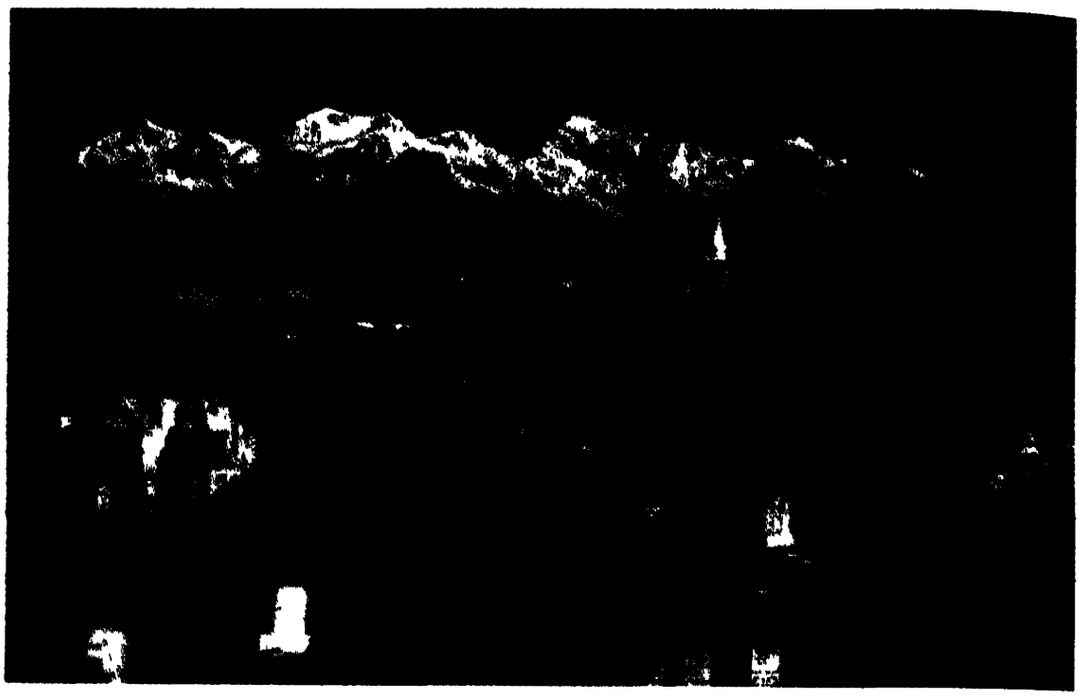
1. Use a rubber (condom) during sexual intercourse. This protects both the man and the woman.

In the man, inject a teaspoonful of 10-percent argyrol or 1-percent protargol into the urethra by means of a syringe. Hold this for 5 minutes.

To protect against syphilis wash the sex organs, legs, and stomach with soap and water for 10 minutes. Dry the skin. Then rub mercury ointment (also called calomel or blue ointment) well into the skin. Cover with toilet paper to prevent soiling the clothes.

These things must be done not later than 2 hours after sexual intercourse. If done later they are not of as great value.

The woman must go to her doctor for such treatment. She cannot give it to herself. However, washing the sex organs with soap and water and a douche with soap suds will help.



A CALL from THE HILLS

By

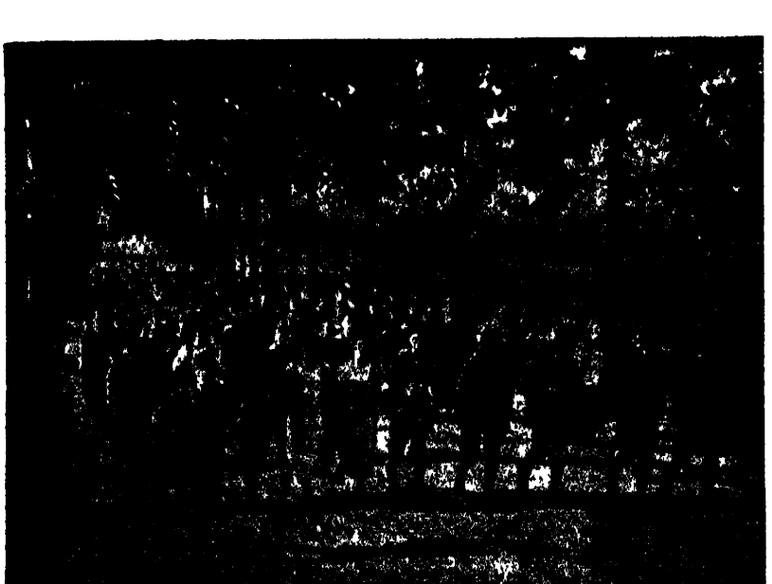
ERIKA SORGAY

Darjeeling

I

EVERY European on a recreational trip to the hills, thus escaping the heat of the plains where the thermometer is daily soaring up to 100 degrees and more at this time of the year, may find himself reflecting on the fortunate position of Bengal, which—though of an enervating hot house-climate—has yet the health-giving and health-restoring hill-resorts within its folds. Only a night's journey brings the European traveller from Calcutta into surroundings, which—in landscape, climate, vegetation and comforts—remind him of many a place he may have visited in his own country. He finds big hotels and small boarding-houses, shops of every description, cinemas, riding and tennis,—in short, everything he may be looking for, quite apart from the beautiful views and the bracing air, and every pleasure is being shared by a merry holiday crowd.

Yet one aspect is missing there are nowhere groups of boys or girls to be seen as one can find them everywhere in Europe: with their ruck sacks on their back hiking from place to place, singing while they wander, here resting and cooking their simple meals, there enjoying a beautiful sight,



A joyous band of 'Hikers'—bubbling with health and spirits

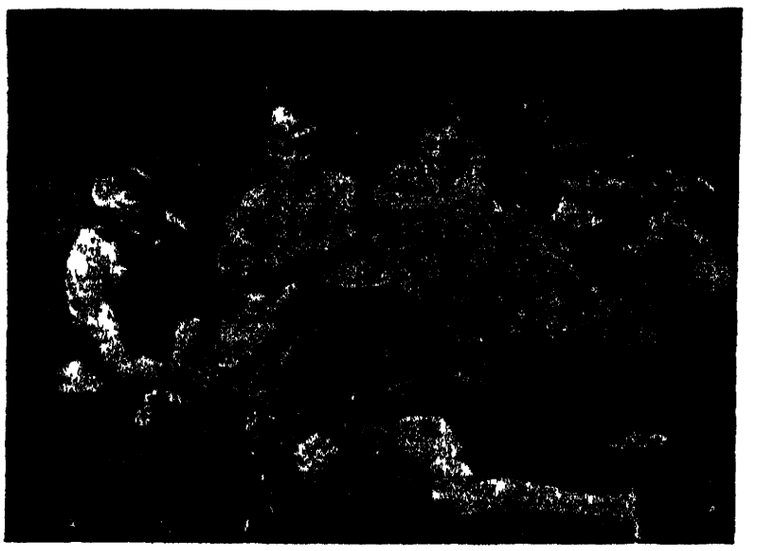


Four 'Wandering Birds'—'Wander Vogel'

spending their evenings in merriment or serious discussions in some Youth Hostel till the deep, sound sleep overcomes them as only youth can enjoy it in those care free years.

II

THIS movement had its origin some decades ago in pre-Nazi Germany where the enthusiasm of the young people soon turned it into a country-wide movement and caused youth hostels to spring up everywhere It is a great pity that a dictatorial government has lately been abusing this spontaneity, that free 'wanderings' have been turned into regulation marches' and songs that rose from joyous hearts keyed into something like 'a song per kilometre', and that the inner impulse has—



A Simple Meal

'Not had there been any in Europe before youth began to hike' No provincial or local government can afford to build houses for such purposes when they are not sure that there will be a demand for them Youth will have to convince the public and the Government that they are in earnest, that such hostels are a vital need for them, and then a way *will* be found to build them

There is one much more important question who should constitute such groups, and who should lead them? To me it seems that taking the initiative should not be left to incompetent individuals as—specially at the beginning of such a movement when a 'taste' has to be created among the young this is a task of great responsibility Therefore, it appears to me that the right agencies for taking the initiative are the schools and colleges A class of students is already a more



Joy and health effervescing in a country dance

by killing the very soul of it—been turned into an outward compulsion The superimposed State interference has compressed and moulded what was once a free and joyous movement into a forced labour service with an ultimate aim apparent to all

Where then is Bengal's youth that has such unique opportunity in these wonderful mountainlands of gaining not only pleasure, friendship, a widening of their mental horizon and strengthening of their physical stamina, but also health and recreation by a total climatic change? Where are they all? You, my reader, may say 'But there are no such hostels in our country', and my answer is



In communion with Nature—to the soft accompaniment of a guitar in the still evening

congenial group than most groups that could be formed outside such institution And should not a teacher or professor be the best guide, who, by his character demands the respect and wins the love of his pupils, who, by his knowledge, should be best able to stimulate and satisfy the curiosity of his group, and who, being young at heart, can feel and appreciate the joy the youth experience at such freedom?

And now I see already the surprised faces of some of the professors before me 'Do you mean us to give up part of our holidays? Do you mean us to put in some more holidays for such excursions'? Yes, do one or the other, whichever is more convenient Personally, I would suggest the latter, but wait—I see you, dear Professors, already wringing your hands in despair at the thought of what will happen to your curriculum therefore wait—I have not yet finished You fear you may be losing time? But aren't you pouring *life* into your text books? That is just why I would wish to chose you as the friend philosopher and guide of Bengal's youth so that you may not lose but *gain* time What a store of knowledge can be observed Is that nothing? After all every law that has been discovered has been wrung from Nature herself, it is her Book also that we should read with special attention I do hold that no really intelligent personality can be bred on book-knowledge only, it has got to be supplemented by Nature-observation in as many of its aspects as possible And does not, therefore, a great opportunity for some real education lie in such outings?

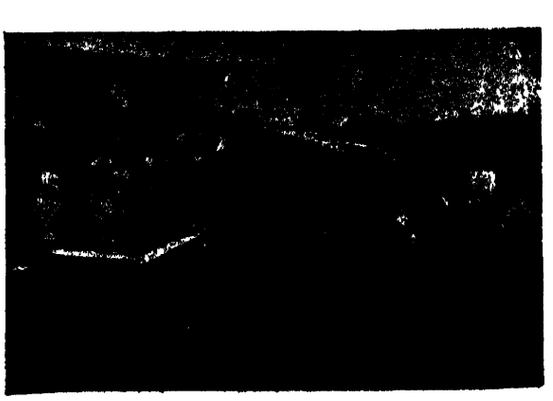
III

MANY may fear that such a scheme must inevitably break down on the money question I do not think so I am sure more students of schools and colleges might be found who could put aside 1 anna per day or per week than we might be inclined to think at first And that would be quite enough to earn a yearly holiday trip of about 10 days to the hills, provided everything is well-planned on a simple and cheap scale By pooling the resources of a class of about 20 students it would be even possible to take along two or three comrades who were not so fortunate as to be able to spare that daily anna And does not already in this lie a great practical lesson, making it clear to everyone that he is part of a group or team, that this does not break up, and that he is responsible for its continuance in harmony and comradeship? Can there be any greater lesson in practical citizenship?

What I have said so far applies to boys as well as to girls May be, the latter will have to overcome a few more difficulties and a few more prejudices but that will make all this only the more valuable And, for practical reasons they may have to exchange their *sarees* for short skirts or trousers I am surely the last to wish to persuade the Indian girl to give up her *saree* as I do not know any other type of woman's dress more artistic and more beautiful yet where the beautiful clashes with the practical it is the first that has to give way And as, with all their educational advantages these excursions are first and foremost meant to strengthen health and to infuse energy, road sweeping dust gathering *sarees* are surely not the right garments Free and easy body-movements are half the joy in hiking, and should our Bengalee sisters be deprived of this valuable half just to please prejudices?

These are only a few aspects of a suggestion Let me hope at least that some of my readers might think it over, find it acceptable and tried to create the 'Wanderlust' among Bengal's youth, the hope and future of the nation





Dancing and Singing—for recreation

you can open up before your pupils what an amount of geographical, physical, historical and other observations can be made! Differences in speech, customs, race, in industries in field-work



HEALTH and PRIMITIVE LIFE

By

TARAK CHANDRA DAS M A

Illustrated with photographs specially taken by S Shaha

Lecturer in Anthropology, Calcutta University

HISTORIANS of human migrations tell us that at one time the jungle tribes of to day occupied the flat plains of Northern and Southern India Civilised man in search of more and more food drove them out of these fertile river valleys,—wide in area and rich in crops Big empires and powerful kingdoms arose where once the primitive tribes used to roam about in search of games Philosophy and religion, art and literature, music and drama, sculpture and architecture, in a word, the Indian civilisation, with all its branches, flourished over the ashes of these primitive folk Centuries fleeted away with their glamour and glories The people in their surfeit did never think of the wretched folk whom they had driven to the surrounding jungles and hills In supreme contempt, they were dubbed *dasyus, rāksasas, or piśacas,* association with whom was in itself polluting to the 'twice-born' But the Goddess of Fate was all the while smiling as she could foresee that these hills and forests will soon be sought after by the children of the conquerors of the plains Too much food or too little of it is now driving to the hills the two sections of the dwellers of the plains Surfeit deteriorates physical health and civilization produces ailments of the mind which no medicine can cure Distracted in body and mind we seek relief in flying to the land of the savage where we still expect to catch a glimpse of the Arcadia

According to the census of 1931 the tribal population of India rises above twenty-two millions, or, in other words, out of every sixteen persons, one is an aboriginal India possesses at least five well-marked tribal areas To the extreme north-west frontier of our country we have a medley of tribes about whose depredations we often read in the newspapers Chota Nagpur and the hinterland of Orissa with parts of the Central Provinces and Central India form the biggest aboriginal region in India In the extreme south, round about the Nilgiri Hills we have another area of tribal concentration Assam presents the highest proportion of tribal population among all the British provinces Besides these, the lower ranges of the Himalayas shelter a large number of scattered tribes The readers of the Health Number of he *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* may be interested to hear something about the health and hygiene of this large section of our countrymen The Corporation of Calcutta is very intimately associated with these tribal people, especially those who reside in Chota Nagpur and the hinterland of Orissa, as the cleanliness of the city solely depends on them As our health depends upon their service, it is natural that we should try to find out what gives them the immunity which they enjoy inspite of the dangerous nature of their work

The Tribes

THE primitive tribes occupy the hills and forests where the soil is naturally poor and cultivable land limited in extent. Many of them again are not acquainted with the ordinary modes of agriculture. Even the plough is not used by a large section of them; sometimes its advantages are not known but more often it is unsuitable to the fields to be cultivated. Throughout the hills the tribal people practise shifting hill-cultivation. The hill-slope is cleared of its trees and shrubs which are burnt on the spot, and seeds of different kinds are either sown broadcast or simply put into holes made with a *dao* or small hoe. The same field produces different kinds of crops at the same time and the hill-men gather them in due season. But many are the natural foes of these crops over whom the owners of the plots keep a strict watch. Besides rain and drought there are the rats and birds, bears and boars, and elephants and deer. With their primitive weapons they fight with these animals but the evil spirits responsible for rain and drought are not so easily conquered. The priest offers food and sacrifices animals and the magician plies his art to combat these supernatural agencies. The crop gathered after so much trouble is often insufficient to provide two meals a day throughout the year. But as long as it lasts, our tribal friends do not think of the morrow but enjoy the living present in dancing and singing, and feasting and drinking. When the granaries begin to shrink they curtail the amusements and gradually the meals even; and at last they go to the forest in search of edible roots, fruits and leaves. Thus starts a period of half-meals and starvation which only ends with the gathering of the next crop.

Inspite of this precarious food-supply the primitive tribes enjoy sturdy health, which cannot only be attributed to the nutritional value of their food. The secret of their robust constitution should be sought elsewhere. It is most probably due to the nature of their habitat, outdoor life, games and amusements, adult marriage and normal sexual life, isolation, and simple habits.



She prefers to enjoy her rest under the shade of a tree within the compound or in the shade of her hut

Their Habitat

WE have already stated that the primitive tribes were driven from the plains to the hills and forests. This was a boon in disguise. In Assam the comparatively more primitive tribes prefer to live in the bracing climate of the higher ridges. The Ao Nagas almost invariably build their villages on the highest parts of the long unbroken ranges which cover their country in parallel lines. None of these villages can be found in the valleys. Mr. Mills attributes their virility and health to this feature of their residence. Similar also is the condition of the Angamis and many other Naga tribes. Among the Kukis too I personally found this preference for the higher ridges. Gurdon speaks of the Khasis who live on the high central plateau of the Khasi Hills as exceptionally healthy and strong. Their rosy cheeks and gipsy complexion attract the attention of even the casual visitors to the Burrabazar at Shillong. Far away to the south, the Todas refuse to come down to the foot of the hills or even to the lower ranges leaving



When the moon shines over the peaceful hamlet no Santal woman can resist the beat of drums

their present habitat at the top where the Madras Government has built up its summer residence, and a health resort has grown up around it. The hill tribes are so much attached to their country that as log as it supplies the barest necessities of life they can hardly be induced to leave it for better and more fertile lands. Cleveland's stone pillars around Damin-i-koh could not attract the Paharias of Rajmahal Hills to the plains below, with its virgin soil and prospects of permanent cultivation. Darjeeling, Simla, Mussorie, Naini Tal—every one of them speaks the same tale. All around these places the hill tribes have their residence and the plains-men are intruders.



Dimly conscious of youthful yearnings the primitive maidens move through the village in pairs singing amorous songs

Not only the hills but even the dry uplands of Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Central India are occupied by the primitive tribes. Not far from our City lies the Santal Parganas whereto the Santals migrated only the other day. The jungle disappeared under their axe, and the healthy uplands became clothed in the verdure of the standing crops. The successive Census Reports show how rapidly the Santals have multiplied in this wide open land with its dry climate and fertile soil. The Oraons and the Mundas living on the Ranchi plateau also bear testimony to this.

The tribal villages are, as a rule, built far away from one another. In the midst of extensive open country or forest land the tiny villages stand isolated. It is a necessity where shifting cultivation is practised. The same field cannot be cultivated for more than three or four years after which it is left fallow for ten to twenty years in order to gather mould. In the uplands where permanent cultivation prevails there are wide stretches of gravelly soil which limit the growth of population. The wide open country with its free air, ample unobstructed sunshine and natural surroundings produce a condition which is extremely healthy both for the body and the mind. Often with wonder I have looked at the Santal maiden, or the Munda youth or the Ho lad. They appeared as statues carved out of black marble—perfect models for sculptors. Like the *sal* sapling forcing its head out of the rocky bed these Mundari young men convey the impression of strength and hardiness rare among advanced peoples. They are in perfect harmony with their native land where the soft verdure of the blossoming *sal* forest contrasts with the bare rocks flouting the ravages of time and atmosphere.

But this is not the tale of every tribe. There are primitive groups which have been forced by nature and man to seek shelter even in the unhealthy areas where malaria rages throughout the year. They, of course, show in their physique the ravages of this and other diseases but even among them we



Even in the rainy reason when the clouds gather in the sky, the Santal housewife does not think it necessary to stock rice but prepares it afresh every day

meet with a state of immunisation, rare among the advanced peoples.

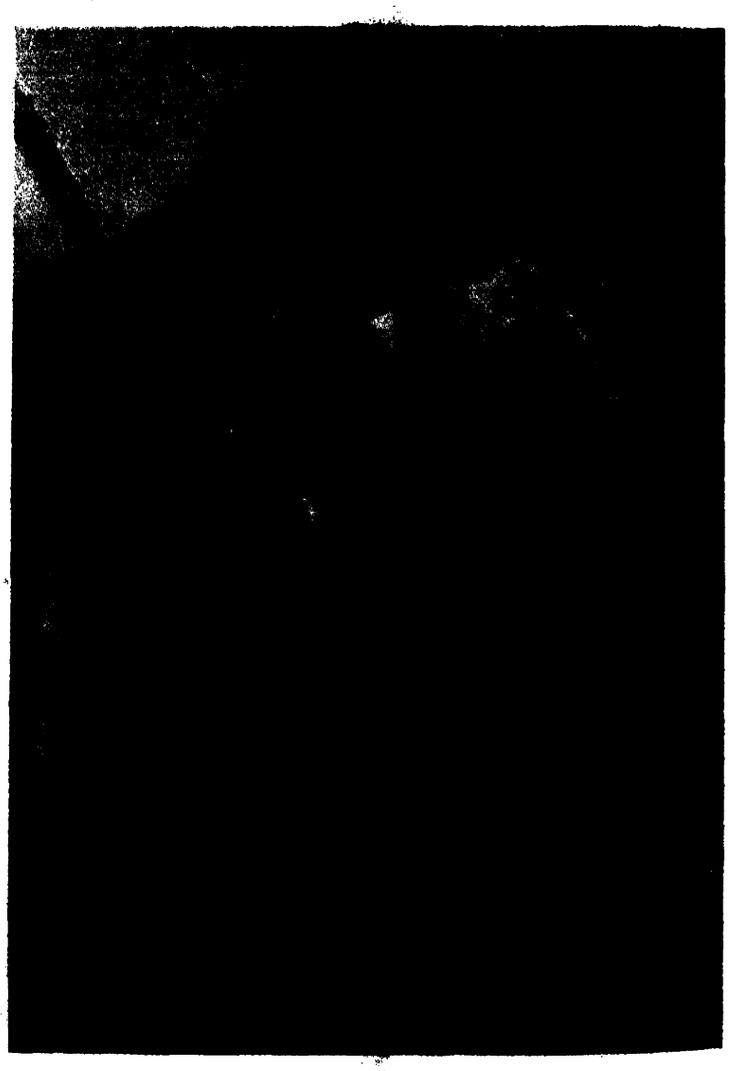
Outdoor Life

PRIMITIVE peoples are true lovers of outdoor life. From morning till nightfall they remain out of doors either engaged in the fields or in the discharge of household duties. Even the leisure hours they spend in chatting under the big trees which grow in different quarters of the village. These are the clubs of the Chota Nagpur tribes. In Ho villages of Singbhum the idlers always gather under these trees where they find convenient seats in the dolmens constructed over the ashes of departed ancestors. The Nagas have their sitting-out platforms with stone-seats arranged in rough circles, where any one, wishing to pass an hour or two or even more in tasty gossip under the cheerful sunshine, will not lack suitable companions. When primitive man has no work to do he cannot and does not remain indoors. Even women perform most of their duties out of doors. I have seen Kuki women weaving on their looms in the courtyard, moving to the open verandah in foul weather. Though primitive woman has no sitting-out platforms or clubs under the spreading trees she also prefers to enjoy her rest under the shade of a tree within the compound or in the shade of her hut, when her children may be found either sitting or lying on a bedstead. They take shelter within the hut only when driven by the scorching rays of the sun or by heavy downpour of rain. In fair weather and when the cold is not intense both the sexes pass the night under the sky. This love for outdoor life is almost a habit with them. The mother carries her infant to the field where she works for hours together. There it remains either on her back or under the shade of a tree —sleeping or playing by itself till the mother is free to return home. This is continued during boyhood when outdoor games in and outside the village keep these primitive children engaged for hours together. When these care-free days of boyhood come to an end the boys and girls begin their apprenticeship in their respective duties. I have seen boys in their teens as well as young men passing days and nights at a stretch in the temporary field-shelters guarding their crops against the depredatious of wild animals. On one occasion I found a number of Oraon boys happily passing their nights over straw-stacks in the threshing floor at the foot of the Netarhat Hill—flouting both tigers and the more dangerous anopheles, when we felt rather uncomfortable even under a rug within the four walls of a bungalow.

Games and Amusements

HEALTHY games and amusements have contributed largely to the body-building of the primitive people. We have already referred to the outdoor games of the boys and girls. Weight-lifting, stone-throwing, jumping, running and wrestling are some of the physical exercises in which the boys indulge from an early age. Hunting with their primitive weapons and implements also provides ample opportunity for improving their health.

Dancing is the primitive's passion. Children at the age of six or seven begin their apprenticeship. They stand at the end of line or behind their seniors and move their hands and feet in imitation of their elders. As they grow in age and body the movements become more and more lively, and at the fourteenth or fifteenth year they become adept in the art. At the end of the day's toil, after the evening meal, one by one, the young men and maidens assemble in the *ākhrā*. The elders also drop in casually for an hour or two of recreation. The beat of the drums hasten the laggards and the dance begins in a romantic setting. When the moon shines over the peaceful hamlet no Santal



They flout misfortune with a laugh which is born in the health of body and mind



Health gives them the grace which ornaments vainly try to emulate

woman can resist the beat of these drums The light of the torch or or the mbon casts a mysterious halo over the moving figures As the night deepens and the elders disappear men and women move in unison tightly held in each others arms Often it is found that a night's partner in the dancing arena becomes a partner in life

It is very difficult to realise what an extra amount of energy is necessary to continue this dance for hours together after the exacting labour of the field unless one has seen it with his own eyes Dancing in Chota Nagpur is not a tame affair Vigorous body-movements are necessary in every one of them In Assam the war dances of the different tribes *e g*, Naga, Kuki Garo Khasi, etc, are amazing feats of physical endurance The founder of the Bratachari movement has no doubt been deeply influenced by the example of these primitive tribes in his attempt to introduce folk dances as a form of physical exercise among the advanced people of our country

Art of Marriage and Normal Sexual Life

MARRIAGE in primitive society almost invariably takes place in adult age Only in areas where they have come in close contact with Hindu infant marriage it has been introduced among the more well to do section The bride in the primitive community is an asset, and her parents part with her only on payment of a price either in cash or kind Most often the young man has to earn this money himself This is not possible unless he is fully grown up The bride is also required to be fully developed as she has taken up the duties of a house wife, soon after marriage, when her husband sets up a new house and starts an independent family This is almost invariably the case in communities with shifting cultivation It is quite natural that the progeny of such fully developed parents should enjoy good health

Most of the primitive peoples enjoy a normal sexual life There is little restriction on the free intercourse of the sexes In the field they work together, in fairs and festivals they enjoy each other's company in the dancing arena young unmarried people of both the sexes pass night after night unhampered by prudery Often in the field they meet their sweet hearts when downcast looks and bashful smiles convey more the tidings of the heart Dimly conscious of the youthful yearnings the primitive maidens move through the village path in pairs singing amorous songs Spontaneous attachment springs up under the circumstances and ends in marriage On rare occasions seniors stand in the way of such mutual love Moreover, primitive society condones to a very great extent sexual lapses in pre nuptial days though married life is scrupulously protected from unchaste behaviour Thus a healthy sexual life prevails throughout these communities and abnormalities are uncommon

Isolation

ISOLATION is a very important factor in the maintenance of health among primitive tribes Primitive people live in intimate contact with nature and the natural life confers immunity from many ailments, which artificiality has produced in civilized life As long as the Nagas were active head hunters they enjoyed immunity from many of the fell diseases which now decimate their villages Contact with the life of the plains has introduced tuberculosis, cholera, small pox, venereal diseases, etc among them, and the absence of blood feuds between the villages has helped to disseminate them from village to village All the earlier writers on Manipur such as Pemberton, McCulloch, and Brown unanimously say

—Continued on page 160

BOOK REVIEW

*A HOME DOCTOR**

By

PROF. B. N. GHOSH, M.B.E., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.M. (Dub.), F.S.M.P. (Bengal), F.R.S. (Edin.)

Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta

MR SATISH CHANDRA DAS GUPTA is well-known to every one in Bengal. He is one of the band of workers who have dedicated their lives for the welfare of the country. His heart is with the people, and for the people he has worked with robust optimism It is, therefore, natural that he should attempt to leave for posterity a legacy which will be more practical and tangible, and whose beneficent effect will be of greater value to the people, specially the masses living in the villages. His first contribution in this direction was a book entitled "Cheap Remedies". In the present book he has gone a step further and dealt with the diverse problems which affect the health of the people; and in undertaking this task he had the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, under whose inspiration he has written it. In a country like India where ignorance, prejudice, indifference and conservatism loom so large in daily life, a work of this nature is indeed welcome. Moreover, the application of the principles of sanitation, which is everywhere somewhat unpopular with the world at large, is a matter of special difficulty in India. Hence every facility and encouragement should be placed in the way of such men who endeavour to spread a knowledge amongst the people and thus enable them to appreciate the importance of sanitary methods and the value of prevention of disease.

The work embraces all the possible subjects which one must know to lead a healthy life and to avoid disease. These include a knowledge of the human structure, which covers about 200 pages and discussed in the first two chapters. The third chapter deals on nutrition, and this includes a discussion on the value of different food materials including the vitamins Chapter four is devoted to a description of hygiene and sanitation. This is followed successively by chapters on nursing; home treatment of symptoms; pregnancy and care of mother and child; cheap remedies, examination of the patient, diseases of the digestive organs diseases of the liver and kidneys, diseases of the respiratory system; diseases of the circulatory system; diseases of the nervous system constitutional diseases, infectious diseases; and finally diseases of the sense organs and women.

II

It will thus be seen that very little is left which has not been treated in this book; in fact, it is encyclopaedic in its scope and outlook The volume of information under each heading is amazing and we cannot but admire the energy, perseverence and the power of clear exposition of the author. We have no doubt that the book will be read with interest and profit not only by the lay people, but much valuable information may be gathered even by medical men.

We have, however, a few criticisms to offer. The book is bulky to handle, and there is much reduplication of material, which, by careful editing and judicious pruning, will reduce its size without affecting its usefulness There are many matters which are better avoided in a work meant for non-medical men. For instance, it is not safe to deal on the treatment of syphilis with drugs like arsenic or bismuth or mercury. The same may be said of many diseases dealt with in the book A book primarily intended for lay people should, as far as possible deal with the preventive aspect of the diseases and advice regarding treatment should only cover so far as can be undertaken at home by non-medical men without any risk to the patient Thus treatment with injections (sometimes intravenous) with highly potent drugs, or even the intravenous use of saline in cholera are best left for qualified practitioners Many treatments have been recommended whose value is debatable, and one would naturally like that these were not discussed in a book of this nature There are some inaccurate statements which require correction For instance it is mentioned that normal saline contains 90 grs. to the pint (page 1052) *it is not so.* It is 0·9 p c or 80 grs to the pint. Again, on page 1036, under treatment of round worm, thymol has been recommended in doses of 15 to 30 grs. It is never used for this parasite but used in cases of hook worm (page 1039).

We have nothing but praise for the book and we trust that the author will take the criticisms in the same spirit in which they have been made

* "HOME AND VILLAGE DOCTOR"—by Satish Chandra Das Gupta Crown 8vo. Pp. 1415. Price Rs. 5/-. Khadi Pratisthan, 15, College Sq., Calcutta.

*MALARIA CONTROL**

By

DR. K. L. CHOWDHURY, M.B.

Mosquito Control Officer, Corporation of Calcutta

LT.-COL. COVELL needs no introduction to the malariologists of India. The second edition of this useful book has been recently published and will be of the greatest value to those already engaged in malaria control work not only in India but in all countries. The book removed a long-felt want of the malariologists when it first made its appearance in 1931, and the more important advances made in malaria control during the last ten years have now been added to this edition of the book in the form of a new chapter. The special feature of this book is the exhaustive bibliography, including 1,148 references as against 570 in the first edition. The references, covering 95 pages, have been well arranged for the convenience of research workers under the headings of the various measures dealt with in the book. A list of sources of various apparatus used in the application of anti-mosquito measures has also been given as an appendix.

* *Malaria Control By Anti-Mosquito Measures*: By Gordon Covell, C I E, M.D. (London), D.P.H., D T M & H (Eng), Lieut-Colonel, Indian Medical Service, Director, Malaria Institute of India (2nd Edition)—Revised, enlarged and brought up-to-date by the author—Published by Thacker, Spink & Co (1933) Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta in January 1941.—Demy, pages 224 with index.—Thirteen illustrations in text two plates

Since the epoch-making discovery of Sir Ronald Ross in 1897 that mosquitoes are responsible for the spread of malaria, the whole world seems to be in a state of war against this deadly enemy of human beings, and the scientists all over the world are engaged in discovering the best and the most economical means of destruction of the mosquitoes in all its stages. The medical men, the chemists and the engineers are all playing their parts to solve this problem. As a result of this, the literature on the subject of mosquito-control have been scattered in different scientific journals published in different languages. Covell's book gives an up-to-date compilation of the experiences of the workers in different countries of the world.

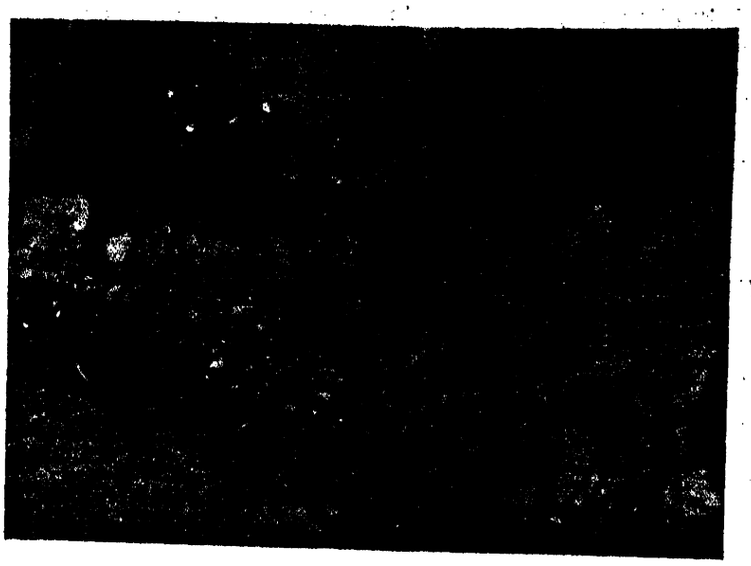
In reviewing this book one cannot but recall the endeavour of Col. J. A. Sinton, I.M.S., to draw the attention of the Government of India in his publication "What Malaria Costs India." He wrote in its foreword :—

> "The necessity for drawing attention to the grave danger which malaria places in the way of the progress of India, was one of the reasons for the compilation of this article. It is hoped that in future a much greater interest will be taken, by both the lay and the official populations, in a disease which is sapping the physical vitality of the people, the social and intellectual development of the nation, and the economic resources of this subcontinent. It is hoped that a realisation of the importance of malaria to India will lead to a better and more wide-spread knowledge of the disease and the initiation of more forceful and active measures for its amelioration. The plea of the sanitarian and of the malariologist is too often as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. India is like Prometheus bound by chains of apathy to the rock of expediency and financial stringency, while the vulture of malaria devours the vitals of her people."

In tabling a motion urging control of malaria in the old Imperial Legislative Council in 1916, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said :—

> "We have the plain fact admitted by the Government of India that malaria is the greatest scourge that decimates the people of India. The loss of human life does not alone represent the sum total of the suffering and misery inflicted on the people by malaria. For one man who dies of malaria at least ten suffer from it—though they do not die of it. They carry on a lingering existence hovering between life and death, to whom death in many cases would be a relief. Having regard to the terrible mortality caused from malaria and the wide area it covers, I think I am entitled to hold that it has become a great national problem."

Col. Covell is also responsible for the excellent anti-mosquito organisations of the three important cities of India, viz., Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. His recommendations for mosquito control work in these cities have been carried out by the authorities concerned with the most encouraging results. In Calcutta, not only the sickness due to malaria has diminished, but other mosquito-borne diseases are also on the wane.



Cyclist Volunteers of 1941

Cycling for
HEALTH & SPORT

By

DR. SACHIMOHAN MUKERJEE, M.B.

Organising Secretary,
All-Bengal 50-miles Cycle Race

CYCLING is a first class sport. It is also a refreshing form of physical culture which, when properly utilised, builds up bodies. I wonder how many of the medical men remember the utility of cycling, when they recommend graduated exercise to suitable patients. Cycling is probably one of the best form of exercises for persons with toneless abdominal muscles and underdeveloped muscles of the lower limbs. If recommended in suitable cases, regulated cycling may cure constipation and atonic dyspepsia. Of course, like all other forms of exercise, it should be practised under instructions of efficient physical culturist.

But the chief reasons for the very wide adaptation of cycling as a popular means of conveyance in this country, particularly in smaller towns and in suburbs of big cities, is that it is probably the cheapest and easiest of all means of conveyance. Owing also to the comparative speed and freedom of movement, even in narrow paths, it has earned a very great popularity. It is, therefore, no wonder that cycle-racing has attained to a high place in the sporting world. In almost every athletic sports meeting, cycle-racing forms probably the greatest object of thrill for the competitors as well as spectators. The interest of this sport is attracting cyclists of either sex. Girls, both European as well as Indian, are taking to it in gradually increasing numbers.

Cycle-racing for short and long distances differ from each other in certain respects. Short distance cycle-racing, ranging up to ten thousand meters (equivalent to 6·2 miles), is held on grass tract. To win a short distance cycle race one must make a good start and the strength and agility of the leg muscles must be good. The cyclist must also be an expert in certain tactics of the track. The record time in India for one thousand metre cycle race is 1 min. 30·3 sec.

LONG-DISTANCE RACE

THE foremost factors for winning a long-distance cycle-race are the stamina of the muscles and the power of endurance of the cyclist. The racing-cyclist, using a fixed-wheel cycle, has got to paddle the cycle continuously at an average speed of 20 to 25 miles in an hour. The speed often reaches well above 25 miles per hour. Cramps of the leg-muscles are the commonest bug-bear for a long-distance racing-cyclist. The tear of the chain and puncture of tyres are commonest disorders of the cycles in such races.

The time record for a cross-country road race on cycle depends on many factors, of which the following are important. Apart from the calibre of the cyclist and his form at the time of race, the weather condition, the direction of the wind, the effectiveness of traffic control, the condition of the road, and the thoroughness of road management play very important roles in the success of a cross-country cycle-race. Therefore, to conduct such races successfully one has got to depend on many things including sufficient volunteers and police arrangement to ensure effective traffic control and co-operation of bus, motor and cart drivers. And as most of the long roads are intercepted by railway lines, proper timing for the race and co-operation of the railway authorities are also essential. Apart from this, some elements of luck regarding weather condition, direction and strength of the current of wind, also come into prominence as leading factors.

In the long distance races, motor cycles, having greater range of speed than the cyclist competitors, are very useful in guiding the track, regulating traffic and carrying sports officials and road inspectors. Motor cars cover greater space of road and naturally obstruct the cyclists. The use of motor cars by sports officials should, therefore, be minimised. Motor cars and vans carrying first aid units, medical officers and cycle repairing units should follow the cyclists at a distance. Volunteers on foot should be placed in charge of important road-crossings and crowded localities on the road.

LONG DISTANCE CROSS-COUNTRY RACES

OF the long distance cross-country cycle races in India, the longest one (officially recognised) is run between Bombay and Poona. The record time for this is 6 hours 19 minutes 8 seconds. The 100 kilometre (62·2 miles) race of the Indian Olympic Sports has the time record of 3 hours 8 minutes 54 seconds.

The important long-distance cycle-racing in Bengal is the All-Bengal 50 Miles Cycle Race run on the Diamond Harbour Road. The part of the road between Behala and Hazipur bridge near Diamond Harbour is 25 miles. Competitors have got to go to Diamond Harbour and come back to Behala to cover 50 miles. This race is organised by Sarsoona Sporting Union and is registered under the Bengal Olympic Association. It has earned great popularity with the senior cyclists of Bengal. The

HEALTH & PRIMITIVE LIFE

—Continued from page 157

that the valley and the surrounding hills were free from epidemic and contagious diseases and venereal infections till the arrival of the men from the western plains. This is the condition throughout all the culture-contact areas where the savage and the civilized have come to live together. Most of the diseases in primitive communities are attributed to the machinations of evil sprits or magicians and treatment follows aetiology. Offerings and sacrifices are made to the supernatural agencies and counter-magic resorted to. But unfortunately the diseases of the civilized are not amenable to the antidotes of the savage and they fall easy victims. But where the home of the primitive is free from the approach of the advanced, he has been able to maintain his health.

Simple Habits

ANOTHER name for the primitive peoples is *nature-folk*. They are nearer to nature in their simple habits. The food they take may be scanty but they do not destroy its nutritional value in the elaborate process of cooking to which civilized palate has become adjusted. Most of the articles of their food are taken either raw or half-cooked and are freshly prepared. Even in the rainy season when the clouds gather in the sky the Santal housewife does not think it necessary to stock rice but prepares it afresh every day.

The primitive peoples move about with the scantiest clothing. A loin-cloth is sufficient where nature does not force to wear something warmer. Even this loin-cloth is sometimes regarded to be unnecessary. Not long ago the Juang ladies of the hinterland of Orissa used to hang a few leaves from the waist in front and thought themselves decently dressed. In the middle of the nineteenth century the Luhupa men of Manipur hills used to visit the markets of the valley with nothing except an ivory ring on the foreskin. But the 'eternal woman' keeps a careful watch even in primitive hearts. She attempts to beautify her body with simple ornaments made of seeds, beads, orchid stems, grass or brass. This is however, unnecessary for health gives them the grace which ornaments vainly try to emulate. In their ignorant simplicity they are not afraid of bacilli or bacteria. With them life is full of mirth and gaiety. Even in the midst of the direct calamity they do not lose heart but enjoy life to the dregs and flout misfortune with a laugh which is born in the health of body and mind.

Nature-Folk

THESE are some of the causes which account for the sturdy health which our tribal folk enjoy. Nature herself also helps them in weeding out the weaklings who, according to the modern eugenists, vitiate the whole stock by unrestricted breeding. They do not receive the artificial help which civilization has elaborated through centuries in order to protect the unfit. They quietly succumb to nature which assumes her grim form in primitive surroundings. What the State has attempted to bring about by drastic legislation in Germany and America, has been undertaken by Nature herself among the Nature-folk.

fourth meeting of the race, which came off on the 23rd March, this year, was competed by 24 cyclists. The record of time this year was 2 hours 35 minutes and 39 seconds.

Cycling, it may be stated in conclusion, is an easy, pleasant and thrilling form of exercise which ranks high as a first-class sport, is extremely economical and has already millions of devotees in India. It keeps one tense, alert and tip-top and the habit of self-reliance is greatly stimulated by it. Even as a hobby, cycling does you good—physically and mentally. Although the habit of cycling has come to us from foreigners, it has now been so intensely internationalised that we are now as much at home on a cycle as walking in God's free air.



Winners of the All-Bengal 50-mile Cycle Race of 1941 with Maharajkumar P. N. Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh, who distributed the trophies



The volunteers of the All-Bengal 50-mile Cycle Race of 1940 after hoisting the the flag

Winners of the All-Bengal 50-mile Cycle Race of 1940 on the extreme left Mr. M. Sen (holder)



Eating Houses *in* Calcutta

By

DR. J. P. CHAUDHURI, M.B. (Cal.), D.P.H., R.C.P. & S. (Edin) R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H., R.C.P. (Lond.), Etc.

District Health Officer, District I, Calcutta Corporation

THESE lines are written to convey some useful hints to those responsible for conducting teashops, eating houses, sweetmeat shops and similar concerns in Calcutta. No adequate protection, as a matter of general rule and routine, unfortunately, is normally available for an ordinary citizen partaking tea and refreshments at our wayside stalls. But apathy in such an important matter is nothing short of a crime. No earthly good, again, is done by the public, the Corporation and the owners of these food-staffs slinging mud at one another. It is time that all realise that it is imperatively necessary for all to co-operate with one another, so that the dreadful evil of food contamination may be fought and vanquished. The test of civic progress is afforded by the protection the people enjoy from the chances of diseases through such sources as the tea shops, eating houses or sweetmeat shops. Of course, these three do not exhaust the list: but they are the main repositories of the city's death-germs and must be thoroughly and effectively cleansed and maintained in health-preserving conditions.

II

CLEANLINESS is the *key-note* of the civic service enjoined on those who cater to the public needs and demands for Tea, Eating Houses and sweetmeat shops. With Hindus, particularly, outer as well as inner cleanliness is a strictly enjoined tenet of religion. It is our prime duty to observe cleanliness of the place where food is manufactured, where food is stored, where food is served, where refuse is kept; cleanliness of the cups, saucers, plates, tumblers, and all other utensils; cleanliness of the persons, who prepare, handle and serve the food and drink; cleanliness of the drinking water and utensils used for storing and serving. The inner cleanliness of the persons engaged in the food trade must also on no account be neglected. Some of these men become potential dangers to public health as carriers of Enteric and Dysentery. Stools and urine of such employees suffering from these diseases should be forthwith examined and great care should be given to their being discharged from hospitals to resume normal work. Private practitioners should also make it an invariable practice to communicate with the District Health Officers concerned to report such cases as come to be treated by them for free bacteriological examination of the stool and urine of those patients. It will be ideal if the tea, eating house and sweetmeat shop owners would only employ those who can produce medical certificates to show that they are not carriers of these diseases.

Places where tea, eatables and sweetmeat are served to the public should be always attractive for customers. Suitable lavatory arrangements for customers should also be provided. As the hands and mouth of the person partaking food should be washed clean, facilities must be provided for that also.

Owners of such shops are required by law to take out a "health license" under Sec. 390 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, which provides:

> (1) No person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Corporation in the behalf, keep any eating house, tea shop, hotel, boarding house, bakery, aerated water factory, ice factory, or other place, where food is sold or prepared for sale;
>
> Provided that the fee payable for any such license, shall in no case exceed one rupee.
>
> (2) The Corporation may at any time, cancel or suspend any such license if they are of opinion that the premises covered thereby are not kept in conformity with the conditions of such license or the provisions of any by-law made under Sec. 478 relating to such premises, whether the licensee is prosecuted under this Act or not.

Food must never be kept exposed at the risk of contamination by dirt, dust and flies. Every shop-keeper should co-operate to safeguard public health by conforming to the conditions of the license and the provision of the Act.

We will now deal briefly with the matter of ensuring greater purity of all foods and delicacies.

III

THERE is a definite prohibition against sale of diseased animals or unwholesome articles intended for human food. Section 412 of the Act provides:

> (1) No person shall sell, store for sale, expose or hawk about for sale, or keep for sale, any animal intended for human consumption or manufacture any such food or drug which is unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human food.
>
> (2) In any prosecution under this Section the Court shall, unless and until the contrary is proved, presume that animal, food or drug found in the possession of a person who is in the habit of keeping animals of this class intended to be used for human consumption or of keeping or manufacturing such food or drug for the purpose of human consumption, has been so kept or manufactured, as the case may be, for sale by such person.

The above Act regarding Warranty or Invoice provides as follows:

> To be a legal defence, a copy of it must be sent to the purchaser within seven days from the service of the summons, along with a written notice that the defendant is to rely on it in his defence. The name and address of the warrantor must be given and he must also be informed and may appear to give evidence. A warranty from outside the United Kingdom is no defence, unless the purchaser can prove he has taken steps to verify the statements in it. A warranty to a master covers the servant.
>
> On discharge of defendant on warranty, proceedings may be taken against the warrantor, either in the district where the article was purchased or where the warranty was given.

Is it not time to get similar amendments in the Calcutta Municipal Act? Indeed, it may be further added, that the Corporation of Calcutta should set up such municipal stores for pure foodstuffs and also start a dairy of its own as in Madras, in the health-interest of the citizens.

The Act further prohibits, under Section 406, sale, etc., of adulterated and misbranded food or drugs; and also, under Section 407, prohibiting sale, etc. of certain articles which are not of prescribed standard of purity. To be brief, I will no more quote, chapter and verse of the other relevant legal sections, such as Sections 410, 418, 419, 420, 424, etc. But I shall have to quote following from the report of the Health Officer of Calcutta for the year 1938-39 (Section IV, page 22) regarding the work of Food Inspectors for the year 1937:

> The total number of samples collected by the F.I.S. during the year under report was 9,730 as compared with 10,328 in the preceding year. Of these samples, 2,169 were

—Continued on page 145

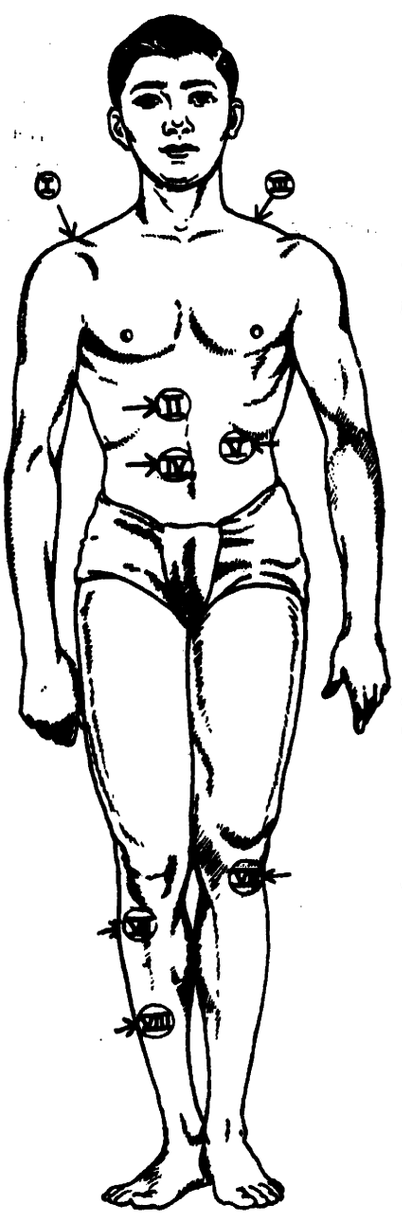
THE WAR IN HUMAN BODY

By
Dr. SIVAPADA BHATTACHARYA, M.D

THE ENEMIES READY TO ATTACK US

Diseases are caused by the invasion of the human body by myriads of organisms. These aggressors are our constant enemies :

I. THE ARMY OF MORSUSMURIS
(RAT-BITE FEVER)



II. AMOEBIC DYSENTERY

The primitive uncivilised cannibal army of Entamoeba histolytica that burrow and make tunnels in our intestines and draw their rations from the body.

III. MALARIA

The huge army of malarial parasites can mobilise within 12 days from a standing unit of 1,000 spores to 1,000,000,000, each ready to attack a blood cell, or 2 or 3 will wrestle with a refractory corpuscle.

IV. BACILLARY DYSENTERY

The Bacterial Batallions of bacillary dysentery.

Army Units : Shiga.
Flexner.
Strong.
Morgan.

V. CHOLERA

The Division of Machine Gun of Asiatic Cholera can discharge 78,700,000,000,000,000, 000,000,000,000 bullets from one machine in 24 hours.

VI. SLEEPING SICKNESS

The sleeping gas-units of trupanosomes.

VII. ELEPHANTIASIS

Night bombers of Filaria.

VIII. KALA-AZAR

L.D. bodies are a very determined lot of invading army and require very strong measures to check their progress.

But how is this huge enemy army transported from one place to another ?

THE WAR IN HUMAN BODY

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

MOSQUITOES *carry* a number of disease armies.

ANOPHELES TYPE	MALARIA
STEGOMYIA	DENGUE & YELLOW FEVER
CULEX	FILARIASIS

SANDFLIES *carry*	SANDFLY FEVER ORIENTAL SORE KALA-AZAR
HOUSE FLIES *carry*	CHOLERA DYSENTERIES TYPHOID FEVER E. HISTOLYTICA—transform themselves into covered armoured cars (cysts) and then enter the body
LICE *carry*	RELAPSING FEVER TYPHUS FEVER
FLEAS *carry*	PLAGUE

A Number of other Disease Armies is transported by Flies, Fleas and other insects

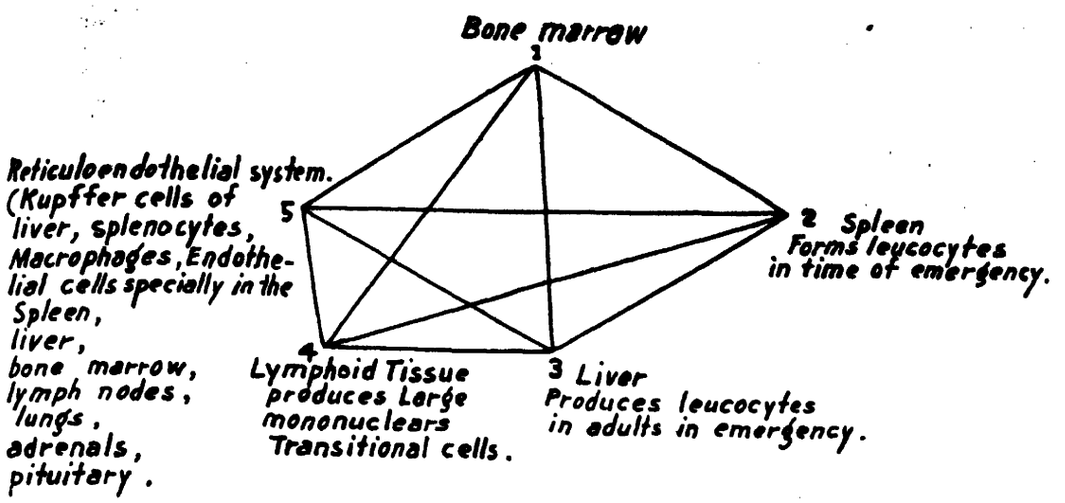
NATURE CONQUERS : NATURE SUCCUMBS

"No one can be saved unless Nature conquers the disease and no one dies unless Nature succumbs", said Galen 1800 years ago; and it is true to every word even to-day.

1. *But how does our body conquer ?*
2. *Who are the sentinels that keep watch on the outposts against millions of invading forces ?*
3. *What constitute the "Barbed-wire-entanglements" for the invading organisms ?*
4. *Who are the body's standing armies ?*
5. *How are the armies mobilized and who help in mobilization ?*
6. *How do the different war departments of the body work ?*
7. *What is war in the body ?*
8. *Progress of war.*
9. *After-effects of war.*

MOBILIZATION

How are the armies mobilized and who help in the Mobilization?



These are the five Ministers who help in mobilization and during de-mobilization 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 help in its work. The whole work receives help from the Brain, Autonomic nervous system and it gets a spur from the Adrenals,—the War Secretary for emergency function.

HOW DOES OUR BODY CONQUER?

THE human system has a complex organisation for its defence and protection.

THE best prevention of war is always "to remain prepared for war", which is an established dictum in international politics. Our body follows it to the letter. In all emergencies it puts forth its supreme effort and marshals out its entire force at a moment's notice by various wonderful mechanisms. The attainment of perfection is the result of the process of evolution of millions of years.

IF the enemy cross the first line of defence, an immediate fight would ensue. The process of the fight seems to be very carefully planned and very cunningly executed.

THE brunt of the first attack would naturally fall on the outer fortifications of body—the SKIN ; and unless a portion of it is blown off by the bombardments of the enemy, it resists the invading force. The gates of the "body fort" are guarded at the outposts by the most efficient sentinels—the LYMPH GLANDS. These sentinels never sleep and are always on the look out for foreign invaders. These LYMPHATICS and LYMPH NODES form the "Barbed-wire-entanglements", and the invading armies can never get beyond this barrier without a tough fight. If the attack is laid out on a large area, our body goes on a "War Footing". "The MINISTER-FOR-WAR" speed up the ammunitions and there goes on the great carnage.

THE WAR IN HUMAN BODY

THE STANDING ARMY

ALL of us have heard of the "White Corpuscles" or Leucocytes. They are the standing army and like the War Office or the Army Head-Quarters, the body wants to keep all secrets of their movements and activity to itself, and hence not much is known about them. We know that each average body has a modest standing army of 27,500,000,000 (twenty-seven thousand five hundred millions), or an average of 5,000 leucocytes per c.m.m. The body has about 5,500 c.c. of blood. There are four main divisions of this militia :

1. NEUTROPHILES.
2. LYMPHOCYTES.
3. LARGE MONONUCLEARS.
4. EOSINOPHILES.

THIS little army can be transhipped through blood vessels from one extremity of the body to another within 20 seconds. It can be increased in time of war to 5 to 8 times the original number. The next division which works in the base is the ANTIBODY DIVISION. It tries to prevent future war, but if a war is forced on the body it tries to soften its horror to a minimum. It confers immunity on us. The time taken for the actual preparation of both sides is the INCUBATION PERIOD.

WHEN WAR BREAKS OUT

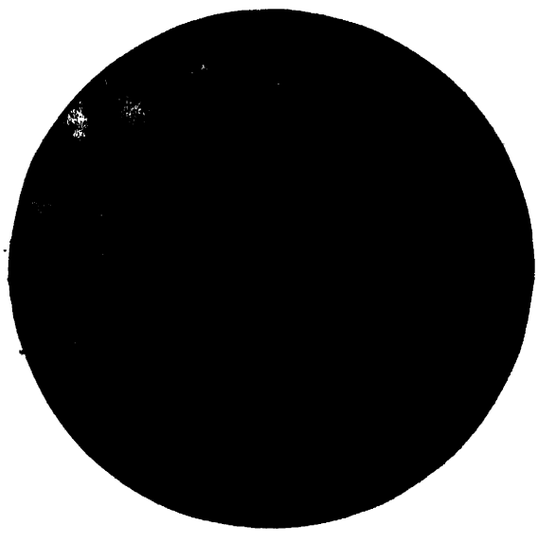
THE first fight takes place between these LEUCOCYTES and the INVADING ORGANISMS. The Leucocytes are hurriedly mobilised and transhipped to the front. The fighting divisions are called PHAGOCYTES. These warriors do not believe in the use of deadly arms; they fully subscribe to the old doctrine of hand-to-hand fight. They come like greedy demons with their mouths open and set to devouring the invading organisms in *toto*. Probably the bacteria 'au-natural' are not palatable and somewhat indigestible. So the 'Antibody' division from the base sends the 'Opsonin' to prepare invading microbes for the banquet. With the presence of Opsonin in the blood, Phagocytes engulf invading armies in bunches.

A 'BLITZKRIEG', with destructive weapons of incendiary bombs, tanks and mass attacks, results in the destruction of parts of the body. These are manifested by craters in the form of ulcers, abscesses and gangrene with death—local and general. The all-careful scavengers and Wardens work dauntless day and night without any rest and remove the effete materials. Repair also takes place and the body becomes fit.

SEVERE bombing in all parts destroy all defensive weapons. This results in acute attack and death of the body.



A Great Fight in the Lymphatics of the Groin in a case of acute Sepsis.



Bacteria anchored in the Reticulo-endothelial cells of liver.



A strong fight in the Lymphatics of the intestine in Typhoid fever.



Destruction and havoc in a fight in the Liver with Entamœba hystolytica infection.

PROGRESS OF WAR

IF our armies are able to inflict a smashing defeat at the beginning, we describe it as an "Abortive attack". If deadly war lasts for some time (which is popularly called an acute attack) before our troops come out victorious, as it often happens, we have to pay dearly for the fight but the life is after all spared, and we go into a state which we call "convalescent stage".

BUT all wars with all their Horrors, Privations and Devastations have an instructive side. We gain in knowledge and experience. It would thus teach us how we can make ourselves more and more fit to withstand the fight.

SHOULD the body win in the fight, death of the invading organisms is the inevitable consequence and what the body gains is in the production of an immunity against that particular organism. The duration for which this immunity would last depends on the nature and the intensity of the fight. In some cases this fight is prolonged for a very long time and ends in chronic suffering.

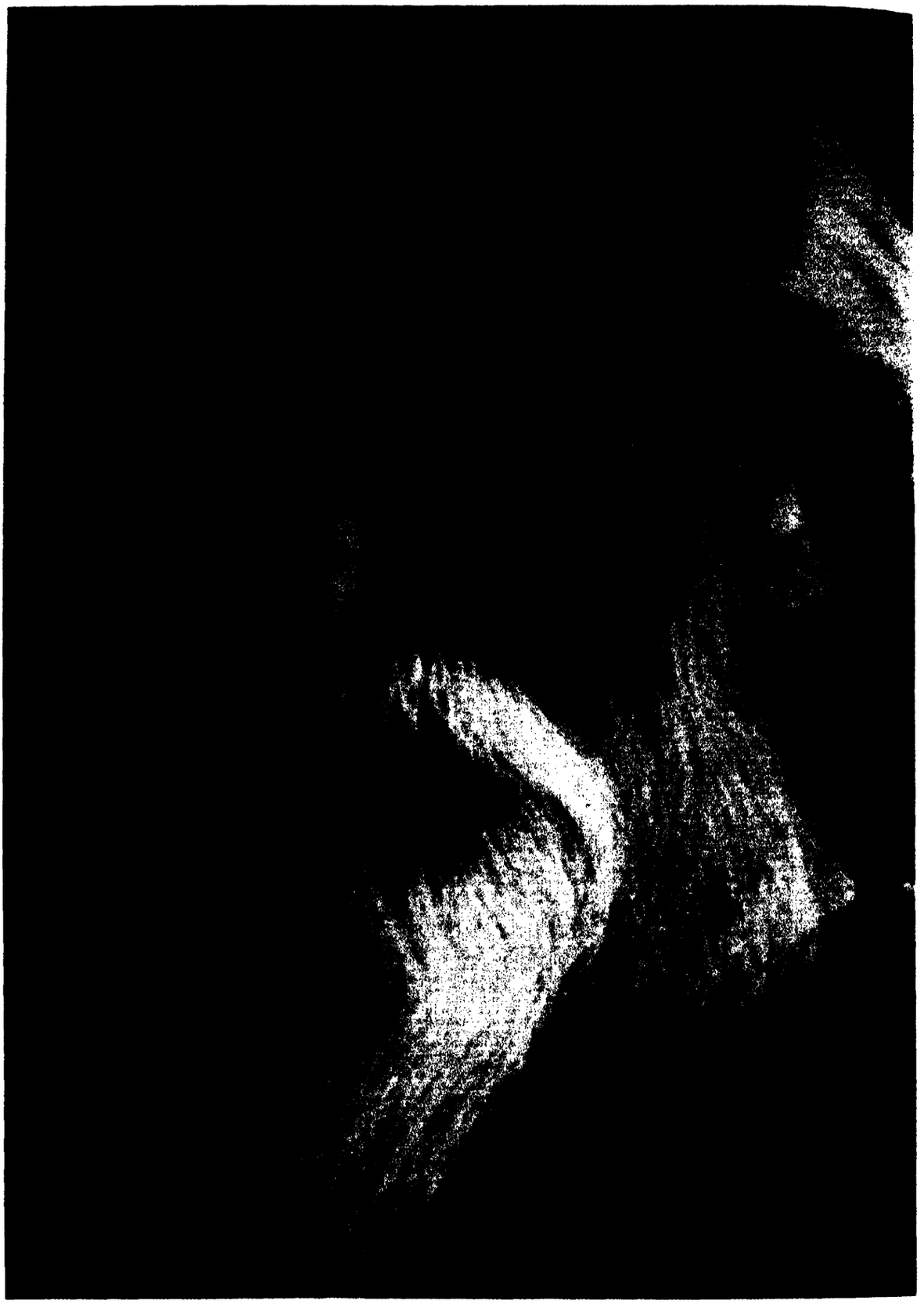
AFTER-EFFECTS OF WAR

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS had its cradle-bed on the ruins and devastations of war, and ever since it has been trying to make "wars" impossible in future.

ALL NATIONS while armed to the teeth are sincerely trying to find out a common formula for an ever-lasting peace, and we are also striving after the same ideal.

WHILE keeping the body in the fittest condition to combat, we are trying to make it possible by Education, Research, Health Propaganda and Prophylactic inoculations to prevent diseases and to make human life safe for generations to come.

PEOPLE sometimes defy the first Laws of Health, forget the lessons received by repeated experiences of hundreds of centuries of body fight. The result is epidemics—pandemics of destruction and death.



From a Photo taken at
Santiniketan on April 14, 1941

By
S. Shaha

With best wishes for
"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette"
Rabindranath Tagore

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THE
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Editorial

HOMAGE

RABINDRANATH TAGORE completed his eightieth year on May 8 last The attainment by the POET of the eightyfirst year of his life is an event of outstanding importance for Calcutta This great city claims the POET in a very special way, not only because he was born and brought up here, but because he comes of a family that in learning and religion, literature and art, music and painting, has contributed greatly to the city's heritage Since the early years of British connection with India, the Tagores have produced some of the foremost figures in Bengal—many distinguished men and women,—and Calcutta is a finer place because they have lived and worked here and bequeathed something of their spirit to succeeding generations Here the POET'S grandfather, "PRINCE" DWARKANATH, friend and collaborator of RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY, became the pioneer and leader of many movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens Here his father, DEBENDRANATH TAGORE, preached anew the message of the *Upanishads* And here it was, in a house in Sudder Street, sixty years ago, came to the young poet the Great Awakening, and over this city rolled in fine frenzy his poetic eyes, investing everything with the new light of the "Illumination" Calcutta has indeed special reasons to rejoice in celebrating the POET'S eightyfirst birthday

THE extraordinary versatility of RABINDRANATH'S genius branches out into practically every department of human culture In every field of activity his contributions, rich and varied stand supreme As a poet and man of letters, he has enriched the literature of his mother tongue He has touched to adorn every department of it It is indeed a marvel that one of the greatest forces in the renaissance of his own native Bengali literature, he should also have become 'one of the greatest masters of contemporary English prose" His literary works in English have, in the words of a noted English writer "made a definite and peculiar contribution to the totality of modern English literature, to which he has given something that has no exact counterpart" He has interpreted Indian philosophic and religious thought to bring out its underlying message of freedom for the human mind His social philosophy reflects a Religion of Humanity A great composer of songs, a creator of new melodies and dance forms, a producer of plays and festivals, his histrionic gifts have often delighted thousands He is a painter also—a painter who confuses critics and baffles classification And he has been the chief inspirer of the Bengali School of Painting led by his nephew ABANINDRANATH By his insistence, in his writings, on the use of artistic things in every-day life as well as by his personal example and encouragement, RABINDRANATH has definitely contributed to the revival of Indian, particularly Bengali, traditions in our arts and crafts His school at Santiniketan, where children learn and grow in an atmosphere of freedom and culture in living contact and kinship with Nature, stands as a monument to his genius as an educationist His gospel of self-help, service and sacrifice brought about a deep national consciousness in the early decades of the present century, and he became at once the Poet and Prophet of the new Nationalism which Bengal gave to India His were the greatest songs of her aspiring liberty, his was the creation of the first all-human prestige of the modern Indian Man

—Continued on next page



IT is a matter of great rejoicing with us that Rabindranath Tagore has reached the eighty-first year of his life. He has earned immortality by inspiring us mortals through his prose and verse, by his own life and character and by his deep and abiding faith in the Great Being. Nor have his activities been confined to literature alone. He has given a great impetus to learning in every form. The educational centre founded by him may well be expected to guide future generations along the path of progress in culture and better life.

LATELY great anxiety prevailed throughout the country on account of his serious illness. Fortunately for us, he has recovered. May God grant him health and happiness is the prayer that goes out from the heart of every countryman of his, in which it is also my privilege to join on behalf of this great city—the city of his birth.

जिजीविषेत् शतं समाः

Phanindra Nath Brahma

TAGORE is not a politician as the term is understood, but his contribution to constructive politics is as great as his work in other fields. As early as 1904 he drew up a complete scheme for the re-organization of our villages with the revival of cottage industries to help remove the poverty of the masses with the co-operation of the peasant himself. RABINDRANATH'S idea of national regeneration through such a comprehensive scheme of rural reconstruction is now being worked out at Sriniketan.

AN APOSTLE of the unity of the East and the West, RABINDRANATH TAGORE founded the VISVA-BHARATI as a centre of culture, where the two can meet on equal terms, in amity and friendship—promoting understanding, goodwill and peace among the nations of the earth. For the last twenty years he has given his all to the building up of this institution, —denying himself all that make life comfortable in old age. He has sacrificed his leisure, his health,—even his creative work,—to place this international university on an enduring basis. He has given all that he has earned from his books and more, and he has,—let us confess to our shame,—gone about with the beggar's bowl. He has preached its message far and wide. He has given to the world something which is of unique, universal and permanent value,—a new Culture. The spirit of this new Culture is Freedom—freedom from all stereotyped forms as well as from over-emphasis on no-forms, from asceticism to stoicism as well as from epicureanism, from all that—sweet or bitter—which stands in the way of the progress of the human soul.

TAGORE, in fact, cannot be "summed up". And we shall not attempt the impossible. We offer him our reverent homage and pray that he may be spared to us many more days—to guide us and inspire us and serve as a beaconlight in the midst of encircling gloom.

ALL-EMBRACING COSMOPOLITANISM

TWO sons of Mother India, more than any others, have raised her dignity and status in the eyes of the world, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. The British connexion may have brought railways and telegraphs to this ancient land but the impression left abroad was that India was a land of cobras and semi-savages and hot as Turkish Bath. Those who affected a higher pose inquired about *fakirs* and talked of the mango tree or rope tricks. Jagadish Bose, Prafulla Ray and Raman attained fame in the limited sphere of science but Tagore the Poet and Gandhi the Mystic, carried India forward at one bound and placed her along with others in the vanguard of world culture and civilization.

MANY better qualified than myself will speak of the contributions Tagore has made to art and literature. There is, however, an aspect of his philosophy of life which has not received that attention from his countrymen which it deserves in the present days of our misery and political degradation. A child of the East and the West, Tagore is, in my view, pre-eminently indebted to Kabir for his special and peculiar ideology. Generations yet unborn will go on discussing whether Kabir was a Hindu or a Muslim or an offspring and an outcome of the contact of Islam with Hinduism. Howsoever his poetic love may have been influenced by the Hindu Bard of Maghar, Kabir made of Tagore the man who set the whole of Asia thinking. Was it worth-while worshipping the demon of Nationalism as created by the warring peoples of the West, whose loyalty to the teachings of the Asian Prince of Peace had become an exploded myth? Brotherhood of man and an altogether humanitarian international outlook, the pillars on which the structure of Muslim Society has been reared, must have been inspired into Tagore vicariously by Kabir, or directly by his own study of the Bulbul of Shiraz and other masters of Iranian poetry.

I HAD the privilege of visiting the Poet, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in 1917, when I visited Calcutta as a Congress delegate. During the course of the conversation the Poet told us that no man, and especially an Oriental, could write real poetry unless and until he had read Hafiz, and that he had *himself* begun to learn Persian. It is this wider vision and all-embracing cosmopolitanism that has made Tagore transcend the boundaries which circumscribe the mental outlook of the ordinary man. Tagore is an Indian to the core of his heart and yet he is no less International. He will live through his works for generations to come. China has benefited out of his teachings. Let us emulate him while he lives and let us immortalise him by our efforts to realise his ideals.

—Abdur Rahman Siddiqi

RABINDRANATH AND INDIAN NATIONALISM

WHAT Goethe was to Germany, what Wordsworth was to England, what Walt Whitman was to America, that Tagore is to India.

The whole of India has united in the grateful appreciation of the supreme contribution which Rabindranath Tagore has made in every sphere of India's cultural existence for more than half-a-century. In particular, Bengal has expressed her eternal gratitude for the manifold services which Tagore has rendered to the Indian national cause. Tagore is admired not only in his literary accomplishments but also in the hearts of his people. He has captured the imagination of young Bengal and of young India, not simply because he is the Enlightened One, but because he has been the finest Interpreter of the spirit of India and the spirit of Asia to the Western World.

He is one of the greatest makers of New Asia and has been instrumental in transforming the Indian cultural movement from an Idyl into a Force. His poems and songs were chanted by the champions and supporters of the new Renaissance movement which synchronised with the Swadeshi movement in the beginning of twentieth century. They still furnish the joy and the inspiration to every worker in the national cause. Generations yet unborn will point their fingers to this Venerable Seer as the *Rishi* of modern India, who had shown the way to the Final Beatitude to every Indian who suffered and toiled for the emancipation of our Motherland.

Tagore preached a new Ideal—possibly the grandest conception of Truth and Beauty—when the greatest minds of the East and the West met a decade back at the residence of Professor Einstein. Tagore told the great Scientist that Truth is realised through Man. Einstein attempted to argue that if there would be no human being, the Apollo Belvedere would still be beautiful. Tagore in his inimitable poetical prose impressed upon the great Scientist his twin doctrines of Truth and Beauty in the following words:—

> "Beauty is in the ideal of perfect harmony which is in the Universal Being, truth the perfect comprehension of the Universal Mind."

IN the present distracted world, when the intoxicated Imperialist nations are indulging in a blood-bath, Tagore has preached a new Religion—

the Religion of Man—which was his thesis for a series of fine discourses he addressed to the Western World. What is Tagore's Religion? It transcends the limitations of Country and Community, the frontiers of States and Nations, the artificial boundaries created and imposed by the modern machine Civilization. Tagore has preached and is preaching his Religion not merely as an Idealist, as a recluse, but as a practical Philosopher who has practised in his own life and in his own actions the principles he has preached. Tagore has expounded his own Religion in the following words:—

"My religion is in the reconciliation of the Super-personal Man, the Universal human spirit, in my own individual being".

It is the great glory of Tagore that like a true Prophet he warned his countrymen not to mistake the convulsions of hysteria as the symptoms of power. He has preached the grand old Indian doctrine that one man should not covet another man's property or wealth. He had exposed the true nature of the exploitation which is carried on in the name of India's salvation. He has pointed out to the British people that their policy would bring ruin not merely to India but also to Britain. In one of his stirring addresses Tagore has exclaimed—"By robbing India of her strength, her masters have invited disaster on themselves".

IT has been the pride of Bengal that our greatest Poet had been the foremost Musician and Singer as also a constructive National Worker. The musical words of Tagore not merely gave us verses of enchanting beauty but also sounded a clarion call to the weak in spirit who suffered from a sense of defeatism. In his great song Tagore invoked the Dispenser of India's Destiny in the following words:—

"Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee.
Eternal Charioteer, thou drivest man's history
Along the road rugged with rises and falls of Nations.
Amidst all tribulations and terror
Thy trumpet sounds to hearten those that despair and droop
And guide all people in their paths of peril and pilgrimage.
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee."

Tagore's trumpet was sounded, and that will for ever hearten those in India who despair and droop. The Victory of Tagore will be the Victory of India and would mean the triumph of Spirit in the truest sense of the term.

—*N. C. Chatterjee*

THE QUINTESSENCE OF OUR CULTURE

THE earliest day of my life that I can remember, there came floating a song into my ears which penetrated deep into my soul and has held me in thrall ever since. It was a strange, simple song,—a song that the young Bengali cowherd breathed through his frail, bamboo flageolet,—a song that had the fragrance of Bengal's paddy fields and rain-swept mangoe groves,—the coolness of her moon-blanched nights and the soft melody of her noble Ganges! Yes, that phantom-song was Rabindranath Tagore's! To millions of Bengali hearts, that song came floating likewise. Its joys and lamentations, its philosophy and wisdom, its passion and pathos, its message and call had the same abiding influence on the lives of every one of us in every walk of life. We cannot weep without humming a note of it; we cannot love without chanting a line from it; we cannot pride without giving a thought to it; we feel no inspiration without its vibrations in our bosom!

RABINDRANATH is a seer and a sage, born to rule the hearts of men and lead them from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge. In a world of ever-changing tastes, ever-tumbling values and ever-fleeting forms, the intellectual truth and moral beauty of Tagore's poetry remain bright and untarnished: the very quintessence of our culture and civilisation! His message has universal appeal; his fame is international. And yet, there is an undercurrent of all that is typically Bengali in his themes. What my youth and the youth of the rest of my countrymen owe to Tagore's poetry is impossible to describe. Think what the skies would look without the stars or the garden without the flowers! It would all have been bleak and arid without this comforting oasis. It is in the Poet's wonderful writings that we come into touch with the more permanent values of life, such as Death, Love and all that which, whether of Nature or of Art, breathes the sublime essence of Truth and Humanity. The supreme and infallible test of our love and devotion for Tagore lies in the fact that we delight to imitate his handwriting; we freely steal from his works; we try eagerly to borrow his manner and speech,—in fact, we have an uncontrollable urge to feel, suffer, laugh, weep, love and hate with this unique and super-sensitive soul, for most assuredly do these form the synthesis of Bengali life and culture.

IT is the eighty-first birthday of such a beloved personality that we are celebrating today. Millions of prayers will mingle with millions of joyous tear-drops at the thought that he is still among us, that we live in the age of Rabindranath Tagore and that we belong to his race!

Rabindranath shall not die, for the monument of his glory is

'more lasting far
Than bronze, and loftier than the royal site
Of pyramids'.

—*B. N. Ray Chowdhury*

Rabindranath Tagore

A Chronicle of Eighty Years

1861—1941



A head by Epstein at Birmingham Museum

INTRODUCTION

TAGORE cannot be "summed up". The extraordinary versatility of his genius branches out into practically every department of human culture, and this has naturally made the task of his biographers exceedingly difficult. We have, of course, a number of 'lives'—several in English and only one in Bengali; but we have yet to wait, it seems, for a really adequate biography of one of the greatest personalities of modern times. One principal difficulty in the way of comprehensive treatment of the subject has been the scattered nature of the materials on which a really complete biography must be based. For the first time, Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyaya, the Librarian of the Visva-Bharati, has made the most painstaking attempt at collecting these materials in his two-volume biography of the Poet ('Rabindra-Jibani'); and however much his book may leave to be desired in other respects, his work must be recognised as one of the most authentic sources of information regarding Tagore's life and work. All the English biographies of the Poet suffer more or less from a lack of factual background to his great career and, consequently, are wanting in just that perspective which alone can help us to form a correct estimate of Tagore's personality and achievements. The FACTS of the Poet's life have to be known, and correctly, to understand him.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Mukhopadhyaya's book any Bengalee can dip into his two substantial volumes and pick out for himself quite a good deal of what he wants to know about Tagore's activities extending over seventy years. For those, however, who are not familiar with Bengali, we have attempted here to set up, in chronological array, a record of the principal events which consubstantiate his remarkable career, and to make out a chronicle by linking up the basic activities of Rabindranath—as a poet and educationist, as a political thinker and nation-builder, as a reformer and regenerator—with contemporaneous social, political and cultural developments, so that the unique contribution of Rabindranath Tagore to the making of the India of to-day may be viewed against its true background.

WE acknowledge with the greatest pleasure the immense assistance we have received from Mr. Prabhat Mukhopadhyaya's book, which brings down the account of the Poet's life to 1936. For the subsequent years we are also indebted to Mr. Mukhopadhyaya, who has helped us with the chronology of the last five years,—a portion only of the comprehensive chronology he has prepared for the 'Rabindra Birthday Number' of the VISVA-BHARATI QUARTERLY. We should also thank Mr. Krishna Kripalani, Editor of the 'Quarterly' for allowing us to use it.

WE must also place on record the help rendered by Mr. S. N. Ghose by collaborating with us in the preparation of this Chronicle. But for his painstaking co-operation we could not have completed it in time for this issue.

THE EDITOR

TAGORE GENEALOGY

The Tagores belong to the *Sandilya Gotra* and come of the *Rahri* clan of Bengal Brahmins, being Bandyopadhyaya. According to the *Kulasastra*, the Tagore family originally belonged to the *Kusari* line of Pithavoga. Bhattanarayan is the earliest *Kusari* known to us, but his son Dina Kusari may be regarded as the real founder of the *Kusari* line. Then came Jagannath Kusari, who was linked up with the *Pirali* family by his marriage with the daughter of Guri Sukadeva of Jessore, one of the original *Piralis*. After Jagannath came Purushottam who may be regarded as the original head of the Tagore family. Sixth in descent from him came

PANCHANAN "THAKUR"

Who left his original home in Jessore in 1690 and settled at Gobindapore, a village on the site of the present Fort William in Calcutta. The merchants of the locality used to call him "*Thakur Masāi*" (Reverend Sir) from which he gradually came to be known as Panchanan "Thakur". This is said to be origin of the surname of "Thakur", or Tagore in its anglicised form.

JAYARAM

(died 1756)

[Appointed *Amin* of the first Survey operations by the English in Calcutta in 1707, acquired considerable properties.]

ANANDIRAM (died before 1756)

NILMANI (died 1791)

DARPANARAIN (1731—1793)

GOBINDARAM (died 1777)

[After the battle of Plassey and the flow of wealth from Murshidabad to Calcutta Nilmani considerably added to his fortune and he purchased, in 1765, land at Pathuriaghatta, Calcutta and built a house thereon in which he lived with all his brothers till 1748 when he separated from them and settled with his sons at Jorasanko.]

GOPIMOHAN (1761—1818)

KRISHNAMOHAN (died 1765)

HARIMOHAN (1777—1833)

PEARYMOHAN (died 1825)

LADLIMOHAN (1780—1833)

MOHINIMOHAN (1793—1820)

SURYAKUMAR (1784—1820)

CHANDRAKUMAR (1786—1832)

NUNDOKUMAR

KALIKUMAR (1794—1842)

HARAKUMAR (1796—1858)

PRASANNAKUMAR (1798—1868)

GOPALLAL (1816—1869)

Maharajah Sir **JATINDRAMOHAN** (1831—1908)

Rajah Sir **SAURINDRAMOHAN** (1840—1914)

JNANENDRAMOHAN (1826—1889) (Adopted Christianity)

KALIKRISHNA (1840—1905)

Maharajah Sir **PRODYOTKUMAR** [Born 1873. Adopted by Jatindramohan]

SARADINDU (1862—1892)

Raja **PRAFULLANATH** (1887—1938)

RAMLOCHAN (1754—1807)

RAMMANI (1759—1833)

RAMBALLABH (1767—1824)

RADHANATH (1790—1828)

DWARKANATH (1794—1846)

Maharajah **RAMANATH** (1800—1877)

NRIPENDRANATH

DEBENDRANATH (1817—1905)

GIRINDRINATH (1820—1854)

NAGENDRANATH (1829—1858)

GANENDRA (1841—1869)

GUNENDRA (1847—1881)

GAGANENDRA (1867—1938)

SAMARENDRA (Born 1870)

ABANINDRA (Born 1871)

A daughter who died in infancy

DWIJENDRA (1840—1926)

SATYENDRA (1842—1923)

HEMENDRA (1844—1884)

BIRENDRA (1845—1915)

SAUDAMINI (1847—1920)

JYOTIRINDRA (1848—1925)

SUKUMARI (1849—1864)

PUNYENDRA (1850—1851)

SARATKUMARI (1855—1920)

SWARNAKUMARI (1858—1932)

BARNAKUMARI (Born 1858) (*The only living sister*)

SOMENDRA (1860—1923)

RABINDRANATH (Born 1861)

BUDHENDRA (1863—1864)

MADHURILATA (1886—1918) =S. C. Chakravarti (no issue)

RATHINDRA (Born 1888) =PRATIMA

RENUKA (1890—1904) =Late Dr. S. N. Bhattacharya (no issue)

MIRA (Born 1892) =N. N. Ganguli

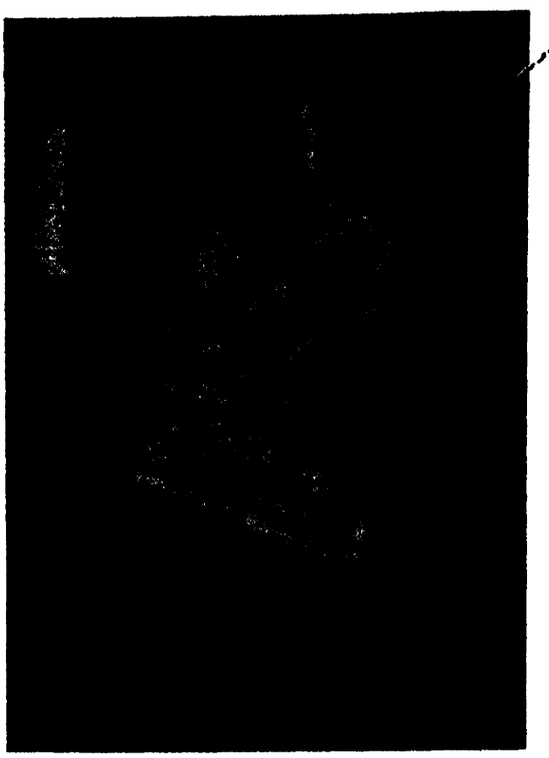
SAMINDRA (1894—1907)

NITYENDRA (died in Germany 1936)

NANDITA married to Krishna Kripalini



THE POET'S FATHER *Maharshi Debendranath*



THE POET'S MOTHER *Sarada Devi*

1861—1866
FIRST 5 YEARS

BORN in Calcutta, at 6, Dwarka Nath Tagore Lane, named after his grandfather, the Prince Dwarka Nath (1794 1846) on Tuesday May 7, 1861 between 2 30 and 3 A M (corresponding to Monday, the 25th *Baisakh* Bengali Era 1268 and Saka Era, 1783), fourteenth issue (ninth son) of the Maharshi" Debendra Nath Tagore (1817 1905) and Sarada Devi (died March 1875)

Debendra Nath purchases in 1863 about 20 *bighas* of land at Bolpur the present site of Santiniketan and Visva Bharati

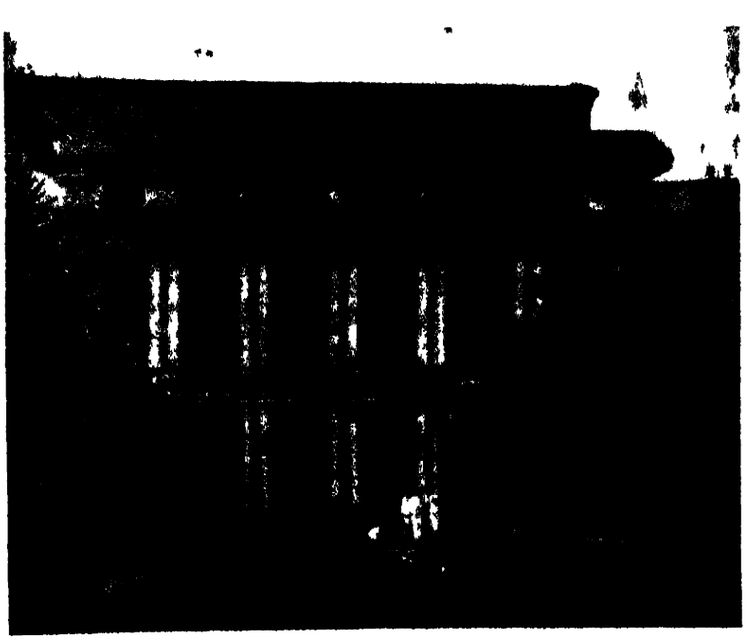
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1867 1876
AGE 6 15

ADMITTED to Oriental Seminary leaves it after a short while to join Normal School is later placed along with his elder brother Somendranath and nephew Satya Prasad Ganguly,



THE POET'S GRANDFATHER
Dwarkanath Tagore



THE HOUSE WHERE HE WAS BORN
6 Dwarkanath Tagore Lane Calcutta known as the Jorasanko House is a great rambling mansion in the heart of Calcutta's teeming life Only a portion of the house is seen here

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

under private tutors,—the subjects taught including rudiments of physics, elementary geometry, arithmetic, history and geography, physiology and anatomy besides Sanskrit grammar, Bengali and English; also music; practises wrestling and gymnastics; makes first attempts at versification in 1868; joins Bengal Academy but plays truant shortly after; visits Santiniketan with his father, coming back for his *Upanayan* (Brahminical initiation into *Gayatri* prayers) in Calcutta on 6th February, 1873 (25th *Magh*, 1279 B.E., age: 11 yrs. 10 mths.); accompanies his father—after a short stay at Santiniketan—on an extensive tour through northern India, staying at Amritsar for a month and four months in the Himalayas (Dalhousie); receives from his father regular lessons in Sanskrit grammar, English and rudiments of Astronomy; returns to Calcutta and gets admitted into St. Xavier's School (1874); one of his earliest poems under the title *Abhilas* ('Desire') published anonymously in the *Tatvabodhini Patrika* (Nov.-Dec., 1874), —it being only mentioned that it is composed by a 12-year-old boy; death occurs of his mother (March 8, 1875: Poet's age: 13 yrs. 10 mths.).

Early Days and Early Poems

THE first poem published over his name appears in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (then an Anglo-Bengali weekly) of February 25, 1875, written for and recited (on February 11, 1875) at the 'Hindu Mela', a patriotic gathering held annually in Calcutta (sponsored in 1867 by Rajnarain Bose and organised by Nabagopal Mitra and the Poet's cousin, Ganendra Nath Tagore)*; study under tutors continued at home in Sanskrit poetry and drama (*Kumarsambhabam* and *Sakuntala*) and in English literature (mainly Shakespeare); translates *Macbeth* into Bengali verse (a portion of it was later published in the Bengali magazine, *Bharati* of 1880-81); composes a song for a patriotic play, *Sarojini*, written by his fifth brother Jyotirindranath Tagore (1848-1925); writes at about this time *Bana Phul* ('The Wild Flower'), a long poem running into eight cantos and fully published in 1876 in *Jnanankur* (a Bengali monthly edited by Sri Krishna Das); also composes some lyrics in the style of Vaishnava *padabalis* under the pseudonym of "Bhanusinha Thakur"; goes with his father on a second sojourn to the Himalayan regions.

1877—1884

AGE 16—22

RETURNING to Calcutta, appears in the role of 'Alik Babu', a character in a play written by Jyotirindra Nath, privately staged at the Jorasanko residence;* contributes poems (including the 'Bhanusinha' series), essays, literary criticisms (notably one on Michael Madhusudan Dutt's *Meghanadbadha Kabya*)—all to the new Bengali monthly magazine, *Bharati*, started and edited by his eldest brother Dwijendra Nath Tagore (1840-1926); other contributions include (*Bhikarini*, a long story), *Karuna* (a novel, unfinished), *Kabi Kahini* (a long poem) and articles on such varied topics as 'English Manners', 'The Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Saxon Literature', 'Beatrice and Dante' and a review of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's poems (*Kabita-Pustak*); composes and reads at the 'Hindu Mela', a poem on Lord Lytton's Delhi Durbar (1877), immediately following the great Indian Famine—an impassioned indictment of the cringing tribute paid by the Princes and peoples of India to "the golden chain" imposed on India by England;† is sent to stay and study English literature with his second brother Satyendra Nath Tagore, the first *Indian* member of the Indian Civil Service (1842-1923), then District Judge, Ahmedabad.

In England

SAILS with Satyendra Nath for England by s.s. *Poona*, on September 20, 1878; about this time his *first* book of poems, *Kabi-Kahini* is published; arrives in London and goes to school at Brighton staying with Mrs. Satyendra Nath Tagore and her children—Surendra Nath and Indira (later Mrs. Pramatha Chaudhuri); shortly after brought to London by Taraknath Palit (later Sir T. Palit) and admitted into the University College; studies English literature under Prof. Henry Morley (brother of John, lated Lord, Morley),—staying at first with his Latin tutor (opposite Regent's Park) and then with Prof. Barker and Dr. Scott; also studies Music and is a frequent visitor to the British Museum; attends a session of the House of Commons to hear Gladstone and Bright; contributes (from London) poems (notably *Bhagna-tari*: 'The Wrecked Boat'; a verse-ballad written at Torquay) and a series of letters (*Europe-Prabasir Patra*) recording his impressions of England and the English people—published in *Bharati* with critical footnotes by the editor (Dwijendranath); also a number of poems and essays on a variety of topics; begins the verse-story *Bhagna Hridaya* ('Broken Heart'), published later in book form (1881).

First Public Speech

RETURNS to India (1880); writes two musical plays *Valmiki Pratiba* (The Genius of Valmiki) and *Kal-Mrigaya* ('The Fatal Hunt'); appears in the role of Valmiki in the former and the Blind Hermit in the latter in the performances of the two plays (the first in February, 1881 and the second on the 23rd December 1882) staged at the Jorasanko house before a distinguished gathering including Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-1892), Gurudas Banerjee (1844-1918) and others; discourses on "Music and Feeling" (with vocal demonstrations) at the Lecture Theatre of the Calcutta Medical College (his first appearance as a public speaker) at a meeting held (May, 1881) under the auspices of the Bethune Society (founded 1851) with the Reverend Krishna Mohan Banerjee (1813-1885) in the chair.

* * *

LEAVES for England in May, 1881 with Satya Prasad Ganguly (his nephew) and his friend Asutosh Chaudhuri) later a Judge of the Calcutta High Court) to study law; changes his mind and returns from Madras and proceeds to Mussoree to meet his father; publishes *Sandhya-Sangeet* ('Evening Songs'), 1882; later, comes to stay with Jyotirindranath at Chandernagore,—composing poems and setting some to music; returns to Calcutta and stays at 10, Sudder Street (off Chowringee, near the Indian Museum); here comes "the great illumination" and is written the exquisite poem, *Nirjharer Swapnabhanga* ('The Fountain Awakened from its Dream'), which is the key-poem of *Provat Sangeet* ('Morning Songs').

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* An interesting report of this—the first public appearance of the Poet has been unearthed by Brajendra Nath Banerjee from *The Indian Daily News* of Calcutta, dated the 18th February, 1875. It runs as follows:

"*The Hindoo Mela*".—The Ninth Anniversary of the Hindoo *mela* was opened at 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 11th instant, at the well-known Parseebagan . . . on the Circular Road, by Rajah Komul Krishna, Bahadoor, the President of the National Society. . . . .

Baboo Rohindra Nath Tagore, the youngest son of Baboo Debendro Nauth Tagore, a handsome lad of some 15, had composed a Bengali poem on Bharut (India) which he delivered from memory; the suavity of his tone much pleased his audience."

It only remains to be added that the Poet was then aged 13 years and 9 months and not 15 years as stated—ED.

* This, however, appears to be not his *first* appearance on the stage. Before this he had appeared, with his brother Jyotirindranath in the performance of a musical play written by Jyotirindranath, to which Rabindranath had contributed a few songs. This play was published under the title *Manamayi* in 1880.

† This patriotic poem later found place in his brother Jyotirindranath's drama *Swapnamayee* published in 1883.—ED.

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS



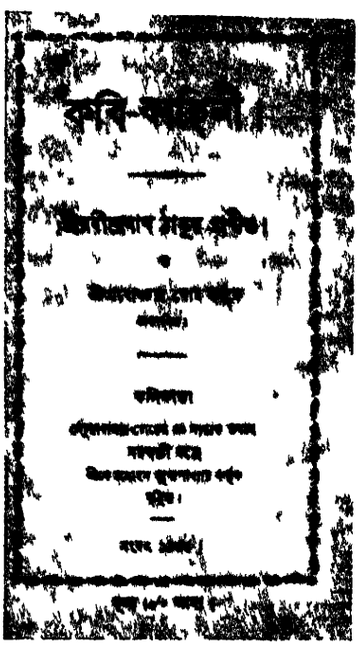
BRAJA BABU
Brajanath De under whom Tagore studied privately at home 1870-75

1885—1889

AGE 23—27

1883 takes a leading part in attempts (which proved unsuccessful) to establish an Academy of Bengali Literature with the assistance of Rajendra Lala Mitra (1821-1893) Visits Karwar (Bombay) with Satyendra Nath returns to Calcutta marries Mrinalini Devi (daughter of Benoy Rai Chaudhuri of Jessore on December 9 1883 (Poet's age 22) is appointed Secretary of the Adi Brahmo Samaj (October 1884 enters into a controversy (writing in *Bharati*) with Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (writing in *Nabajiban* and *Prachar*) on the ideals of Hinduism

IS placed (April 1885) in charge of *Balak* a new Bengali monthly magazine for the young edited by Mrs

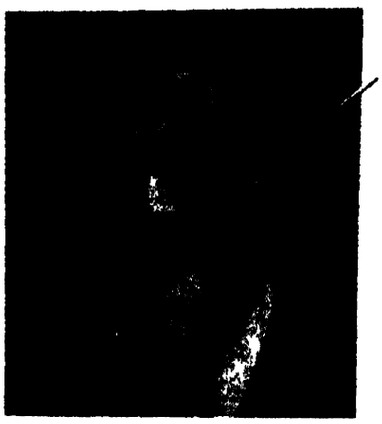


THE FIRST BOOK OF POETRY
Facsimile of the title page of Kabi Kahini published in 1878

Sivendra Nath Tagore later incorporated with *Bharati* writes for *Balak* a novel *Rajarshi* (published 1887) the story *Mukut* numerous essays and articles letters and humorous

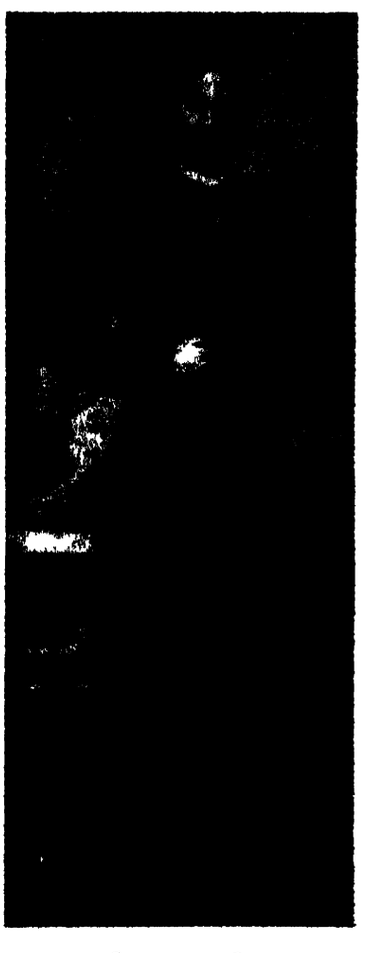


THE SECOND PHOTOGRAPH
1875-76



HENRY MORLEY
Under whom Tagore studied English literature at the University College London 1879-80

sketches a brochure on Ram Mohun Roy (1885) undertakes editing of an anthology of Vaishnav *Padavalis* (lyrics) jointly with his friend Srish Chandra Majumdar *Rabi-Chhaya* the first collection of his songs published (1885) by a friend publishes *Alochana* discourses on various topics and the poems of *Saisab Sangeet* (Songs of Childhood) a group of about sixteen poems of his early years (13 to 16) dedicated to his sister in law Mrs Jyotirindranath Tagore attends on his sick father at Bandora (Bombay) goes to stay in Sholapur with Satyendra Nath his first child (daughter, Madhurilata or Bela) born on October



AS A STUDENT IN LONDON
1879-80



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH
1873-74

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

1890—1899

AGE 28—37

25, 1886; is engaged in several controversies on social and socio-religious subjects in the pages of *Sanjivanee* (a Bengali weekly founded by Dwarka Nath Ganguly, Heramba Chandra Maitra, Kali Sankar Sukul, Paresh Nath Sen, Krishna Kumar Mitra—Editor, Gagan Chandra Home—Asst. Editor) against writings appearing in the *Bangabasee* (another Bengali weekly edited by Jogendra Chandra Bose) attacking the ideas and ideals of Brahmo Samaj; composes and sings the opening song (*Amra Mlechchi aj Mayer dakē*: 'Assembled we are to-day at the call of the Mother') at the second session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, in December, 1886; publishes some letters on social questions in *Chithi Patra* (1887); Asutosh Chaudhuri publishes *Kari-o-Kamal* ('Sharps and Flas') 18886, a collection of literary studies, *Samalochana* (1888); visits Satyendra Nath, then posted at Nasik; spends some time at Ghazipore, where he writes most of the *Manasi* group of poems; returns to Calcutta and stays with his father at Park Street, reads, at the instance of Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1933), a paper on the ideals of Hindu marriage in the hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science with the late Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar (1833-1904) in the chair; a bitter and prolonged controversy follows, in which the Poet receives the support of M.-M Mahesh Ch Nayaratna (1836-1906), the then Principal of Sanskrit College; first visit to Darjeeling (1887); goes to stay in Shelidah, the headquarters of his ancestral estate, with his wife and daughter and Balendra Nath Tagore (1871-1900), his favourite nephew; goes again to Ghazipore, incessantly writing poems and composing songs; writes, at the request of Mrs. P. K. Ray, *Mayar Khela*, a musical play, for performance by the members of the Sakhi Samiti (a ladies' club, started by the Poet's elder sister Swarnakumari Devi); his eldest son, Rathindra Nath born on 27th November, 1888; appears in the role of 'King Vikrama' in a private performance of his *Raja-o-Rani* ('King and Queen'), dedicated to his eldest brother, Dwijendra Nath, and published in 1889, leaves for Shahjadpur to write another play, the well-known *Visarjan* (Sacrifice'), dedicated to his nephew, Surendra Nath Tagore, and published in 1890.

STAYING in Santiniketan, composes his magnificent poem on *Megha Duta* (inspired by Kalidasa's famous theme, 'The Cloud-Messenger'); his second daughter Renuka born: 31st January, 1890; sails for England (Aug. 22, 1890) with his friend Loken Palit and his second brother Satyendra Nath Tagore; arrives in London *via* Italy and France and returns to India, landing in Bombay, 4th November, 1890 after a sojourn of about ten weeks abroad; is now called upon to shoulder responsible work in connection with the management of the Tagore estates; makes Shelidah his headquarters and constantly tours by houseboat to different parts of the *zemindari*—Patisar, Shelidah, Kusthia, Pabna, Kumarkhali and Cuttack (Balia)—and introduces a remarkably efficient system of administration.

Shelidah and "Sadhana"

JOINS his nephew, Sudhindra Nath Tagore, in bringing out a new Bengali monthly magazine—*Sadhana*, turning out poems, short stories, essays, reviews, political and even scientific articles and topical notes —himself filling more than half the new periodical every month; also commences his famous *Europe Jatrir Diary* ('Diary of a Traveller to Europe'), collaborates with Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya (1840-1932) to start the Bengali weekly—*Hitabadi*, contributes to it a number of short stories (notably, 'Post Master'), takes part in the ceremonial festivities of the 7th Paus (1298 B.E.) in connection with the consecration of the prayer hall at Santiniketan; his youngest daughter, Mira born: 12th January, 1892; writes his verse-drama *Chitrangada*, dedicating it to his nephew Abanindra Nath Tagore, who illustrates it (1892).

* * *

TOURS frequently in North Bengal looking after the affairs of the estate; establishes intimate contact with the life of the people around him,—"the patient, submissive, family-loving, home-clinging, eternally-exploited" Bengali ryots;* goes to Cuttack (Orissa) by steamer from Calcutta to inspect the zemindari there; engages, in the pages of *Sadhana*, in a sharp controversy with Chandra Nath Bose (1843-1909) over the latter's essay (published in *Sahitya* another Bengali monthly, edited by the late Suresh Chandra Samajpati) on the metaphysics of dietetics, also writes two remarkable articles, *Stri Majoor* ('The Female Labourer') and *Karmer Umedar* ('The Job-hunter') showing the interest he was taking in the awakening of labour as reported and reviewed in journals from abroad, writes his humorous play *Goraya Galad* ('Wrong at the Start'); a collection of 352 songs is published in 1893, writes the poems of *Sonar-Taree* ('The Golden Barge', published in 1893), a collection of sixteen short stories (from *Hitabadi*, *Nabajiban* and *Sadhana*) is published in 1893 and dedicated to the late B. L. Gupta.

* * *

CONDUCTS a remarkable correspondence with his great friend Loken Palit, mainly on literary ideals and expression in *Sadhana*, enters again in the pages of *Sadhana* into a vigorous controversy with Chandra Nath Bose over the latter's essay on the Hindu doctrine of nihility (*Laya-tattwa*), which appeared in *Bangabashi*, composes his famous satire poem, *Hing-ting-Chhat* (believed to be directed against the neo-Hindu reactionary group); writes on the comparative word-values in Sanskrit, Bengali and Hindi from the standpoint of cadence, sequence and symphony (his first essay on phonetics); is invited to speak on Education at a conference at Natore and writes *Shikshar Her-Fer* ('The Tortuosities of Education' published in *Sadhana*: 1892), in which he pleads for the acceptance of Bengali as the medium of instruction in our educational institutions,—his views being endorsed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Ananda Mohan Bose, Gurudas Banerjee (later a Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University); writes his short story master piece *Kabuliwala* in *Sadhana*, commences his profoundly thought-provoking *Panchabhuter Diary* ('The Diary of the Five Elements') discoursing on life literature and art; proceeds to Cuttack

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In laying out the pictures illustrating this Chronicle it has not been found in some cases possible to place these alongside or near the events or occurrences recorded. The sequence of time has, however, been maintained as far as possible in arranging the pictures.

—EDITOR.

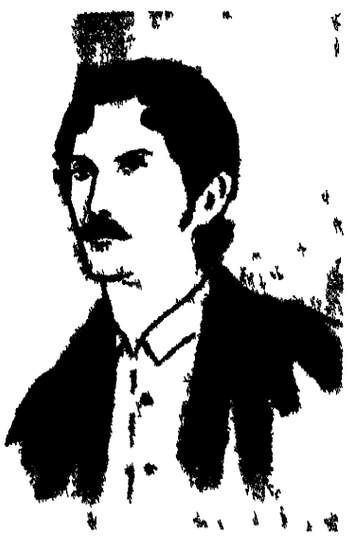
* In a letter written about this time the Poet says:—

"I feel a great tenderness for these peasant folk—our *ryots*—big, helpless, infantine children of Providence, who must have food brought to their very lips, or they are undone. When the breasts of Mother Earth dry up, they are at a loss what to do, and can only cry. But no sooner is their hunger satisfied than they forget all their past sufferings . . . . .

"I know not whether the socialistic ideal of a more equal distribution of wealth is attainable, but if not, then such dispensation of Providence is indeed cruel, and man a truly unfortunate creature. For if in this world misery must exist, so be it; but let some little loophole, some glimpses of possibility at least, be left, which may serve to urge the nobler portion of humanity to hope and struggle unceasingly for its alleviation."

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

by boat with Balendra Nath Tagore from Cuttack goes to Puri visits *Khanda-Giri* and *Uday-Giri* at Bhuba neswar on his way to Balia the head quarters of the Orissa estates of the Tagores returns to Calcutta for a short stay and proceeds (by boat) to Shelt



The Poet's brother Jyotirindranath the guid philosopher and friend of his early youth

dah practises drawing as an experiment of mood expression but finally returns to poetry writes *Bidaya Abhisap* (The Farewell Curse)

A Turning Back

READS his famous political paper *Ingraj o Bharatbasi* (Englishmen and Indians) in 1893 at a meeting of the Chaitanya Library in Calcutta with Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the chair three months later writes in *Sadhana* What the English Fear (*Ingrajer Atanka*) warning the Congress against neglecting the potential value of Muslim unity evinces keen interest in the problems of cow slaughter (then claiming attention all over India due to the intense agitation set afoot by Bal Gangadhar Tilak) writes a powerful article *Subicharer Adhikar* (The Right of Justice) published in *Sadhana* receives at Santiniketan Hammergren a Swedish disciple of Rammohun Roy, composes the first series of poems published in *Chitra* including the famous *Urvasi* visits Rajshahi to look up his friend Loken Palit (then posted there as Magistrate)

* * *

COMPOSES his famous poem *Ebar Firao Moray* ('Turn me away now') a great call to turn back from a life of ease a mere poetical life to a life of struggle and realities—dedicated to the service of humanity discusses current political problems in a series of articles in *Sadhana*, is engaged in re

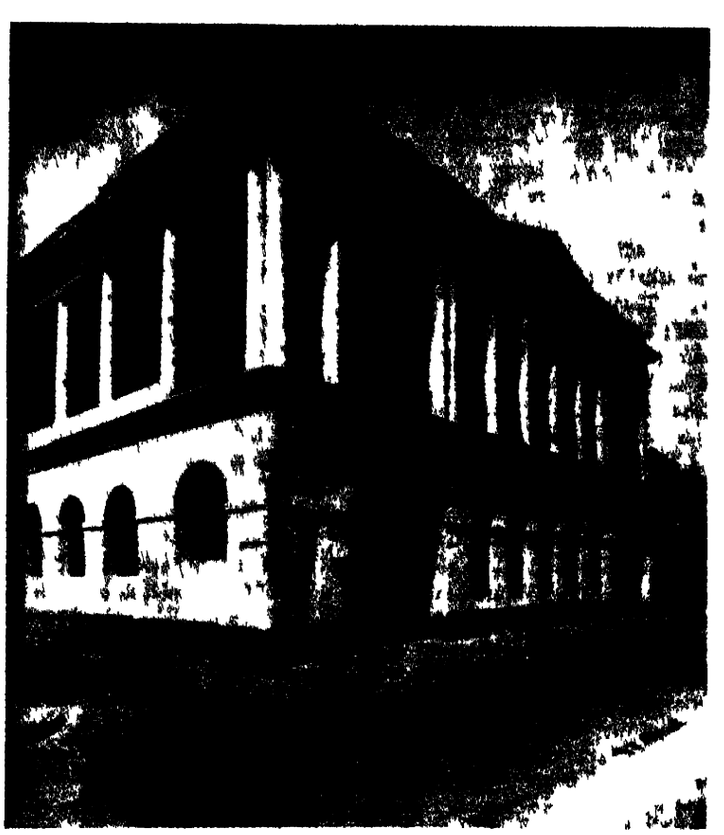


A pencil sketch of the poet drawn by Jyotirindranath in 1877

viewing a new edition of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's historical novel *Rajsinha* when he receives the news of his death (April 8 1894) followed by the deaths of Rajendra Lala Mitra and the poet Behari Lal Chakravarti who had in a large measure inspired some of his early poetry, comes to Calcutta to attend the memorial meeting in honour of Bankim at which he pays a



About the time when Bhanu Sinher Padavali was published 1883 1884



WHERE THE GREAT AWAKENING CAME

—The House at 10 Sudder Street Calcutta where Rabindranath wrote his Nirjharer Swapna bhanga (The Fountain awakened from its Dream) the key poem to Bhanu Sinher Padavali from which he dates his real birth as a poet Writes he in his Reminiscences — Where the Sudder Street ends trees in the garden of Free School Street are visible One morning I was standing in the verandah looking at them The sun was slowly rising above the screen of the trees and as I was watching it suddenly in a moment a veil seemed to be lifted from the eyes I found the world wrapt in an inexpressible glory with its waves of joy and beauty bursting and breaking on all sides A veil was suddenly withdrawn and everything became luminous The whole scene was one perfect music—one marvellous rhythm That very day the poem known as The Fountain Awakened from its Dream flowed on like a fountain itself There was nothing and no one whom I did not love at that moment I seemed to witness in the wholeness of my vision the movements of the body of all humanity and to feel the beat of the music and the rhythm of a mystic dance

most remarkable tribute to the great man, in a series of penetrating articles on some contemporary events expresses his indignation (in *Sadhana*) against the many manifestations of 'inferiority complex' in contemporary Indian society, is elected Foundation Vice-President of the Academy of Bengali Letters—*Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* (1894), takes over the editorial duties of *Sadhana* from Sudhindra Nath Tagore, his burning patriotism and strong indignation at some glaring instances of British official insolence find expression in his great story *Megh-o-Roudra* ('Sunshine and Shadow') and his article *Apamaner Pratikar* ('Redressing Insults'), introduces Dwijendra Lal Roy (then an Excise Inspector at Dacca) to fame in literary Bengal through appreciative reviews (in *Sadhana*) of his humorous poems and his *Arya-Gatha* seeks to set up a standard in Bengali literary criticism by writing critical reviews of contemporary publications in his own periodical

* * *

BIRTH of his youngest son Samindranath November, 1894, relieves himself of the burden of the *Sadhana* (which ceases publication in November 1895), enthusiastically plunges into "business" in partnership with his two young nephews Balendra Nath and Surendra Nath Tagore, who had started a shop for Swadeshi cloth and a firm for trading in jute, writes a series of remarkable short stories beginning with *Kshudhita Pashan* ('Hungry Stones' 1895) publishes *Chhelebhulana Chhara* (a collection of nursery rhymes from all over Bengal, in the *Sahitya Parishad Patrika* 1895, publishes a series of vigorous political writings notably, his essay, *Abdarer Ayeen* ('The Insinuating Law'), writes his poem on *Jivan-Devata* ('The God of Life'), and another on *Nadi* ('The River), which he dedicates to Balendra Nath on the day of the latter's wedding, returns to Patisar (after Balendra Nath's wedding) and composes the *Chaitali* ('The Last Harvest') group of poems, proceeds next to Orissa in connection with the partitioning of the Tagore estates (1896), writes *Malini*, the first collected edition (folio pp. 476) of his poems published by his nephew Satya Prasad Ganguly on the 15th Aswin, 1303 B E —Sept Oct, 1896, returns from Orissa to the banks of his favourite Padma *via* Calcutta and Shahjadpur, composes the *Kalpana* group of poems, writes *Baikunther Khata* ('Baikuntha's Manuscript' : a comic play), reads a paper in tribute to Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891) at a public gathering in Calcutta at his death-anniversary, attends the Bengal Provincial Conference at Natore (April, 1897), held under the presidentship of his brother Satyendra Nath, receives from Maharajah Jagadindra Nath Roy of Natore (Chairman of the Reception Committee) support to his futile attempt to have the proceedings of the Conference conducted in Bengali, the Conference broken up by the Great Earthquake of 1897, returning from Natore, engages himself in writing a series of verse-dialogues—*Gandharir Avedan* ('The Appeal of Gandhari'), *Sati* ('The Suttee'), *Narak-Vas* ('Condemned to Hell'), *Lakshmir Pariksha* ('The Trial of Lakshmi'), is taken ill with neuritis, goes to Karmatar (Santhal Parganas) for a change, proceeds to Simla and benefits considerably in health returns to Calcutta and takes editorial charge of the *Bharati* (1898-99)

Poetry and Polemics

WRITES strongly and indignantly against the reactionary policy of the Indian Government, particularly regarding the treatment meted out to Bal Gangadhar Tilak who was arrested on a charge of publishing seditious articles in *Kesari* (alleged to have led to the murder of Mr Rand the Bombay Plague Officer and his friend Lt Averst in June, 1898) actively helps in raising funds for the defence of Tilak reads *Kantha-Rodh* ('Throttled') at a public meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall in protest against the new Sedition Bill (1898), writes on the outbreak of Plague in Calcutta, warning the authorities against repetition of Bombay measures which ended in the murder of Mr Rand helps Sister Nivedita in organizing relief for plague victims of this city, attends the Dacca session of the Bengal Provincial Conference, reading a Bengali translation (by him) of the presidential address of the Rev Kali Charan Banerjee strongly criticises the Imperial policy of dividing Bengal politically and culturally, touching specially upon the cultural danger in the systematised displacement of the Bengali language from non-Bengali provinces like Assam and Orissa, expresses himself freely on the topics of the day in such writings (in Bengali) as *Coat* vs *Chapkan, Mukherjee* vs *Banerjee*—referring to Raja Pyari Mohan Mukherjee, who held in contempt the Congress attitude towards the so-called 'natural leaders of society' and to Surendra Nath Banerjea, who stood for the democratic ideals of the day, shows up in *Rajtika* ('The Kingly Mark') the mentality of a section of our landed aristocracy vying with one another to top the subscription list for a memorial to an Anglo-Indian official welcomes Dinesh Chandra Sen's *Bangabhasa-O-Sahitya* (History of Bengali Literature) in an appreciative review in *Bharati* takes a prominent part in raising funds for the Bengali poet Hem Chandra Banerjee who had tarnished [illegible], publishes the verse-epigram *Sishu* (which [illegible]

1900—1905

AGE 39—44

TAKES a firm hand with dishonest officers in the jute business (who took advantage of Balendra Nath's illness) and winds it up, taking upon himself the entire financial liabilities death of Balendra Nath Tagore (1900) marries his eldest daughter Madhurilata (Bela) to Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, son of the late Poet Beharilal Chakravarti (1901), publishes *Kath* (Lays and Ballads') chronicling the deeds of heroism and stories of martyrdom in Rajput, Maratha and Sikh history,—all seeking to inspire a spirit of deep patriotism and pride in the nation's past dedicates it to [illegible] great friend Jagadish Chandra Bose writes *Kahini* ('Tales') dedicated to another great friend of his—the Maharaja Sri Radhakishore Deva Manikya Bahadur of Tipperah publishes *Kalpa* (Fantasies) dedicated to Srish Chandra Mazumdar *Kshanika* ('The Fleeting One') dedicated to Loken Palit requested by his niece Sarola Dev (then editing *Bharati*) to contribute a humorous play writes his famous comedy *Chira Kumar Sabha* (Bachelor's



in the per
ikl-Prativa
in 1891



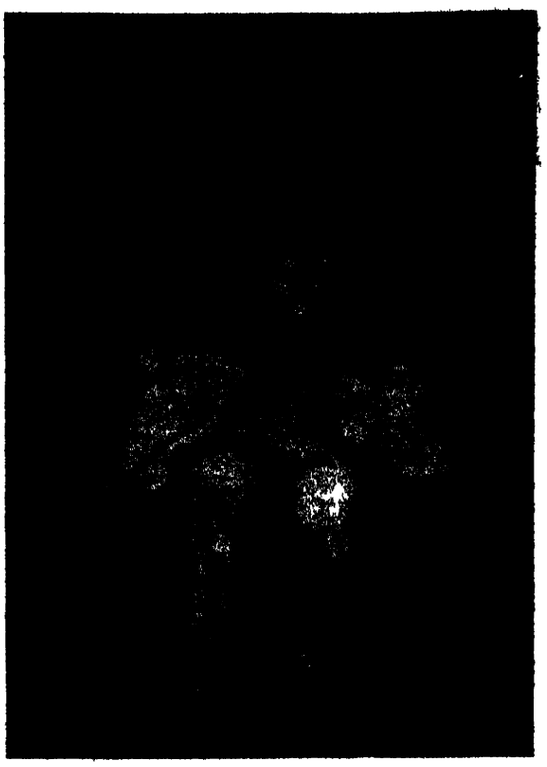
From a Photo taken
in Calcutta in 1886



from a Photo taken
in London in 1890



—*With his newly wedded wife 1883-84*



—*With his eldest daughter and son 1889-90*

semi ly)—a veiled protest in the light est vein against the ideology of many contemporary youths whose imagina tion happened to be on fire with a monastic call for celibate lives the play s written at Shelidah the Poet finish ng it in two days writing day and n ght with closed doors living on liquids only bringing the mss to Cal cutta to hand it over to the editor falls down in a faint when go ng up the stairs to his rooms in the Jorasanko house

* * *

'Bangadarshan' and Santiniketan

REVIVES with the help of his friend Sris Chandra Mazumdar Bankim s famous monthly journal *l angadarshan* and takes editorial charge (1900) with him are associated as regular contributors Akshav Kumar Maitra Bipin Chandra Pal Chandra-sekhar Mukhopadhyaya at the head of a group of brilliant writers writes a vigorous protest against the insolence of British Imperialism in South Africa as evidenced in the Boer War, composes the poems of *Naivedya* (a remarkable exposition in verse, of the ancient



—*At Shelidah, 1890.*



—*Singing to the accompaniment of 'sitar' played by*

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Hindu ideals and philosophy of life); reads the poems at one sitting to his father Maharshi Debendranath, who gives him his blessings and a purse towards the expenses of its publication; comes in contact with Upadhyaya Brahmabandhab through common association with *Bangadarshan* in which the Poet deplores the evil influences which tend to "make all cultures, Western or Indian, seem unnatural"; dilates upon the historic foundations of Hindu culture; opposes in a series of remarkable articles the blind imitation of Western culture whose strength, however, he recognizes; begins (in *Bangadarshan*) "the first psychological novel" in Bengali, *Chokher Bali* ('The Eyesore'); marries his second daughter (Renuka) to Dr. Satyendra Nath Bhattacharya (since deceased).

* * *

RELINQUISHES the management of the Tagore estates and comes with his family to stay at Santiniketan (1901); establishes, with his father's consent, *Bolpur Brahmacharyasram* at Santiniketan (December 22, 1901), a school on the pattern of the old Indian *Asrama*,—himself teaching the boys, joining in their games, entertaining them with stories, living with them, and thus exercising a profound influence on their mind, with him are associated, as the first batch of teachers, Jagadananda Roy, Lawrence (an Englishman), Rewachand (a Sindhi Christian, who afterwards became Swami Animananda) and Pandit Sibdhan Vidyarnab; passes through extreme financial difficulties, having to allocate the major portion of his allowance from the family estate to liquidate the debts of the jute business and the heavy expenses of running the school; has to sell his house on the sea at Puri, his valuable library, while his wife cheerfully parts with all her ornaments and jewellery to help her husband in tiding over the crisis; Upadhyaya Brahmabandhab joins Santiniketan School; the Poet attends to his editorial duties of *Bangadarshan* apart from the heavy work in connection with the school; propounds Pan-Asiatic ideas in the course of an appreciative review of Lowes Dickinson's *Letters of John Chinaman*; reads two papers on 'Bengali Language and Literature' and 'History of India' at the weekly discussion meetings (*Alochona Samiti*) conducted by Messrs. Mazumdar Brothers, publishers of *Bangadarshan*; joins in the country-wide agitation against Lord Curzon's unwarranted attack on the veracity of Eastern people in his Convocation address at Calcutta University (18th February, 1902);* writes trenchantly on the Viceregal performance, quoting devastatingly from Herbert Spencer's "Facts and Comments" instances of England's lying propaganda against the Boers in South Africa.

Sorrows and Sufferings

SERIOUS illness of his wife necessitates her removal to Calcutta; she dies on the 7th *Agrahayana*, 1309 B.E. (November 23, 1902); returns to Santiniketan with Rathindranath (aged 14), Mira (aged 10) and Samindranath (aged 8); composes *Smaran* ('In Memoriam'), a series of memorable poems dedicated to the memory of his departed consort.

SATISH CHANDRA ROY, a young Bengali poet of great promise, joins Santiniketan as a teacher; sudden illness of his second daughter Renuka; takes her for change first



—As Editor of the "Sadhana": 1894-95.

to Hazaribagh and then to Almora, here he composes the poems of *Sisu* ('The Child') with which he used to entertain his motherless young boy Samindra; is compelled to come back to Santiniketan on important work; hurries back to Almora on receipt of a wire announcing Renuka's condition to be precarious—walking all the way from Kathgodam as no *dandi* or horse was available, brings her down to Calcutta; summons his son-in-law (Renuka's husband) from England by cable, Renuka dies (May 1903, within six months from her mother's death); maintains uninterrupted his editorial duties, regularly contributing the instalments of his novel *Nowkadubi* ('The Wreck') to *Bangadarsan*; writes *Rajkutumba* ('The King's Kinsmen'), *Ghuso-Ghusi* ('Blow for Blow') *Dharmabodher Dristanta* ('Righteousness Exemplified'),—all contributions of political import, dealing with the divine right of man to oppose injustice even to the extent of meeting force by force.

* * *

SATISH Chandra Roy dies of small pox at Santiniketan (February 1904); the school removed temporarily to Shelidah; Prof. Mohit Chandra Sen joins the school as a teacher and brings out *Kabyagrantha*, the second collected edition of Tagore's poetical works in 9 parts; the Poet protests in *Bangadarshan* against 'patriotism fashioned in Western mould', reads his famous essay on *Swadeshi Samaj*, stressing the need for constructive nationalism, at a special meeting of the Chaitanya Library Association at Minerva Theatre (July 22, 1904) with Romesh C. Dutt (1848-1909) in the chair, reads it again at Curzon Theatre, following this essay prepares a complete scheme (September, 1904) for the re-organization of Indian society on the basis of self-help with the village as the centre, the revival of cottage industries to help to remove the poverty of the masses with the co-operation of the peasant himself, the reduction of the senseless extravagance at socio-religious ceremonies, the establishment of groups of voluntary workers, striving for an understanding between Hindus and Muslims,—all under the leadership of a chosen 'leader of society' (*Samaj-pati*), enthusiastically supports the movement set afoot in Calcutta for honouring the memory of the great founder of the Maharastra empire, Sivaji, by holding a festival (1904); writes his famous poem *Sivaji Utsab* and reads it at the Calcutta Town Hall; protests, however, against the public worship of Bhawani as a part of the festival as likely to alienate non-Hindu feelings, writes several school books, the late Principal Brajendra Nath Seal (later Knighted) writing the preface to one of them, (*Ingraji Sopan*), which introduced, for the first time, the "direct method" of teaching English in Bengal.

* * *

DEATH of the Poet's father, the "Maharshi" Debendra Nath Tagore, at the age of 87 (6th Magh, 1311 B.E., 19th January, 1905) at the Jorasanko residence in Calcutta; shortly before this the Poet sells, for Rs. 2,000 only, the publication right of his short stories, three of his novels, six of his plays, all his songs, some literary criticisms and miscellaneous essays, etc., to the proprietors of the Bengali weekly newspaper *Hitabadi*, who collected these in one volume with the title *Rabindra-granthabali* (Pp 1290); addresses a great meeting of students

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* Lord Curzon had said:—

"If I were asked to sum in a single word the most notable characteristic of the East—physical, intellectual and moral—as compared with the West, the word exaggeration or extravagance is the one that I should employ. It is particularly patent on the surface of the Native Press.".

field under the auspices of *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad*) at the Classic Theatre in Calcutta urging them to organize the villages • criticises the findings of an Education Commission (consisting of four Europeans and one Indian, K G Gupta recommending the division of Bengali text books into four dialectical groups early in 1905 sponsors the opening of stores for selling Swadeshi goods and takes up the editorial charge of a new Bengali monthly *Bhandar* published by Kedar Nath Das Gupta creates in the pages of the new journal a sort of forum for discussion of the burning question of the day † visits Agartala at the invitation of the *Tripura Sahitya Sammilani* and reads a paper on *Deshiya Rajya* ('Indian States') appealing to Indian princes to encourage and patronise indigenous arts and crafts and stop the inroads of foreign luxury-products actively helps in association with Okakura and Sister Nivedita in the foundation of the new Bengal School of Indian Art sponsored by E B Havell and Abanindranath Tagore establishes weaving schools and handlooms in Calcutta and elsewhere (mainly in his estates) contributes to *Bhandar* a remarkable analysis of the Imperialist policy of economic exploitation of India in *Raja Praja* ('The King and his People'), Ajit Chakraverti joins the Santiniketan School as a teacher

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The High Priest of Swadeshi

FOLLOWING the official announcement of Lord Curzon's decision to divide Bengal into two separate provinces in spite of the united opposition of Bengal and the great meeting of protest at the Calcutta Town Hall (and meetings all over the province) on August 7, 1905 declaring, as a retaliatory measure a boycott of British goods Rabindranath reads a paper entitled *Abastha O-Byabastha* ('The Situation and Solution') at a meeting at the Town Hall (August 25, 1905) organized by the conductors of *New India* the English weekly edited by Bipin Chandra Pal the paper is "repeated at the Albert Theatre within a week emphasises once again, the need of organizing the villages, indicating a programme of constructive non co operation, throws himself into a fierce blaze of activity,—his passionate patriotism finding vent in a large number of national songs ranging over the entire gamut of patriotic emotions resounding all over Bengal, addresses, frequently, great mass meetings moving thousands by the magic of his words and thus becomes the high priest of the Swadeshi movement and one of the leading exponents of the new gospel of Nationalism along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghose

• • •

TO COMMEMORATE October 16, 1905 (30th Aswin, 1912 B E) —the day the Partition of Bengal was given effect to—the Poet initiates the *Rakhibandhan* ceremony, symbolising the unity of divided Bengal composes the great *Rakhi* song (*Banglar Mati Banglar Jal* invoking Divine blessings on Bengal) and leads a huge procession, singing the song, to the Prasanna Kumar Tagore Ghat for a ceremonial bath in the Ganges followed by the exchange and fastening of the *Rakhi-thread* as a badge and symbol of fraternal unity no food is cooked in Bengali households no shop is opened in Calcutta that day is planned by the Poet the same afternoon at the great meeting at Upper Circular Road where the late Ananda Mohan Bose (President, Madras Congress 1898) lays the foundation of the proposed Federation Hall, translates into Bengali the memorable presidential address of Ananda Mohan, leads, after the meeting a huge procession through the streets of the city singing his song *Bidhir bandhan katbey tumi emni saktiman?* ('Are you

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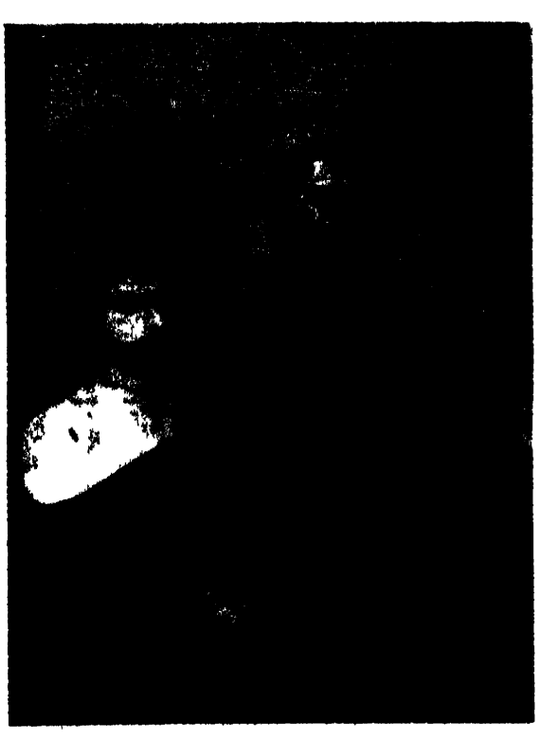
• s d the poet on this occasion —

The downtrodden and the despised who have become callous to insults and oblivious of even the rights of their humanity must be taught the meaning of the word brother' Teach them to be strong and to protect themselves for that is the only way Take each of you charge of some village and organize it Educate the villagers and show them how to put forward their united strength Look not for fame or praise in this undertaking Do not expect even the gratitude of those for whom you would give your life but be prepared rather for their opposition

† One such question was raised by the late Surendranath Banerjea (then the unredited leader of Bengal) as to the best means of establishing contact of the masses with public movements The matter was discussed intensively among the participators being N N Ghosh Hirendra Nath Dutta J Chaudhuri Ramendra Sunder Trivedi Prithwis Chandra Roy Bipin Chandra Pal and others

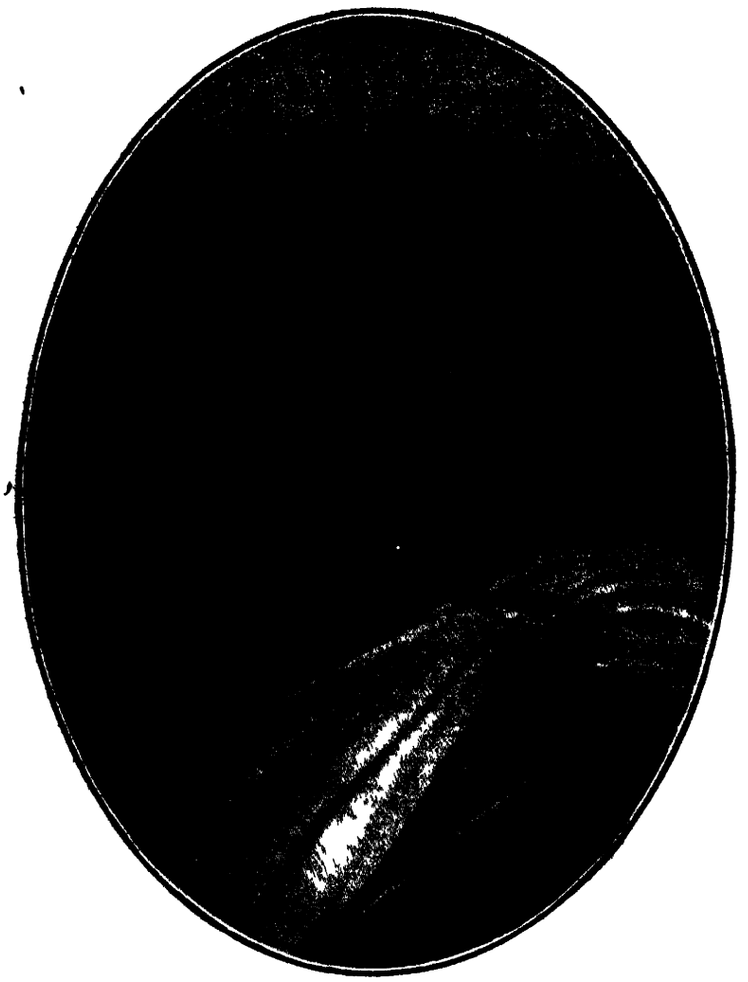


—Instructing Abanindranath to draw the illustrations of "Chitrangada". 1892



—Setting his songs to tune with his brother Jyotirindranath at the organ: 1892-93.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



MRINALINI DEBI
The Poet's wife died in 1902 and to her memory he dedicated a series of remarkable poems—'Smaran"

so powerful that you can cut asunder the God-made bond that binds us?") to the house of Pashupati Bose at Baghbazar where, in the large compound, he addresses a mammoth gathering appealing for contribution to a 'National Fund'—Rs 50,000 being raised at the meeting

* * *

For "National Education"

FREQUENTLY attends and addresses the large number of protest meetings following the Bengal Government (Carlyle) Circular forbidding students from attending political meetings or singing the *Bande Mataram* under penalty of rustication, addresses large gatherings, mainly of students, at Beadon Square and the Field and Academy grounds, of members (students) of the "Dawn Society" (November, 1905), delivers a striking address at the *Bijoya* gathering at Pashupati Bose's house, takes a leading part in the establishment of the National Council of Education, Bengal, which sought to provide education on "national lines" to students expelled from Government or Government-aided institutions for political misdemeanour and others as well, contributes to *Bhandar* a critical survey (*Raj-Bhakti* 'Loyalty') of the situation arising out of the visit of the late King George V in December 1905 as Prince of Wales and the Resolution of Welcome adopted by the Indian National Congress meeting in Benares under Gokhale, pays a remarkable tribute to the brave victims of police oppression in different parts of the new province (East Bengal) in pursuance of the policy initiated by its new Lt.-Governor, Sir Bampfylde Fuller (*Bhandar*, March 1906), sends his eldest son Rathindranath with Santosh Chandra (the son of his old friend Sris Chandra Mazumdar) to America *via* Japan to study agriculture; is invited to preside over the first session of *Bangiya Sahitya Sammilani* (Bengali Literary Conference) at Barisal called along with the Provincial Political Conference, returns to Calcutta when both the functions had to be abandoned because of the political situation, relinquishes the editorship of *Bangadarshan*; pleads for the unanimous acceptance of Surendra Nath Banerjea as the one accredited leader for conducting the national struggle, in the course of a paper entitled *Deshanayak* ("The Country's Leader") in which the Poet deplored the split in Bengal politics ('Moderates' *vs* 'Extremists') and laid down that a trained general was needed at the head of an army engaged in war—thus seeking to consolidate the discipline of the people in a personal allegiance to an individual man

1906—1911

AGE 44—50

ACCEPTS the task of drawing up a comprehensive programme of work for the National Council of Education and reads his paper *Shiksha Samasya* ("The Problem of Education") in Overtoun Hall, Calcutta (June 1906) writes a series of articles beginning with *Shiksha-Samasya* and ending with *Tatah-Kim* ('What Next?') publishes the poems of *Kheya* (July 1906) dedicating these to Jagadish Chandra Bose, takes a leading part at the inaugural meeting (August 14 1906) of the *Jatiya Shiksha Parishad* (National Council of Education) and delivers under its auspices a series of lectures explaining the scope and function of literature speaks at the Literary Conference held at Bhowanipore simultaneously with the Congress Exhibition in Calcutta (December, 1906) presides next year, at the adjourned session of Bengali Literary Conference *Bangiya Sahitya Sammilani* convened at Cossimbazar (Berhampore) by the late Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nundy

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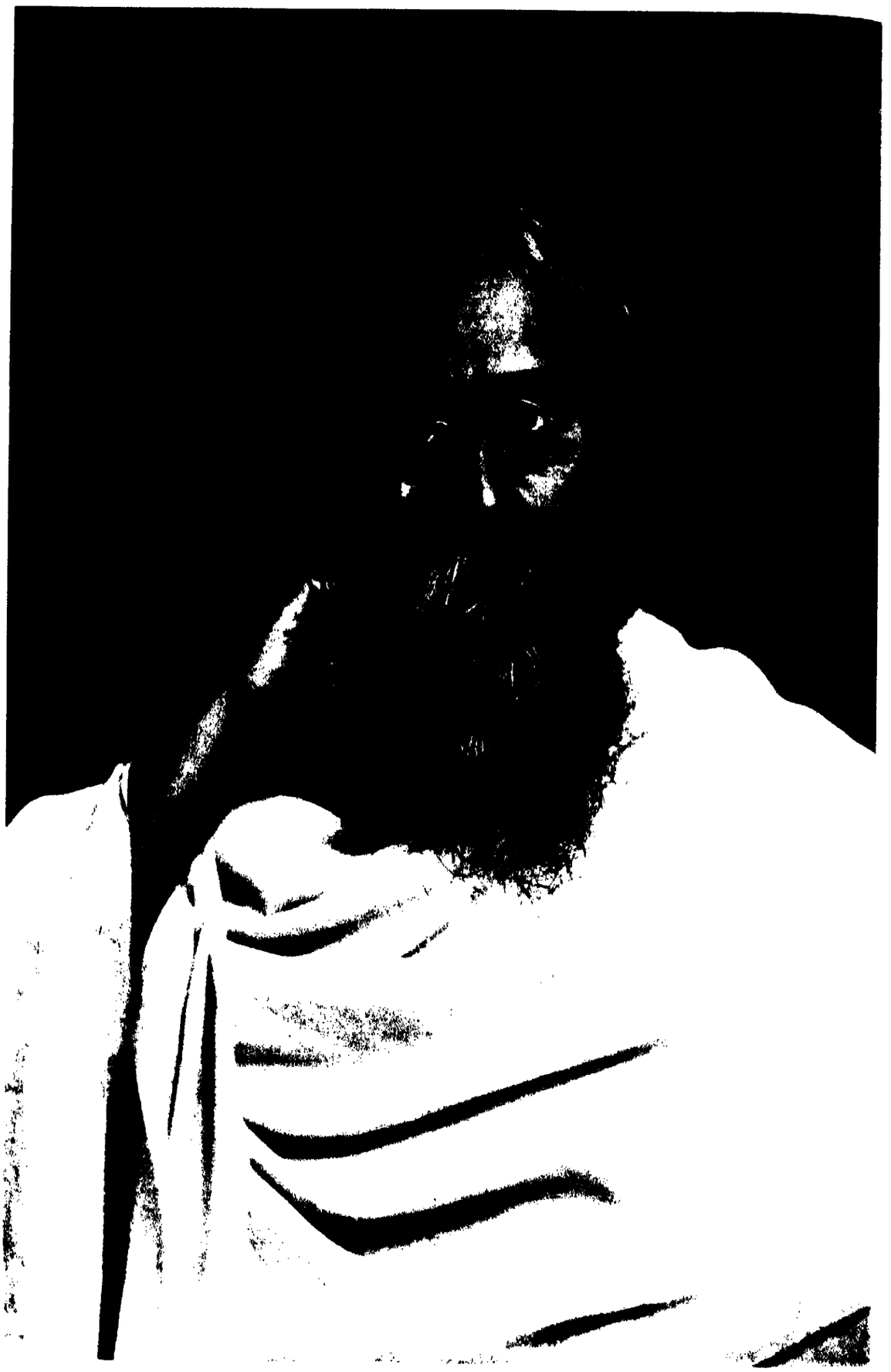
From Turmoil to Peace

DISAPPROVES of the line the national movement was taking tires of increasing party squabbles, is perturbed at the growing alienation between Hindus and Muslims, disillusionment as much as temperamental conflicts lead the Poet to seek escape and retreat at Santiniketan, writes in *Prabasi* (edited by Ramananda Chatterjee from Allahabad) *Byadhi-O-tahar Pratikar* ("The Disease and its Cure") striking a note of dissent in the political thought of the times, advocates a 'change of heart" and 'inner purification' and the acceptance of a radical social programme as absolutely essential for the attainment of *real* independence; is severely criticised for his sudden withdrawal from political activities; Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, one of his [illegible] friends and admirers,



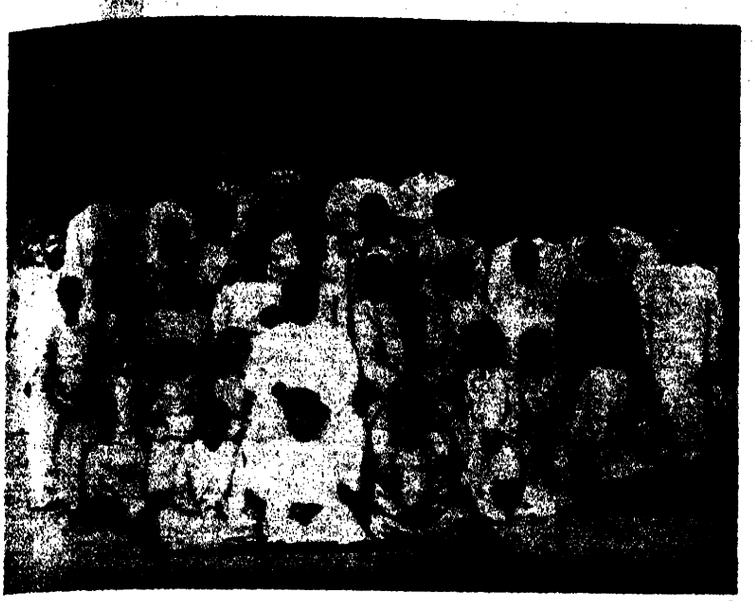
From a Photo taken
in Calcutta in 1906

By
The late Sukumar Ray



From a Photo taken
in Calcutta in 1913

By
Isaac & Shepherd



—With Mohit Chandra Sen and pupils of the Santiniketan School: 1904

replies to the *Prabasi* article (referred to above); follows one of the most fertile periods of his creative life, giving the world undying literary gifts; publishes (August 24, 1907) his famous poem, *Aurobindo, Rabindrer laho Namaskar* ('I salute thee, Aurobindo') hailing Aurobindo Ghose prosecuted on a charge of writing seditious articles in the new Nationalist daily *Bande Mataram* edited by him; marries his youngest daughter Mira to Nagendra Nath Ganguly and sends his son-in-law also to America to study Agriculture.

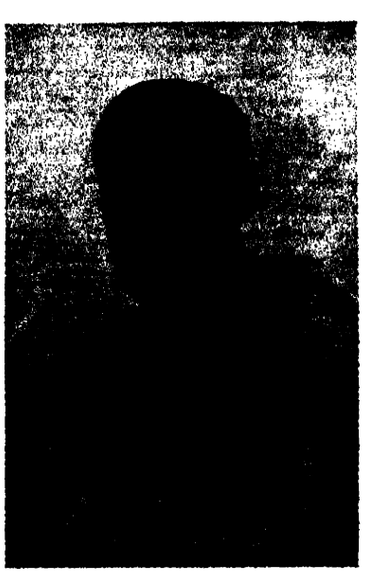
• • •

DEATH occurs suddenly of his youngest son, Samindranath, from cholera, at Monghyr (November, 1907); writes out regularly, in instalments, his great novel, *Gora*, for *Prabasi*; is persuaded to preside over the Bengal Provincial (Political) Conference meeting at Pabna (January, 1908); delivers his address in Bengali,—the Conference taking place amidst the agitated atmosphere created by the unhappy incidents at the Surat Congress in December 1907; again, in this address, he calls upon his countrymen for constructive work—and suggests that our young men should form themselves into bands of workers who should go round the villages, bring together Hindus and Muslims in fruitful work, confer with and help the villagers in starting schools, making roads and supplying drinking water and the like.

• • •

The East and The West

READS a paper (25th May, 1908) at the Chaitanya Library entitled *Path-O-Patheya* ('The Way and the Wherewithal') touching upon the tragic incident at Muzaffarpore (the first bomb-outrage in Bengal: March 31, 1908) and the discovery of the bomb factory at Manicktalla, Calcutta (May 2, 1908) leading to the arrest of Barindra Kumar Ghose and his associates; recognises in these outbursts the result of the policy of repression pursued by Government but warns his countrymen against such fatal expressions of natural exasperation, not withholding, at the same time, his tribute to the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by these young men, who had, the Poet felt, wiped out the reproach of cowardice levelled at Bengalis; writes another article entitled *Sadupaya* ('The Honest Way') in *Prabasi* (Sraban: 1315 B.E., July 1908) examining the genesis of the Hindu-Muslim dispute, which was being steadily fostered by an interested third party; addresses the students assembled at the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj on the historic significance of the meeting of the East and the West in India (*Purba-O-Paschim*: *Prabasi*, Bhadra, 1315 B.E.).



—Rabindranath after his father's 'Sradh' ceremony



—The family gathered at Maharshi Debendranath Tagore's 'Sradh' ceremony at the Jorasanko house

Back row (from left to right) :—Gaganendra, Abanindra, Samarendra, Dwipendra, Somendra, Satya Prasad.

Middle row (from left to right) :—Jyotirindra, Dwijendra, Surendra, Satyendra, Sudhindra.

Front row (from left to right) :—Dinendra, RABINDRA, Samindra, [illegible]

• • •

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

CREATES an exquisite drama *Saradotsab* (1908) and has it staged by the staff and students of Santiniketan; death occurs of his old friend, Sris Chandra Majumdar; delivers a series of sermons at Santiniketan; writes his first autobiographical sketch for *Bangabhasar Lekhak* ('Writers in the Bengali Language') published by the *Bangabasi* Office; D. L. Roy creates a furore in Bengali literary circles by attacking in the Press and periodicals Tagore's alleged "obscurity" and "immorality"; he (Tagore) ignores the attack; later, at the request of Sailes Majumdar (then Editor, *Bangadarshan*), he gives his opinion on D. L. Roy's criticisms; publishes a play, entitled *Prayaschitta* ('Atonement') in which he inculcates the philosophy of *Satyagraha* in the characterisation of 'Dhananjoy Bairagi'; stages the play at Santiniketan with himself in the leading role; occupies himself at Shelidah mainly with the songs of *Gitanjali;* comes to Calcutta (November 1909) to receive his son, Rathindranath, returned from America after three years; takes Rathindranath with him on a boat-tour through his North-Bengal *Zemindari;* returns to Calcutta and reads a paper, *Tapoban* ('The Hermitage') at the Overtoun Hall; delivers his famous sermon, *Viswabodh* on the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj (11th Magh, 1316 B.E.); marries his son, Rathindranath, three days later, to Pratima Devi, a widowed girl connected with the Tagores and dedicates the novel *Gora* to him (January, 1910); publishes the allegorical play *Raja* (December, 1910); attends and speaks at a Literary Conference at Bhagalpore; the first English translation of his short stories by Loken Palit published in the *Modern Review*, May, 1911.

The Country's Homage

FIFTIETH Birth-Anniversary celebrated at Santiniketan with great solemnity (May 7, 1911); on this occasion is staged the Poet's *Raja* ('The King of the Dark Chamber') with himself in the role of "Thakurda"; reads to friends and admirers assembled at the time the memoirs of his youth; Ajit Chakraverti reads his essay on Rabindranath, one of the first attempts at an interpretative estimate of the Poet; goes to Shelidah and revises his reminiscences, which appear in the *Prabasi* serially as *Jibansmriti* (translated into English in 1917); also writes *Achalayatan,* a prose-play depicting the tyranny of fossilised orthodoxy eternally hampering human progress; the play, when published in the *Prabasi,* provokes violent opposition from traditionalists; returning to Calcutta after the rains, reads a paper on *Dharmer artha* (Meaning of Religion) at the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Hall, in reply to the critics of his *Achalayatan;* reads another paper warmly supporting the proposed Hindu University at a meeting organised by Chaitanya Library at the Ripon College Hall with Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri in the chair; Ananda Coomaraswamy comes on a visit to Santiniketan and in collaboration with Ajit Chakraverti translates into English some poems of Tagore which are published in the *Modern Review;* writes *Dak-Ghar* ('Post-Office'), "a three-act play of poignance and pathos"; diverse prose writings are published in *Tatvabodhini Patrika* (of which he was then Editor), the *Prabasi,* and the *Bharati;* in December composes, at the request of Asutosh Chaudhuri, for the twenty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta his famous national song, *Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka.*

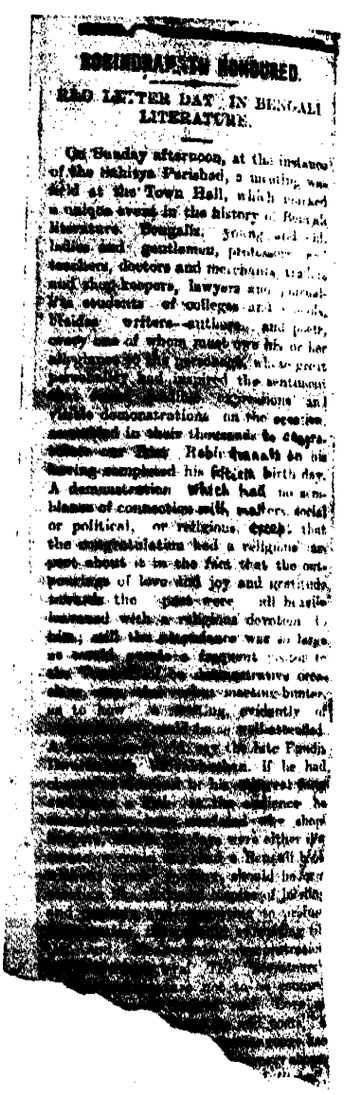


—As President of the first session of the 'Bangiya Sahitya Sammilan'—Bengali Literary Conference held in 1907.

1912—1918

AGE 51—57

AT the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on January 28, 1912, a great public meeting is held under the auspices of the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* (Academy of Bengali Letters) at which the Poet is presented, on his completing the fiftieth year of his life, with a remarkable address written and read by Ramendra Sundar Trivedi acknowledging in glowing words his great and unique contribution to every department of Bengali literature;* the *Parishad* also starts a special fund in his name for the promotion of original research work in Bengali; reads at the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall a paper on *Atma-parichaya* (Self-introduction) in which he maintains that Brahmos are but Hindus and deprecates the separatist conceit which keeps the two communities apart; is vigorously criticised by the *Tatvakaumudi* (the organ of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj); delivers another lecture at the Sadharan Brahmo



RABINDRANATH HONOURED.

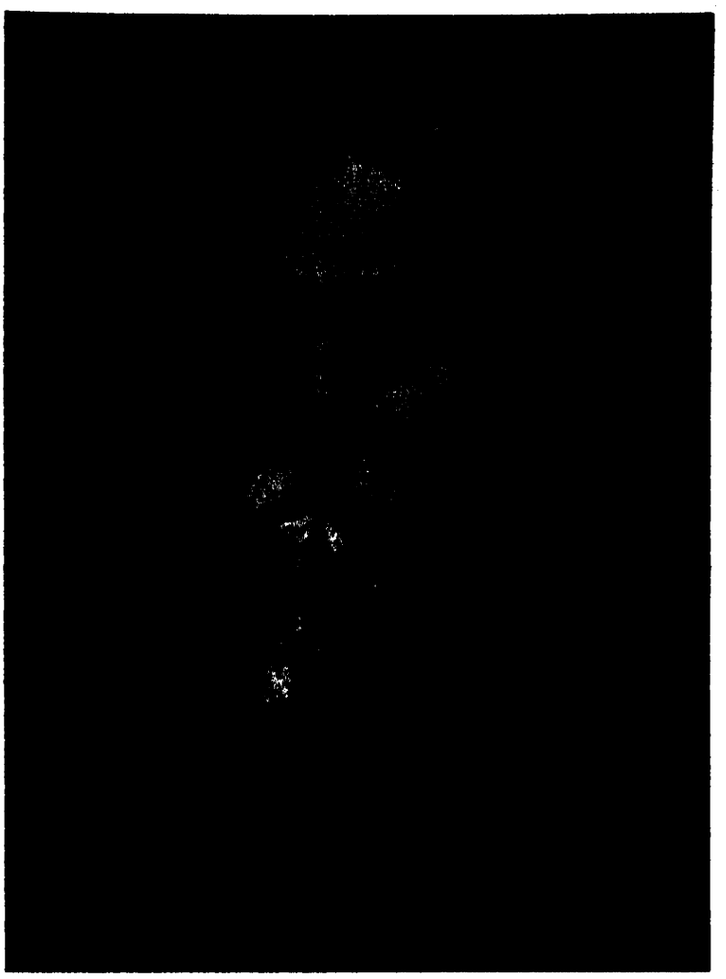
RED LETTER DAY IN BENGALI LITERATURE.

On Sunday afternoon, at the instance of the Sahitya Parishad, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, which marked a unique event in the history of [illegible] Literature, Bengalis, young and old, ladies and gentlemen, professors, teachers, doctors and merchants, traders and shop-keepers, lawyers and journalists, students of colleges and [illegible], Vaidya writers, authors, and poets, every one of whom must owe his or her allegiance to the personality who is great personally, and among the sentiments [illegible] expressions and public demonstrations on the occasion, assembled in their thousands to congratulate our Poet Rabindranath on his having completed his fiftieth birth day. A demonstration which had no semblance of connection with matters social or political, or religious even, that the congratulations had a religious [illegible] spirit about it in the fact that the outpourings of love and joy and gratitude towards the [illegible] were all [illegible] imbued with a religious devotion to him, and the attendance was as large as usually attends a function [illegible] the Congress, [illegible] marking historic [illegible] to have a meeting, evidently of [illegible] the late Pandit [illegible]. If he had [illegible] the shop [illegible] either [illegible] should be [illegible]

—Facsimile of the opening paragraph of the report in a Calcutta newspaper of the fiftieth birth-anniversary of the Poet celebrated at the Calcutta Town Hall on January 28, 1912 (From "The Bengalee", Jan. 29, 1912).

* It was an unparalleled ovation,—the first time that such an honour has been done to a literary man in India. The meeting at the Town Hall was, to quote from a contemporary account, "the most representative, crowded and enthusiastic of gatherings that have ever filled that historic hall. From childhood to old age all ages and both sexes were represented there. Representatives of culture and high birth and wealth met there . . . . . high spirituality was there, science and industry were there, philosophy and forensic ability, poetry and the ancient learning of the land were there; literature had her many votaries there, the goddesses of music and painting had sent there some of her foremost worshippers. Nor was statesmanship left unrepresented . . . . . and there mustered strong in their thousands, the youth of Bengal, her rising hope, with enthusiasm writ large on their shining foreheads." ('The Modern Reviews', March, 1912).

Samaj Hall on *Bharatbarsher Itihaser Dhara* (The Main Currents of Indian History) maintaining that the great mission of *Bharatbarsha* was to unite all the conflicting elements gathered in this ancient land and create a rare synthesis to her glory and the benefit of mankind; the Governments of East Bengal and Assam issue confidential circulars that the institution of Santiniketan was "altogether unsuitable for the education of the sons of Government servants"; is mortified at many guardians and parents compelling their wards to leave Santiniketan, where at that time arrives Myron H. Phelps, an American lawyer, who publishes a glowing account of the human values of the teaching afforded at this institution; decides to go to Europe to acquaint the world at large with his educational institution and also to study the co-operative system in Denmark; suddenly falls ill on the night before his departure (March, 1912) and has to postpone the visit, his luggage going as far as Madras; goes to Shelidah and convalesces there translating into English some of his songs and poems; is advised to undertake a journey to Europe to recoup his health; sails with his son, Rathindranath, and daughter-in-law, Pratima Devi, from Bombay on the 27th May, 1912, on his third visit to Europe.



—In London in 1912 when "Gitanjali" (Song-offerings) was published.

Europe and "Gitanjali"

ARRIVES in London on June 16, 1912; puts up in a hotel from where he gets into touch with William Rothenstein, the celebrated English painter, who had come out to India on a visit to Abanindranath Tagore some years ago; receives warm welcome from Rothenstein to whom he shows casually the English translations of his poems; Rothenstein, deeply impressed, has copies typed and sends them to Yeats, Stopford-Brooke and Bradley, all of whom are enthusiastic in their praise of the poems; Rothenstein arranges a reading at his house, where before May Sinclair, Evelyn Underhill, Ernest Rhys, Fox-Strangways, Charles Treveleyan, Ezra Pound, Alice Meynell, Henry Nevinson and others William Butler Yeats reads the poems, which create a profound impression; here, for the first time, the Poet meets Charles Andrews, then a missionary attached to Cambridge Brotherhood and working as a Professor at St. Stephens College, Delhi.

Attends an "At Home" arranged in his honour by the "Union of East & West Club"; on July 19 at the Trocadero Hotel, the authorities of the celebrated English weekly, *The Nation*, give a big party with a view to introducing the Poet to the leading English intellectuals of the day; leaves London to stay amidst pure English rural surroundings and goes to Butterton in Straffordshire, as the guest of a son of General Outram of the Sepoy Mutiny fame; returning from Straffordshire goes to another English village, Chalford in Gloucestershire; returning to London, meets Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Stopford Brooke, John Masefield, Lowes Dickinson, Bertrand Russell and others; K. C. Sen translates into English the drama *Raja* ('The King of the Dark Chamber'), while Debabrata Mukherji translates his *Dakghar* ('Post-Office')—both revised by the Poet; in September purchases from Col. N. P. Sinha (Lord Sinha's brother) an old *nilkuthi* (indigo-planter's bungalow) with extensive grounds at Surul, a village lying three miles from Santiniketan (the present site of the Rural Reconstruction Centre of Visva-Bharati).

* * *

First Visit to America

SAILS for America (accompanied by Dr. D. N. Maitra) and reaches New York on October 27, 1912; proceeds to Urbana (Illinois); speaks from Unitarian chapels at several places on metaphysical topics. On November 1, 1912, the India Society of London publishes a limited edition (750 copies only) of *Gitanjali* (Song-Offerings) containing English translations of 103 poems principally from his three Bengali works—*Naivedya, Kheya* and *Gitanjali*—with an introduction by Yeats and a pencil-sketch by Rothenstein as frontispiece; the book im-

GITANJALI

(SONG OFFERINGS)

BY

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE

A COLLECTION OF PROSE TRANSLATIONS MADE BY THE AUTHOR FROM THE ORIGINAL BENGALI

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

W. B. YEATS

LONDON

PRINTED AT THE CHISWICK PRESS FOR THE INDIA SOCIETY

1912

—Facsimile of the title page of "Gitanjali"—the Poet's first English work—published in London in 1912 by the India Society in a limited edition of 750 copies of which 250 copies only were for sale.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

mediately takes the English literary public by storm and is acknowledged as the greatest literary event of the day; leaves Urbana in January 1913, for Chicago where he stays as the guest of Mrs. Vaughan Mody and lectures on "Ideals of Ancient Civilisation of India" at the University; speaks also on "The Problem of Evil" at the Unitarian Hall, Chicago; goes to Rochester to attend the Congress of Races and meets there the great German philosopher Rudolph Eucken, who warmly greets him, having become an ardent admirer on reading "Song Offerings"; reads his famous address on "Race Conflict" at the Congress of Races on January 30; goes to Boston and addresses a distinguished meeting of intellectuals there; returns to Urbana on March 10, *via* New York and Chicago, having lectured at Harvard University in between; MacMillion publishes a popular edition of *Gitanjali* followed by *Gardener* and *Crescent Moon;* the India Society brings out his translation of *Chitrangada* in English as "Chitra".

* * *

IN INDIA, on May 26, at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, Rev. C. F. Andrews reads, at a meeting presided over by the Viceroy Lord Hardinge, a paper on the life and poetry of Tagore,—His Excellency in his presidential remarks describing Rabindranath as 'The Poet Laureate of Asia; returns from America to England in June, 1913; delivers a series of lectures at the Caxton Hall, London, on Indian religion and philosophy, deploring, *inter alia*, the "retrospective and archaeological interest" taken by Western scholars in the great religious scriptures of India; (these lectures were later collected in his *Sadhana*); goes to the Duchess Nursing Home for a surgical operation for a malady which homeopathy had failed to cure; boards the "City of Lahore" on September 4, to return home; shortly before departure learns for the first time about the devastating floods in Bengal and speaks strongly in protest against the English news agencies failing to send out or English newspapers to record such news of vital importance to India; arrives in Bombay on October 4, 1913 and reaches Calcutta on October 6.

Nobel Prize and World Fame

ON NOVEMBER 13, 1913 comes to India the news that the comes to India the news that the Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to the Poet for his *Gitanjali*, which was acclaimed by the Swedish Academy as the greatest piece of idealistic work in literature for the year; great rejoicings take place all over the country; a large number of people of all classes go from Calcutta to Santiniketan in a special train, on November 23, to congratulate the Poet, who, however, replies with some asperity accusing most of them who had come having waited to recognise him till the West had acknowledged his poetry in this striking manner; is severely criticised for this "inhospitable reply" but is supported by Bipin Chandra Pal, who, in an article in his *Hindu Review* said: "No man of Rabindranath's position and sensibilities could have been less bitter under similar circumstances", and "the rebuke of his reply was neither undeserved nor undignified."*

* Mr. Pal further wrote:—

"He plainly told the deputation of the evident unreality of the demonstration they had got up in his honour. He knew that only a small percentage of those who formed that motley assembly had cared to read his works or had studied to understand his message. He must have seen before him others who had hitherto refused to give him their literary allegiance. And he asked them bluntly:—"What brings you gentlemen here to-day? You, whom I had failed to please so long, what have I done, pray, now to please you so mightily? It is not my worth, but the recognition of the foreigner, that has evidently worked up this sudden outburst of appreciation... I thank you for your generosity; but excuse me please, if I refuse to get drunk with you over this gilded cup of foreign wine." And Rabindranath would not have been what he is if he had failed to administer this salutary rebuke to those who evidently looked up still to European appraisers for the determination of the intellectual or moral values of their national efforts and achievements."

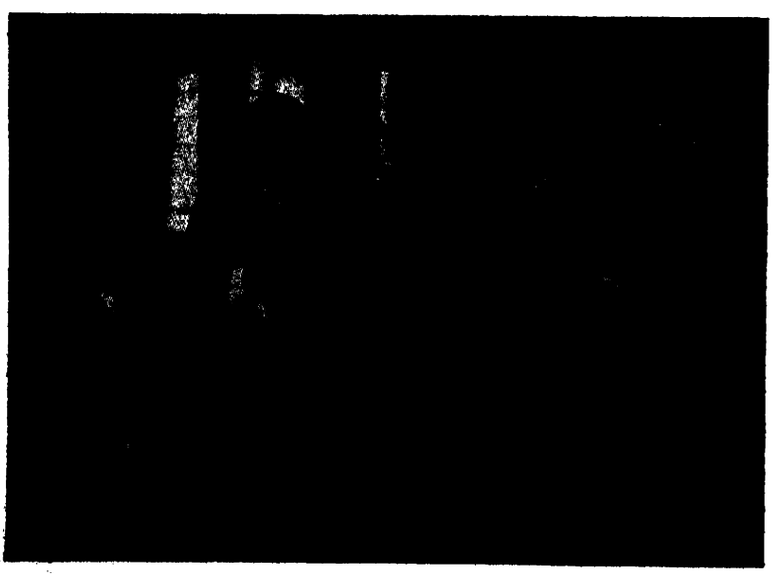
Ramsay Macdonald—then in India as a member of the Public Services Commission—visits Santiniketan and afterwards writes an article on it (*The Daily Chronicle*, January 14, 1914); is made a "D.Litt." (*honoris causa*) by the University of Calcutta, in December, 1913, at a special convocation in which similar honours were also conferred upon Prof. Paul Vinogradoff, Herman Jacobi, Sylvain Levi and other savants of Europe who had come to India at the invitation of the University; at a special reception at Government House (Calcutta) His Excellency Lord Carmichael formally hands over the Nobel Prize and Medal to the Poet.

* * *

THE house at Surul having now been fitted up with laboratory equipment for scientific research, a formal "housewarming" takes place on the first day of the Bengali Era 1321 (April 1914); Charles Andrews and William Pearson return from South Africa to Santiniketan where they had gone together "to fight", in the words of the Poet, "our cause with Mr. Gandhi and others"; the drama, *Achalayatan*, is staged at Santiniketan, the Poet himself appearing in the leading role with Pearson, who spoke Bengali beautifully; writes a foreword to a Bengali book, *Basanta-prayan*, written by Mrs. Sarajubala Das Gupta (daughter of Dr. Brajendranath Seal) in memory of her husband, Basanta Das (a brother of C. R. Das).

"Sabuj-patra" and Santiniketan

PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI (Birbal), lawyer and man of letters, starts the *Sabuj-patra* (Green Leaves) a Bengali periodical; the Poet contributes every month poems, essays, stories to this new journal which emphasises

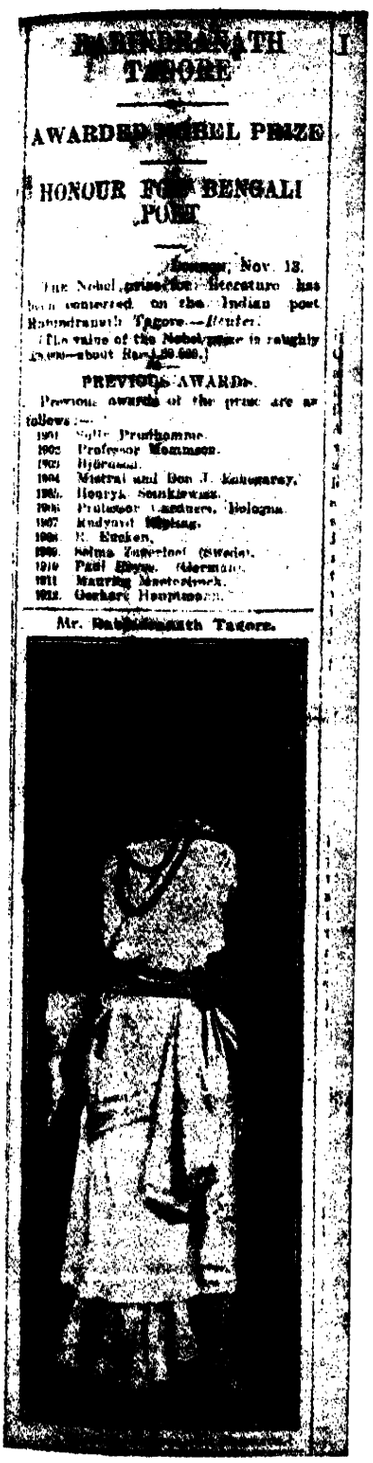


—At the house of William Rothenstein in London in 1912

Seated (from left to right):—The late Somendra Dev-Varma of Tipperah, THE POET, his son Rathindranath.

Standing (from left to right):—Dr. D. N. Maitra, a boy, William Rothenstein.

the characteristic Indian values, satirises conventionality, hollow snobbery and hazy romanticism; goes to spend the summer at Ramgarh Hills in the district of Almorah; composes poems in obvious distress of mind filled with dark forebodings of an uncertain approach of pillage and destruction; on return to Santiniketan, receives a foreign visitor, an Arab poet, named Bustanee, who had translated Tagore's poems into Arabic from the English texts of "Song Offerings", "Crescent Moon", etc.; his



RABINDRANATH TAGORE

AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE

HONOUR FOR BENGALI POET

[illegible], Nov. 13.

The Nobel prize for literature has been conferred on the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore.—*Reuter.*

The value of the Nobel prize is roughly £9,000—about Rs. 1,20,000.

PREVIOUS AWARDS.

Previous awards of the prize are as follows:—

1901 Sully Prudhomme.
1902 Professor Mommsen.
1903 Bjornson.
1904 Mistral and Don J. Echegaray.
1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz.
1906 Professor Carducci, Bologna.
1907 Rudyard Kipling.
1908 R. Eucken.
1909 Selma Lagerlof (Sweden).
1910 Paul Heyse. (German).
1911 Maurice Maeterlinck.
1912 Gerhart Hauptmann.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.

—Facsimile of the announcement in a Calcutta newspaper of the award of the Nobel Prize to Rabindranath (From "The Statesman": Nov. 15, 1913).



—The Nobel Prize Deputation to Santiniketan on November 23, 1913
Left to right: Rev. Gordon Milburn, THE POET, the late Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri.

poems are now being translated into all the principal European languages —his fame spreading all over the world; contributes to *Sabuj-patra* (July) *Strir patra* (Letter from a Wife), a short story in which rings the conflict then gradually awakening Indian womanhood to the tragedy of their position; it creates a furore and Bipin Chandra Pal caricatures the story by writing in the *Narayan* (a paper started by C. R. Das) *Mrinaler patra* (Letter from Mrinal); the *Narayan* criticises Tagore for lacking in realism and exotic writings which had no root in the soil; the Poet replies in the *Sabuj-patra* with two essays, *Bastab* and *Lokahita*, deploring, in the latter essay, the tendency on the part of those engaged in social service to patronise the common people while dealing with the problem of poverty and social uplift.

The War Begins

ON the declaration of the War in Europe, the Poet delivers a remarkable sermon at Santiniketan (August 5, 1914) following it up with an essay, *Ma ma himsi* (Thou Shalt not Hate); comes to Calcutta and reads an address of felicitations on the occasion of Ramendra Sundar Trivedi's fiftieth birthday celebration; returning to Santiniketan, goes to stay in Surul where he composes, in 46 days, 108 songs (*Gitali*) and teaches them all to his grand-nephew, Dinendranath Tagore, who was the storehouse of his musical compositions; also writes some of the poems published in the *Sabuj-patra* and later collected in *'Balaka'* and two short stories, *Bhai phonta* and *Shesher Ratri*, the last being later translated by himself and published in English as "Mashi"; goes on a visit, during the Puja holidays, to Bodh Gaya and Allahabad; moves for a few days up to Darjeeling; returns to Santiniketan but leaves again for Agra and goes to Allahabad; composes at Allahabad his famous poem 'Taj Mahal' (*Balaka*).

* * *

First Meeting with Gandhiji

THE students and staff of the Phoenix School (started by Gandhiji in the Transvaal) come to Santiniketan (in response to the Poet's invitation, previously sent, at the instance of Mr. Andrews); influenced by these new arrivals, the students of Santiniketan resolve to help the suffering jute cultivators in East Bengal by giving up using sugar and flour with meals and thus saving money for the purpose; the Poet, however, disapproves of this and writes: "the best form of self-sacrifice which they could undertake was doing some hard work to earn money"; delivers in Calcutta (February 13) a remarkable address at the inauguration of *Bangiya Hitasadhan Mandali* (Bengal Social Service League founded by Dr. D. N. Maitra); returns to Santiniketan on the 22nd February, narrowly missing Gandhiji who had come, early in February, straight from Bombay after his trip to England, to see the Phoenix School lads but, unfortunately, was hastily called away to Poona on receipt of the news of Gokhale's death; staying at Surul, writes *Phalguni* and reads the play at Santiniketan on March 4, 1915; (later it is published in the *Sabuj-patra*); welcomes Gandhiji to Santiniketan on March 6; on the 10th March, at Gandhiji's suggestion, an "experiment" is made in training the

boys to be self-supporting without the help of cooks, servants and sweepers.*

* * *

"Phalguni"

RECEIVES Lord Carmichael (Governor of Bengal) at Santiniketan on March 20, 1915; the Phoenix School students and staff leave for Hardwar with Gandhiji, who comes to take them away on March 31; staying again at Surul, composes many new songs and poems, a cycle of four stories published in the *Sabuj-patra* appears in book form under the title of *"Chaturanga"*; now commences writing a novel—*Ghare-baire*,—which is serially published in the *Sabuj-patra*; is the recipient of a Knighthood on the King-Emperor's Birthday (3rd June, 1915); Andrews and Pearson go to Fiji Islands to enquire into the grievances of Indian indentured labour; the Poet proceeds to Kashmir and composes several of his most well-known poems while at Srinagar; contributes to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Commemoration Volume a remarkable Bengali sonnet, at the request of Shakespeare Society; returning to Calcutta, reads a paper at a public meeting at the Rammohun Library on *Sikshar bahan* (Vehicle of Instruction), urging the adoption of the Bengalee as the medium of instruction at the local university; the *Phalguni* is produced at the Jorasanko house in aid of the famine-stricken people at Bankura, the Poet appearing in the dual roles of young 'Kabisekhar' and the blind, old 'baul' (Jan., 1916); returns to Santiniketan and finishes *Ghare-baire*; *Balaka* published; writes in the *Sabuj-patra* an article entitled *'Chhatra-sasan'* protesting vehemently against the repression of students after the Oaten episode at the Presidency College, drawing pointed attention to the growing estrangement between Englishmen and Bengalees.

* * *

PROCEEDS to Japan, on May 3, 1916 with Andrews, Pearson and Mukul Dey on board the "Tosa Maru"; reaches Rangoon on the 6th and is given a rousing reception; leaving on the 10th, arrives Singapore on the 15th; reaching Hongkong on the 22nd May is informed by the Captain that under orders from authorities the ship has to cut out Shanghai and proceed straight to Japan as the public had grown impatient at the prospect of seeing him; arrives at Kobe on May 29, is entertained first by the Japanese Press Association and then at a great gathering of Japanese intellectuals, when Count Okuma welcomes him with a speech in Japanese and the Poet replies in Bengali; stays for some time as the guest of Hara, the celebrated painter, to whom he dedicates "Stray Birds", later published by Macmillan; criticises the Japanese Imperialist policy against the young Republic of China and speaks, on June 17, at the Tokyo University on "The Message of India to Japan"; and on "The Spirit of Japan" in July at the Keio Gijiku University; falls immediately into official disfavour; receives and rejects an invitation from Vancouver (Canada) as a gesture against that British dominion's discriminating treatment of Indians.

Indictment of Nationalism

LEAVES for America and reaches Seattle (Washington) on September 18, 1916; is met by J. B. Pond of Pond Lyceum, a well-known American lecture bureau, and enters into a contract with him for a lecture tour in the United States; first public reception in America is given by the ladies of the Seattle Sunset Club; at the hall of this Club the Poet also delivers his first public address (arranged by Pond) on September 25, speaking on "The Cult of Nationalism', condemning the greedy Imperialism of western nations and also vigorously denouncing British rule in India; lectures next at Portland (Oregon) on the 27th, at San Francisco (California) on the 30th, where he pleads for "more of the fundamental idea of brotherhood and less of organisation"; a section of the American Press strongly criticises his speech on Nationalism; is feted by the Japanese of Frisco on October 3, and by the Los Angeles public on October 4; attends a concert by Paderewksi and has a long talk with him; reads at the Columbia Theatre, New York, one of his short stories and gives readings from the English translation of "Raja"; Ramchandra, the Sikh leader of the Indian revolutionaries banded under the "Hindusthan Gadr" party attacks the Poet in a newspaper article on the alleged ground of 'sailing under false colours by retaining the privilege of a British Knighthood and airing anti-British views'; a rumour spreads of a plot against his life by the Hindusthan Gadr Party, but the Poet refuses to put himself under police protection as he did not believe in the rumour; Ramchandra later denies, in the *Portland Telegram*, any intention to kill him; though advised by some friends to cut short his lecture tour the Poet refuses to change his plans and goes to Saint Barbara where he repeats his lecture on Nationalism; then tours lecturing through Pasadena, Salt Lake City, Chicago, Iowa, Milwaukee, Louisville and Detroit where his lecture on "Nationalism" was characterised in the Press as "sickly saccharine mental poison" (*Detroit Journal*, Nov. 14); at the very exclusive Twentieth Century Club at Cleveland he speaks against America's lust for gold; comes to New York where in an interview with the Press (Nov. 18) he denounces Western Nationalism and speaks strongly against America's anti-Asiatic policy; lectures at the Carnegie Hall in New York (Nov. 21), in Philadelphia, and again in New York at the School of Political Education on "The World of Personality"; speaks then at Boston at Mount Holyoak College on "Art", at Taramount Temple, on "Nationalism" where he receives "one of the warmest welcomes ever accorded to a lecturer in Boston" (*Boston Herald*, Dec. 6, 1916); is welcomed by President Hadley at Yale University as a "seeker after light and truth;" returns to New York for a farewell speech, on December 12, at the Amsterdam Theatre, which was packed to capacity; goes to Cleveland again to plant a tree in Shakespeare Garden; then to Colorado to see the famous springs and returns again to San Francisco where he writes the foreword to Paul Richard's book, "To The Nations" (published by J. B. Pond); leaves for Japan, on January 21, 1917 and halts *en route* at Honolulu for a day; returns to Calcutta, with Mukul De, on March 17, 1917.

* * *

The "Vichitra" Club

RETURNING to Calcutta, the Poet has a pleasant surprise in the shape of the Vichitra School of Arts and Crafts sponsored and organized by Gaganendranath, Abanindranath and Rathindranath at his Jorasanko-house; finds also another institution, the "Vichitra Club", which soon becomes the meeting place for the city's intellectuals and literary people; in the *Sabuj-patra* writes *Bhasar Katha* strongly supporting Pramatha Chaudhuri in his attempt to popularize the literary tongue and to write the Bengali language in the same way as it is spoken; comes to Calcutta for a gala celebration of his birthday by the Vichitra Club; writes short stories (*Tapaswini* and

* The practice was abandoned owing to practical difficulties. The Poet also does not believe in enforcing any code which is not the result of a spontaneous feeling for it from within. The 10th day of March is annually observed, however, at Santiniketan as the 'Gandhi Day', when the staff and students do all the work and the entire menial staff enjoy the day "off".—Ed.

Palla Number) for the *Sabuj-patra*; protests strongly against the internment of Mrs. Besant for her political activities; in Calcutta, reads, first at Rammohun Library and then at the Alfred Theatre, his famous political paper *Kartar Ichhayaa Karma* ("As the Master Wills It"), Bhupendranath Basu presiding at the latter place; composes, at the request of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, his famous song *Desha, Desha nandita kari mandrita taba Veri*, which is sung for the first time at the meeting at Alfred Theatre; reads a paper on *Sangiter mukti* (Redemption of Song); in a letter to a friend in England (which is published by the Indian Press on September 7) he strongly expresses himself on the ruthless repression then practised by the Government of Bengal against political workers by imprisonment and detention without charge or trial, "in a few cases driving them to insanity or suicide"; Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, denies the Poet's charges in a speech at the Bengal Legislative Council.

Politics Again

A CONTROVERSY having arisen among Bengal Congressmen as to making Mrs. Besant, then under internment, the President of the Indian National Congress session in Calcutta in December, 1917, the Poet warmly supports the cause of Mrs. Besant against the opposition of Surendranath Banerjea and his followers; receives, on September 8, a deputation consisting of Motilal Ghose, C. R. Das, Bipinchandra Pal, B. Chakravarti, Hirendranath Datta, Fazlul Huq, who offer him the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress session; is elected on September 11 as Chairman of the Reception Committee in place of Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur who had been previously elected; resigns his Chairmanship in favour of Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur when the controversy ends with the acceptance of Mrs .Besant as President by the 'Moderate' Party; attends the Congress meeting on the opening day when he receives a great ovation and reads "India's Prayer" (a poem) immediately after the singing of *Bande Mataram; Dak-Ghar* (Post Office) is staged by the Poet at the Vichitra Club hall, supported by Gaganendranath, Abanindranath, Rathindranath—the performance being witnessed by Gandhiji, Tilak Maharaj, Malaviyaji, Mrs. Besant and other prominent Congress leaders; meets in Calcutta, at his Jorasanko residence, E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State, who had come out on his "Reform" mission; returns to Santiniketan and receives Sir Michael Sadler and other members of the Calcutta University Commission; writes a devastating satire on the educational policy of the Government of India (*Totakahini* 'The Parrot's Training'); coming to Calcutta, delivers a lecture on *Chhanda* (rhythm), composes the poems of *Palataka;* his fifty-seventh birthday is celebrated at the Vichitra Club.

* * *

ON MAY 9, 1918, Gourlay, then Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal (Lord Ronaldshay) informs Andrews that the Government had received information from San Francisco, that the Poet had been connected with the young Indian revolutionaries undergoing trial, and that, it was rumoured, he had received German money for his American tour 1916 when he spoke so strongly against British rule in India. The Poet writes an indignant letter to President Wilson, and although assured of generous reception by the American public (through the American Consul at Calcutta) gives up the idea of a foreign tour which he had been contemplating for some time; receives the news of Pearson's arrest and deportation to England, at the instance of the British Government, for alleged anti-British activities in Japan and America; on the 16th May, 1918, his eldest daughter, Bela Devi (Mrs. Sarat Chandra Chakravarti) expires in Calcutta after a protracted illness; returns to Santiniketan on May 28, cancelling at the last minute a trip to Darjeeling and stays there for four months occupying himself mainly with teaching work; leaves in the autumn for a tour in Madras but stops for a few days at Pithapuram with the Maharaja and returns to Calcutta; Ajit Chakraverti dies in Calcutta (Dec., 1918); on the 22nd December, 1918 at Santiniketan the Poet explains his idea about creating an institution which would be a true centre for the different cultures of the East.

1919—1924

AGE 58—63

OUT on a tour of South India, the Poet arrives at Bangalore (January 10, 1919) from where he goes to Mysore, Ooty, Coimbatore, Palghat, Salem, Trichinopoly, Seringapattam, Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Madras—speaking to large and enthusiastic audiences on "The Message of the Forest", "The Folk Religions of India" and "The Centre of Indian Culture"; coming to Madras speaks as Chancellor of the "National University", founded by Mrs. Annie Besant, whose guest he was at Adyar; returns to Calcutta and speaks publicly in this city for the first time in English, to a crowded auditorium at the Empire Theatre, on "Education"; next at the Bose Institute reads "The Message of the Forest."

The Great Gesture

ON the inauguration by Gandhiji of his Satyagraha movement as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act the Poet writes him a letter in which he expresses his apprehension of the movement giving rise to forces beyond control; on April 13 takes place the shooting of unarmed citizens of Amritsar at Jalianwallah Bag; follow Martial Law in the Punjab and attendant atrocities; strict censorship prevents news of official outrages reaching other provinces; the Poet comes to know of these at the end of May; not receiving support from political leaders in his attempt to go to the Punjab, he comes to Calcutta (May 27), where he fails to have convened a public meeting of protest over which he offered to preside; on May 30, 1919 he writes the "historic letter" to the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, renouncing his Knighthood in order to "give voice to the protest of millions of my countrymen surprised into a dumb anguish of terror". Writes mostly the sketches of *Lipika* (published in 1922).

* * *

THE nucleus of the Visva-Bharati is formed, when on July 3, 1919, *Vidya-Bhawan* is opened for advanced studies in ancient Indian literatures and later in Tibetan and Chinese with Pandit Bidhusekhar Sastri at its head; publishes "The Centre of Indian Culture" lectures; composes songs and takes classes at Santiniketan; adapts *Sarodatsav* as *Reensodh*, which is staged at Santiniketan; spends the autumn (Oct.-Nov.) at Shillong; returning to Santiniketan opens a class for dancing under two instructors brought from Manipur; visits Sylhet (December 6, 1919), Lord Ronaldshay visits Santiniketan (Feb. 1920); adapts *Raja* as *Arupratan;* goes to Gujrat, at Gandhiji's invitation, to attend an anniversary function of the Gujrat Literary Society; spends a day at Gandhiji's Sabarmati *Asram*; visits Bhavnagar and Limbdi; receives a gift of Rs. 10,000 from the ruler of Limdi for Santiniketan; goes to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat and returns to Calcutta on May 3, 1920.

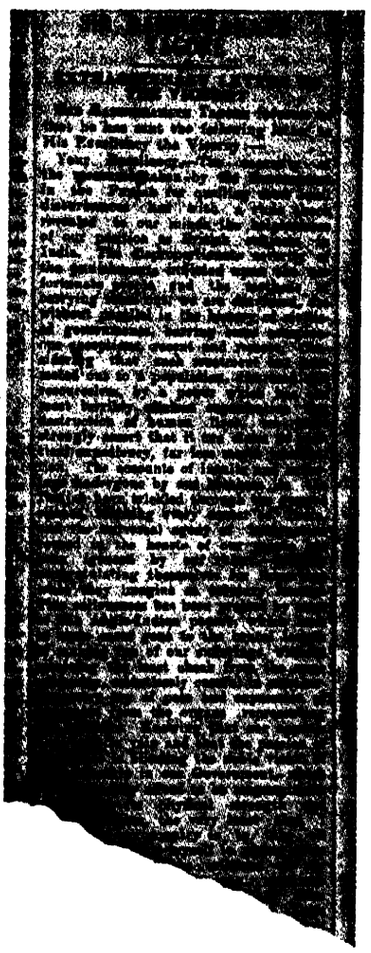
* * *

LEAVES Calcutta for Europe on May 11, 1920 with his son and daughter-in-law; sails from Bombay on May 15; on board the boat has often

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

long talks with the Aga Khan (who, quite frequently, reads out to him from Hafiz and discusses Sufism), the Maharaja of Alwar, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (Ranjit Singh); translates during the voyage some of his Santiniketan sermons which are later published as "Thought Relics"; lands at Plymouth on June 5; is received by Pearson whom he meets after three years; coming to London meets Rothenstein, Hudson (the celebrated author of *Green Mansions*), Fox-Strangways (the author of "The Music of Hindostan"), Cunninghame-Graham (the author of 'Cartegena'), Nicholas Roerich (the Russian painter who had not yet risen to fame), Bernard Shaw, Prof. Gilbert Murray and others; goes to Oxford (June 19) to speak to the students at a function at which Dr. Robert Bridges, the Poet-Laureate of England, was to have presided but had later excused himself from attending; meets Col. Lawrence (of Arabian fame), who complains to him that the British Government having failed to keep any of the promises he had made to the Arabs he would never be able to face those people again; from Oxford the Poet goes to Cambridge and meets there, among others, Prof. Anderson, Lowes Dickinson and J. M. Keynes; attends a reception arranged in his honour by the Union of East & West Society, where Sybil Thorndyke, the celebrated English actress, recites a poem composed for the occasion by Laurence Binyon.

* * *



—The Poet's letter to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, renouncing his Knighthood as it was published in "The Statesman" of June 3, 1919.

A Messenger of Peace

CALLS at the India Office on Montagu, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sinha (Under-Secretary) and discusses with them the Punjab affairs, pointing out to Montagu that it was not so much the punishment of General Dyer that India asked for but moral condemnation of the crime by the British nation; signs, along with others, a letter to Premier Lloyd George suggesting Montagu as the successor of Lord Chelmsford as the Viceroy of India; visits the Rammohun Roy memorial at Bristol; meets Sir Hoarce Plunkett and "A. E." (George Russell); prepares for a trip to Scandinavia but cancels the visit at the last moment; goes to France (August 6, 1920) "with a feeling of relief" from "studied coolness" on the part of many of his English friends and admirers; stays in Paris as the guest of M. Kahn, known as "the richest man in France"; meets Professors Sylvain Levi and De Brun; visits the battlefields in Northern France and is much disturbed by the scene of devastation; goes for a few days to Southern France which he likes; prepares his lecture on "The Meeting of the East and West"; returns to Paris and meets Comtesse de Noailles, the celebrated French poetess, who tells him that she was with Clemenceau when the news of the declaration of the War came and that both turned to read from the French translation of his *Gitanjali* ("Song-Offerings") to get over the intense feeling of depression which was overpowering them; goes to Holland,

The Historic Letter to Lord Chelmsford

WHEN TAGORE RENOUNCED HIS KNIGHTHOOD

Your Excellency,

The enormity of the measures taken by the Government in the Punjab for quelling some local disturbances has, with a rude shock, revealed to our minds the helplessness of our position as British subjects in India. The disproportionate severity of the punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate people and the methods of carrying them out, we are convinced, are without parallel in the history of civilised governments, barring some conspicuous exceptions, recent and remote. Considering that such treatment has been meted out to a population, disarmed and resourceless, by a power which has the most terribly efficient organisation for destruction of human lives, we must strongly assert that it can claim no political expediency, far less moral justifiation. The accounts of the insults and sufferings undergone by our brothers in the Punjab have trickled through the gagged silence, reaching every corner of India, and the universal agony of indignation roused in the hearts of our people has been ignored by our rulers—possibly congratulating themselves for imparting what they imagine as salutary lessons. The callousness has been praised by most of the Anglo-Indian papers, which have in some cases gone to the brutal length of making fun of our sufferings, without receiving the least check from the same authority, relentlessly careful in smothering every cry of pain and expression of judgment from the organs representing the sufferers. Knowing that our appeals have been in vain and that the passion of vengeance is blinding the noble vision of statesmanship in our Government, which could so easily afford to be magnanimous, as befitting its physical strength and normal tradition, the very least that I can do for my country is to take all consequences upon myself in giving voice to the protest of the millions of my countrymen, surprised into a dumb anguish of terror. The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in the incongruous context of humiliation, and I for my part wish to stand, shorn, of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings. And these are the reasons which have compelled me to ask Your Excellency, with due deference and regret, to relieve me of my title of knighthood which I had the honour to accept from His Majesty the King at the hands of your predecessor, for whose nobleness of heart I still entertain great admiration.

Yours faithfully,
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Calcutta,
6, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane,
May 30, 1919.

being invited there, tours lecturing through the Hague, Leyden, Utrecht is warmly received by the Dutch writes to J B Pond of his intention to visit America and receives a cabled reply that he was unable to organize any lectures for him as popular feeling in America was just then not favourable to the Poet, visits Brussels where he is received by the King of the Belgians) and Antwerp, and returns to Paris is extremely annoyed at the inexplicable failure of his letters from England and India reaching him in time comes to London, resolves to go to America, 'for they must listen to the appeal of the East", and sails with Pearson arriving in New York on October 28, 1920

Gandhiji and Non-cooperation

GANDHIJI comes to Santiniketan accompanied by Shaukat Ali in September 1920 on his way back from the Special Congress meeting at Calcutta the Santiniketan School decides not to send up boys for the Matriculation examination of Calcutta University and a large number of students of Calcutta colleges who had non-cooperated come and start village work at Surul

* * *

MEETING Press reporters at his hotel is eagerly asked about his opinion on Gandhiji's Non-cooperation and declares that he believes in the power of the spirit and never in brute force lectures at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on 'The Meeting of East and West' (Nov 10) on The Mystic Poets of Bengal at the Bremner (Philadelphia) Women's College (Nov 12) watches a game of football at Princetown (Nov 13) and returning to New York attends the fifteenth anniversary of the National Art Club lectures at New York (November 20) on The Poet's Religion is however frustrated in his attempts to raise money for Visva-Bharati encountering, at every step subtle but no less vigorous hostility engineered by powerful influences on the alleged grounds of his being anti-British and pro German at a meeting organised by the Poetry Society of New York he cannot check his feelings of disappointment goes to Chicago (February 1) and stays there for sometime as the guest of Mrs M Ely with an interval for a short lecture tour in Texas Sails for Europe (March 19 1921)

Speaks on 'The Meeting of East and West' in London (April 8) flies to Paris after three weeks and is again the guest of M Kahn meets Romain Rolland on April 17 lectures at Musee Guimet at a meeting arranged by the Societe des amis d'Orient also addresses the Comité National l'Etudes Sociale et Politiques (founded by M Kahn) on "The Public Spirit of India' (April 25), receives as a gift for Visva-Bharati a splendid library from Sridhir Rana a rich Indian pearl merchant in Paris

* * *

ON APRIL 27, comes to Strasburg and reads "The Message of the Forest" at the University next at Geneva, on April 30 speaks on 'Education" at the Rousseau Institute his 61st birthday is celebrated all over Germany visits Lucerne and Basle lectures at the Zurich University (May 11) spends a day with Count Keyserling at Darmstadt lectures at Hamburg University (May 20) at Copenhagen University (May 23)

* * *

VISITS Sweden where he is received with great honours speaks at the ancient University of Upsala and then at the Cathedral the Archbishop of Upsala himself leading a big procession with torches to conduct the Poet to the meeting speaks at a great banquet given in his honour by the Swedish Academy Stockholm is received by the King of Sweden comes next to Berlin where he stays with Hugo Stinnes and delivers two lectures at the University scenes of frenzied hero worship marking the meeting is fetched by Walter Rathenau speaks at Munich University where he meets Thomas Mann then at the University of Frankfurt on The Village Mystics of Bengal visits Vienna Prague speaking at both the cities to large and enthusiastic audiences leaves Paris July 1 catches the India-bound *Marea* at Marseilles and arrives in Bombay on July 16 1921

"The Call of Truth"

FROM Bombay comes straight to Santiniketan in the midst of the Non cooperation movement at its height great pressure is put upon him from all sides to join it against the whole force of the current popular sentiment he expresses his own view in a paper entitled *Sikshar Milan* (The Meeting of Cultures) read at a meeting organised by *Jatiya Sikshā Parishat* (Council of National Education) at the Calcutta University Institute hall on August 15 with Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri in the chair repeats the lecture at Alfred Theatre on August 18 with Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray as Chairman Sarat Chandra Chatterjee the novelist in a paper entitled *Ishar Birodh* (The Conflict of Culture stresses the reply the Poet follows with another paper *Satyer Ahwan* ('The Call of Truth') read at the Calcutta University Institute on August 29 in which he definitely rejects Non-co-operation is enumerated by Gandhiji the Mahatma replies in *Young India* with his article The Great Sentinel'

Barsa mangal (The Rain Festival) a new and unique type of musical soiree produced at the Jorasanko house on the 2nd and 3rd September—the Poet reciting some of his famous rain-poems, Maharaja Jagadindranath Roy of Natore accompanying on the *Mridang*, on the 4th the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad presents an address of welcome meets Gandhiji at the Jorasanko house on the 6th Sept (1921), the meeting taking place behind closed doors and none except Andrews being present Pearson returns to Santiniketan after five years L K Elmhirst comes with an annual gift of Rs 50 000 from Mrs Straight (later Mrs Elmhirst) for rural reconstruction work at Surul on November 10 comes Professor Sylvain Levi the first Visiting Professor of Visva Bharati

Visva-Bharati Inaugurated

ON December 22 1921 Visva-Bharati is formally inaugurated at a meeting presided over by Dr Brajendranath Seal (*Paus* 8 1328 B E) at which the constitution of Visva-Bharati is adopted with Rathindranath Tagore and Prasanta Mahalanobis as Joint Secretaries (*Jugma-Sachiva*) makes over to the Visva-Bharati by trust-deed the land buildings, library and his other properties at Santiniketan, the entire amount of the Nobel Prize money and the copyright of his Bengali books

WRITES a drama *Muktadhara* (The Waterfall) and reads it to his friends at his Calcutta residence on the 16th January 1922 in February is founded *Sriniketan* (Department of Rural Reconstruction of Visva Bharati) prepares to produce *Muktadhara* but gives up the idea on receipt of the news of arrest and sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment of Gandhiji (March 10) his 62nd birth anniversary quietly observed at Santiniketan presides on July 8 over the Shelley Centenary meeting in Calcutta attends at Calcutta the memorial meeting in honour of the poet Satyendranath Dutta where he reads a most remarkable elegy *Visva Bharati Sammilani* (literary club) is started in Calcutta July, 1922 addresses the students of the Presidency College on his ideals of Visva Bharati *Sarodotsab* produced at Calcutta first at Alfred Theatre and then at Minerva Theatre (September 16 and 17) the Poet with members of the Santiniketan staff appearing on the stage on 19th September the Poet goes to Bombay and then to Poona (with Prof Levi) where he reads a paper on Indian Renaissance' detailing his views on the ideals which Indian universities should strive to attain

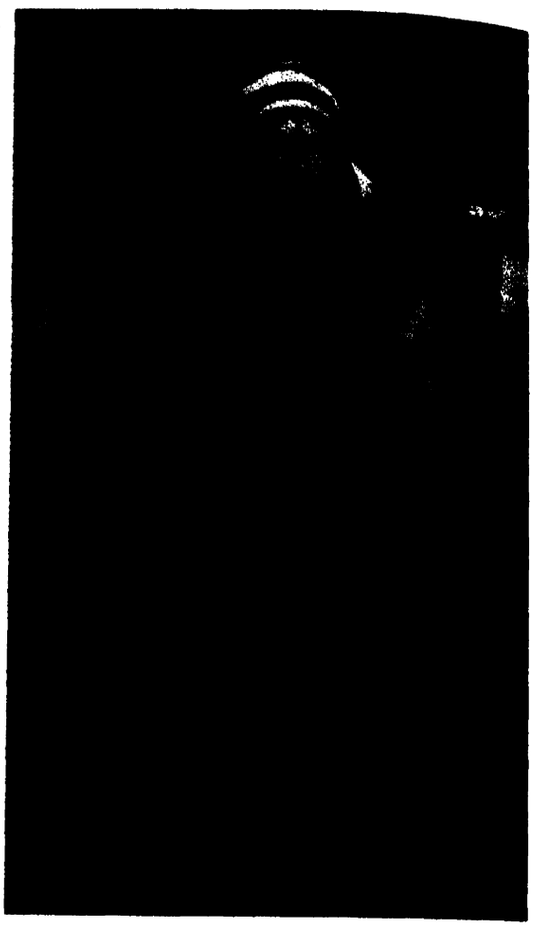
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FROM Poona he goes to Mysore, Bangalore Madras, Coimbatore, Colombo, Trivandrum Cochin speaking on 'The Vision of Indian History", The Spirit of Modern Times", "An Eastern University", "The Forest University of India", "The Growth of My

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



—In the role of Raghupati in a private performance of his play 'Visarjan' staged in Calcutta: 1891-92



—In the role of Jaisingha in the same play staged at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta: 1922

PHOTO—BULA MAHALANOBIS

Life's Work" (Sept. 25 to Oct. 22, 1922); comes to Bombay on the 23rd October; goes to Ahmedabad and to the Sabarmati Asram and then returns to Santiniketan after an absence of about three months; his second brother, Satyendranath passes away in December, 1922; Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, visits Santiniketan; the Poet visits Sindh (Karachi and Hyderabad) Feb.-March, 1923; *Visva-Bharati Quarterly* started in April, 1923; Dr. Taraporewalla of Calcutta University lays the foundation stone of "Ratankuthi" (the guest-house for foreign visitors to Santiniketan) for which Sir Ratan Tata had donated Rs. 25,000; spends the summer at Shillong and writes there a drama, the *Rakta-karabi* (later translated into English as "Red Oleanders"); delivers a lecture on Bankimchandra Chatterjee at a meeting of Bhowanipore Literary Society (June 28); discusses current political topics with special reference to Hindu-Muslim relations, in an interview, expressing himself in favour of the idea of Hindus organising themselves but laying emphasis on the economic aspect of the conflict and suggesting that real unity can only be achieved on a fusion of economic interests of the two communities; publishes his considered views on the same subject in a contribution to the July issue of the *Visva-Bharati Quarterly* journal ("The Way to Unity"); for three days at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, the drama *Visarjan* ('Sacrifice') is produced (August 25, 27, 28, 1923), the *old* Poet himself appearing with astonishing success as *young* Jayasimha; returns to Santiniketan; receives a cable from Italy announcing the death, in a train accident, of Pearson; writes a short drama, *Rathajatra;* issues an appeal for funds for the establishment of a hospital at Santiniketan in memory of Pearson; tours the States in Western India collecting funds for Visva-Bharati; on the invitation of Calcutta University delivers a series of lectures on Literature, speaking *ex tempore*.

Plain-speaking in Japan

LEAVES for China from Calcutta on March 21, 1924, accompanied by Kshitimohan Sen, Nanda Lal Bose and Kalidas Nag;* receives a great ovation *en route* at Rangoon, Penang, Kuala Lampur and Singapore; arriving at Shanghai on April 12, the Poet explains that the old relation between India and China was "for disinterested" human love and nothing else; and, on April 17, speaking to a Japanese audience, deprecates the Imperialist greed which had got hold of Japan and wishes that Asia should be free from the curse of Western materialism and nationalism; speaks in the same strain also, very strongly, at another meeting organised by the Anglo-American Society, is attacked by English and American papers for these speeches; Chinese students are dissatisfied with his comments against Western ideals which had powerfully captured their imagination; reaches Peking on April 23; the National University at Peking accords him a great reception on April 26; Dr. Hu Hsi, leader of the Chinese youth, meets the Poet and is converted into a great admirer of his, which reacts on students in enthusiasm for his cultural mission; after giving a few more lectures in China goes to Japan; lectures there chiefly on "International Relations", in course of which he tells the Japanese of his "deep love and respect" for them as a people but deplores that "when as a nation you have dealings with other nations you also can be deceptive, cruel and efficient in handling those methods in which the Western nations show such mastery"; meets Rashbehary Bose, the exiled Indian revolutionary, who shows great reverence for the Poet and insists on attending

* This tour was financed partially by J. K. Birla who gave Rs. 10,000.

to his personal comforts; returns to India on July 21.

* * *

THE POET is drawn into the vortex of an agitation over a speech of Lord Lytton made at Dacca praising the police and casting a slur on the women of Bengal; accedes, under pressure from mutual friends, to the request to meet Lord Lytton and help him to explain himself,—Fazlul Huq being very active to bring about the meeting; letters of Lord Lytton and Tagore simultaneously published in Indian papers on August 23 fail to terminate the agitation; returning to Santiniketan writes a letter to Lord Lytton telling him that "a considerable number of my countrymen are ready to challenge your Government to produce trustworthy evidence in support of your statement"; takes part in a tableaux performance of *Arupratan* at Alfred Theatre (Calcutta).

To South America

SAILS for South America on September 19, 1924, accepting invitation from Peru to attend the Centenary Celebration of her Independence; falls ill during the voyage; arrived at Buones Ayres is received cordially by Argentinians; due to ill health is prevented from going to Peru; rests at a beautiful garden-house at San Isadore as the guest of Victoria Ocampo, writing the poems of *Purabi*, which he dedicates to her ('Vijaya'); takes leave from the President of the Argentine Republic on December 30, 1924.

1925—1930

AGE 65—70

ON January 4, 1925, boards an Italian boat for Europe; arrives at Genoa (January 21); at Milan at a great meeting, presided over by the Duke of Milan, gives a long discourse on Music, receiving a great ovation; sits for a portrait of him by the famous Italian painter Rietti; proceeds to Venice on the 29th and is taken round the historic city with great honour; returns to India on the 17th February, 1925; shortly after his return passes away at Ranchi, his elder brother, Jyotirindranath Tagore; his 65th birthday is celebrated at Santiniketan; is visited by Gandhiji at Santiniketan (27th May); also meets Bishop Fisher of America who comes to see him and Gandhiji; on the sudden death of C. R. Das (June 16, 1925),



—In May, 1925, Gandhiji paid a visit to the Poet at Santiniketan. Centre: Gandhiji; Left: Andrews; Right: Rabindranath

the Poet, in a four-line elegy, pays to the memory of the great leader a most remarkable and touching tribute; writes to explain his own attitude towards the cult of the *Charka* (the spinning-wheel) preached by Gandhiji; at the request of his friend, Count Keyserling, writes a paper on the subject of marriage, which is published in the latter's famous "Book of Marriage"; attends the performance of *Chirakumar Sabha* (The Bachelor's Club) on the boards of the Star Theatre at Calcutta, the Poet having re-shaped it for the stage; recasts for similar performances other plays, *e.g., Sodh-bodh* (All Square) which he shapes out of the drama *Goraya-galad*, (Wrong at the Start) and *Griha-Prabesh* from the story *Shesher Ratri* (The Final Night); Sir P. C. Ray in a public speech criticises the Poet and Sir Brajendranath Seal for their staying out of the *Charka* campaign of Gandhiji; the Poet replies in an article in *Sabuj-patra* on *Swaraj Sadhan* (Working for Swaraj), definitely rejecting the *charka* as a means of attaining *Swaraj;* in the same essay, records his views on the political tension, particularly with reference to Hindu-Muslim relations; writes to Romain Rolland a letter of felicitations on the occasion of his 60th birthday in the course of which he reiterates his views against the mechanisation of humanity by Western nations by their "fetish worship of materialistic nationalism"; Prof. Carlo Formici followed by Prof. G. Tucci arrives from Italy (Nov. 21, 1925) with Mussolini's warmest tributes to the Poet and a gift of books for the Visva-Bharati, which they join as professors; on the 19th December, the Poet presides over the first session of the Indian Philosophical Congress at Calcutta; receives at Santiniketan on January 12, 1926, F. S. Marvin, the celebrated American author, sent as a representative of the League of Nations; attends the session of the All-India Music Conference at Lucknow, where he receives the news of the death of his eldest brother, Dwijendranath, at Santiniketan.

In East Bengal

GOES to Dacca on 7th February at the invitation of the University; receives Addresses from the Dacca Municipality, the "Peoples Association" and other bodies; speaks at several meetings and functions; also at Mymensingh; at Comilla presides over the anniversary celebrations of the *Abhaya Asram of* Dr. Sureshchandra Banerjee; attends the *Namasudra* (Depressed Class) Conference; is warmly received at Agartala by Maharaj Kumar Brajendrakishore of Tipperah; on his return to

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Santiniketan his 65th birthday (May 7, 1926) is celebrated by a gathering representative of many nations, the Maharaja of Porebandar sends a generous contribution for *Kalabhavan* (House of Arts) at Santiniketan, *Natir Puja* (The Dancing Girl's Worship) is staged for the first time at Santiniketan

Italy and Mussolini

LEAVES Calcutta on May 12, 1926, on his eighth Foreign Tour reaches Naples on May 30 and proceeds to Rome by a special train arranged under express orders of Mussolini, declares himself 'glad of this opportunity to see for myself the work of one who is assuredly a great man and a movement that will be certainly remembered in history" meets Mussolini on May 31, receives a public ovation in Rome on June 7 and next day delivers a speech on 'Meaning of Art' is accorded a reception at the Rome University meets the King of Italy on June 11, after a second meeting with Mussolini on June 13, is received by the Leonardo da Vinci Society of Florence on the 16th the next day at the University speaks on "My School", at Turin, on June 21, reads an address on "City and Village" (published in the 5th Anniversary Number of *The Calcutta Municipal Gazette* as "Wedded Partners"), after the reading Signora Lipovetaka, a noted Italian songstress, sings in Bengali three songs of Tagore, from Turin the Poet comes to Switzerland where he is met by numerous victims of Fascist oppression, shown "coloured reports" of his statements in the Italian Press in praise of the Duce,— his utterances and opinions, torn from their context presented in a different light altogether * at Villeneuve he is warmly received by Romain Rolland and meets George Duhamel J G Fraser Prof Forel Prof Bovet and others at Zurich he meets the wife of Prof Salvadori, a distinguished Italian exiled by Mussolini and at Wein he meets the prosecuting counsel at the trial of the murderers of Matteoti, the anti-Fascist Italian member of the Chamber of Deputies writes a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* in which the Poet expresses himself strongly against Fascism of which Mussolini was the High Priest, Prof Formici from Italy writes a letter of protest to the *Guardian* saying that as the constant companion and interpreter of Tagore in Italy he (Formici) denied that Tagore had ever criticised Mussolini Tagore replies that for *some time* I felt almost elated with the idea that an object lesson was being offered by Italy to show that ample room could be made for human personality in the heart of a political machine

* Writes Prof V Ivanov —

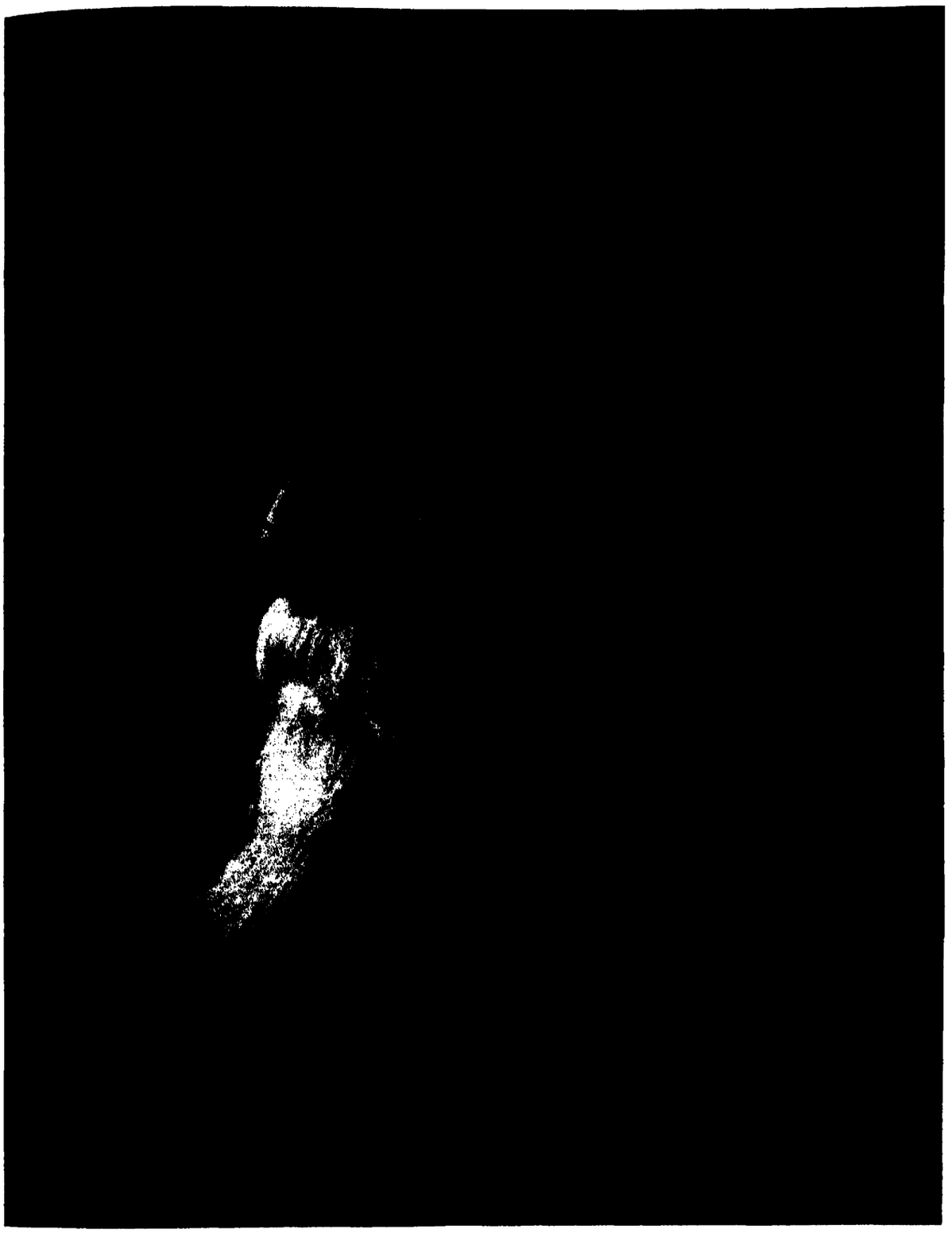
'Tagore's conversations with reporters in Italy were the product of three people the reporter the interpreter and Tagore himself Over and above all this the constant murmur of a fourth element general conversation was distinctly in evidence and interfered with all his discussions without his knowledge Moreover not knowing Italian he had no means of controlling the result of this connection Rabindranath Tagore His Personality and Work by Prof V Ivanov (1939)

Like a "Conquering Hero"

IN the beginning of August accompanied by Prof and Mrs Mahalanobis who had joined him in Italy the Poet comes to England sits for Epstein for a bust of his meets Bradford Rothenstein, Robert Bridges (the Poet-Laureate) and a few other intellectuals leaves (with Lord Sinha and Prof and Mrs Mahalanobis) on the 21st August 1926 for Norway is received by the King of Norway Oslo meets at Stockholm Nansen Sven Hedin Bjornsen Boyer goes to Copenhagen where he meets the philosopher Hoffding and the famous literary critic George Brandes proceeds to Germany and arrives at Hamburg (Sept 10) next day comes to Berlin and speaks (Sept 13) at the Philharmonic Hall on 'Indian Philosophies' is received by President Von Hindenburg on the 14th is entertained by Kurt Wolfe his publisher writes from Berlin to the *Manchester Guardian* that although he had admiration for the personality of Mussolini he could never lend his support to Fascism is attacked and abused by *Popolo d'Italia* visits Dresden and Cologne on a lecture tour comes back to Berlin and leaves for Czecho-Slovakia, at Prague delivers lectures on "Art Forms" and 'Civilisation and Progress" (October 10 15 flies to Vienna in an aeroplane placed at his disposal by the German Government and receives a great welcome composes the first poem of the *Vanavani* (Voice of the Forest series) lectures at Budapest on the 26th Oct he plants a tree near the statue of the famous Hungarian poet Sandor Kisfaludy and places a wreath at the memorial of the distinguished Hungarian novelist Maurice Jokai, stays at Balaton and inscribes the poems for *Vanavani* lectures at the University of Belgrade is received by King Boris at Sofia (Bulgaria) by King Ferdinand at Bukha

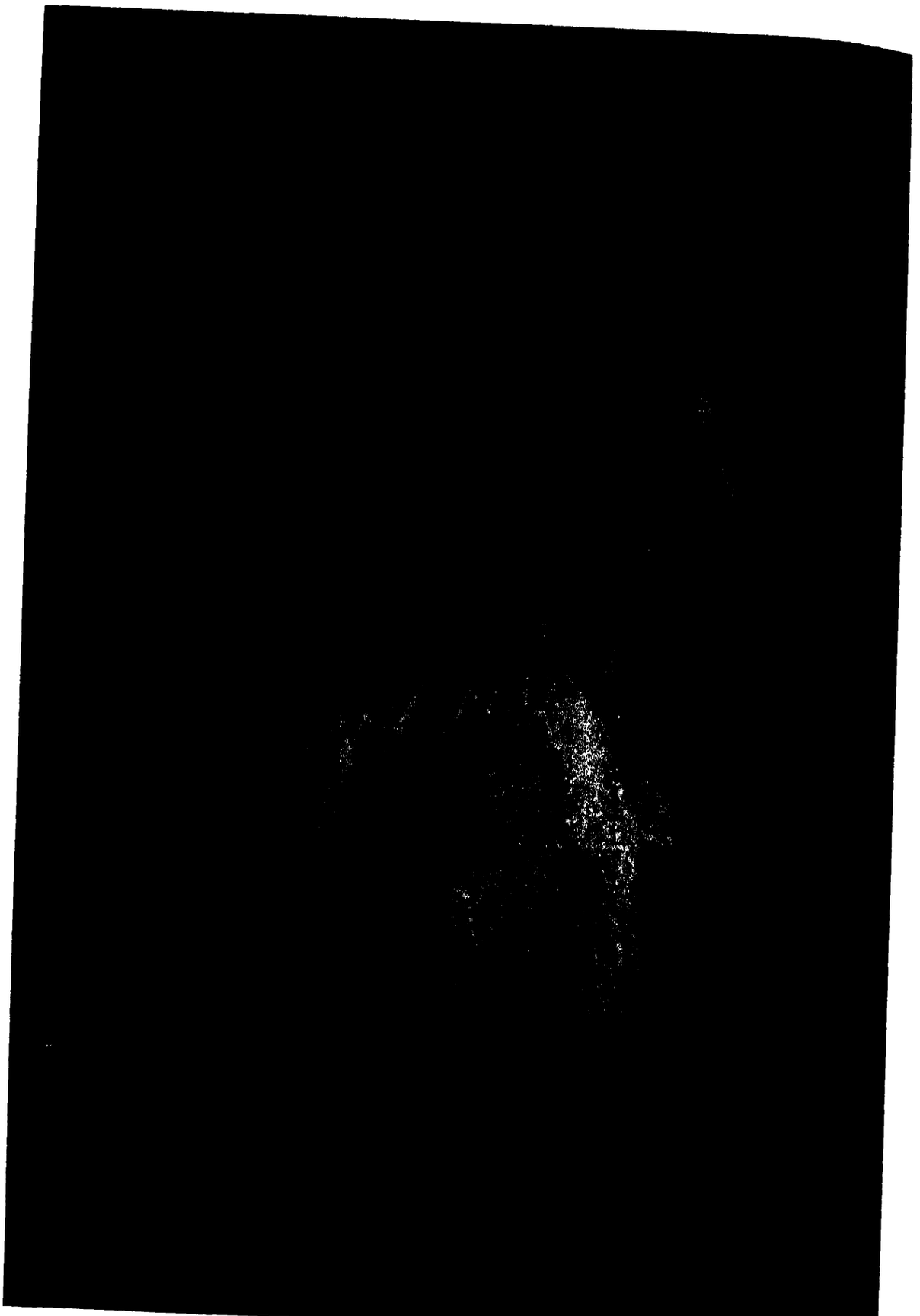


—In January 1926, passed away the eldest brother of the Poet, Dwijendranath Tagore, philosopher and poet, universally respected. The two brothers are seen here in a photograph taken in 1925.



From a Photo taken
in Milan in 1926

Courtesy :
Bharat Phototype Studio



From a Photo taken at
Santiniketan in 1939

By
S Sharma

rest (Rumania) arrives at Athens on November 25, where he is made a "Commander of the Order of the Redeemer", from Greece goes *via* Turkey to Egypt, reaching Alexandria on November 27 and Cairo on December 1, a meeting of the Egyptian Parliament is adjourned in his honour and the Ministers meet him at a party where he is entertained to Arabic music; King Fuad receives him and presents him with a collection of Arabian books for the Visva-Bharati; sails from Alexandria for home concluding his "great tour of conquest not as a tyrant but as a teacher—the bearer of a new message of synthesis and harmony, culture and enlightenment".

"Natir Puja" and "Nataraj"

COMES back to India, and receives on arrival in Calcutta, at Howrah Station, a great ovation, the Mayor of Calcutta, J. M. Sen-Gupta, receiving him at the head of a large body of citizens. Goes to Santiniketan on December 19, 1926. The murder of Swami Sraddhananda at Delhi, in the Christmas week on the eve of the Indian National Congress at Gauhati, greatly shocks the Poet, who, speaking to a gathering at Santiniketan, avers that it is the very helplessness of the weakling that tempts the strong to deeds of sin and crime and appeals for mutual understanding and goodwill; on Jan. 24, 1927 at Calcutta, is staged *Natir Puja*, on February 3, issues a remarkable statement protesting against "the primitive form of despotism" which detained young men without trial under Bengal Ordinances; does not approve of the agitation against the Government's proscribing some Bengali books, reminding the writers that there was nothing manly in voicing lachrymose protest on the comfortable assumption that the Government when attacked would not retaliate, devotes himself to creating songs expressible in the form of dances and, on March 18, 1927, produces at Santiniketan, his *Nataraja*, new type of dance-drama; contributes a poem, *Vichitra*, to the first number of a new Bengalee periodical of the same name, sponsored by Upendranath Ganguli (Editor), Jatinath Ghosh, Kanti Ghosh and Amal Home, the *Vichitra* also publishes *Nataraja* illustrated by Nanda Lal Bose; fills the new magazine with various contributions from month to month; presides over the Hindi Literary Conference on the invitation of the Maharaja of Bharatpore; visits Jaipur, Agra and Ahmedabad and is feted by the Gujrat Literary Society; returns to Santiniketan on April 11; lays the foundation stone of the Prayer Hall of the Prabartak Sangha at Chandernagore and receives a purse from the Mayor of Chandernagore; goes to Shillong and writes for the *Vichitra* a novel under the title *Tin-purush* (Three Generations), which he later names *Yoga-Yog*.

In "Greater India"

ON July 12, 1927, leaves for a tour in Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam, accompanied by Sunitikumar Chatterjee, Surendra Nath Kar and others (his ninth Foreign Tour, financed partially by J. K. Birla, who donated Rs. 10,000); arrives at Singapore on the 20th July and lectures on "The Unity of Man", Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor, presiding; after many social functions leaves for Malacca on the 27th, following an untiring round of lectures at various stations, arrives at Penang from where he proceeds to Sumatra, arrives in Batavia on August 22 and reads at a banquet in his honour a poem, "The Indian Pilgrim to Java", an English rendering of his Bengali poem *Vijayalakshmi*, which he had composed on the 21st; on the 23rd leaves for Bali; writes on board the steamer an essay, *Sahityay navatwa* (Novelty in Literature), which reflects his reaction against reports of a controversy then current in Bengal over his latest literary essay, "Sahitya Dharma", which he had contributed to the *Vichitra* just before his departure, criticising the ultra-modern tendencies in Bengali fiction, arrives in Bali on August 24; describes the natural beauty of the island in a poem, *Sagarika* (published later in *Mahua*); tours through the island with royal honours, is particularly impressed with Balinese dance-dramas, from Bali, on September 9, he reaches Soerabaja (Java), on the 12th comes to Surkarta where he opens a bridge and a street which is named after him; visits the great temple of Borobudor; leaves for Siam (now Thailand) *via* Bandung and Batavia, is warmly received by the King and Queen, also the Prince of Chantabun, a great Pali scholar; returns home on October 7; recasts his play, *Nataraja*, and produces it, under the name of *Rituranga*, in Calcutta on December 8, 1927, on January 5, 1928, receives at Santiniketan members of the Indian Science Congress; also receives the great singer Madame Clara Butt; V. Lesny, Professor of Sanskrit at the German University at Prague (Czecho-Slovakia), comes to Visva-Bharati as Visiting Professor in succession to Prof. William Winternitz; writes in *Prabasi* and the *Modern Review* on the conflict between the staff and students of the City College over Saraswati Puja celebration, deprecating the demand of the latter to perform the worship against the established traditions of the College (a Brahmo institution); attends, as President, a meeting at his Calcutta residence, arranged to settle the acute differences between two sections of Bengali litterateurs on the ultra-modern tendencies in literature; his sixty-seventh birthday is celebrated in Calcutta (May 7, 1928); on this occasion the Poet was weighed against his own books which were then given away to public libraries, the ceremony following the traditional Indian custom (*tula-dan*) of kings being similarly weighed against gold which was then given away to the deserving poor.

To Sri Aurobindo

ON May 12 the Poet leaves Calcutta for England to deliver the Hibbert Lectures at Oxford but falls ill at Madras and cancels the voyage; spends a restful week at Adyar accepting Mrs Besant's invitation; proceeds from Madras to Colombo halting *en route* at Pondicherry to pay on May 29 a visit to Sri Aurobindo; records his impression of the visit in the *Modern Review*;* leaves Ceylon in June for Bangalore at the invitation of Brajendranath Seal, then Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University; here he concludes his novel, *Sesher Kabita* ('The Last Poem'); returns to Santiniketan at the end of June, in August, 1928, takes part in Calcutta at the Centenary of the Brahmo Samaj preaching a sermon from the pulpit of Sadharan Brahmo Samaj on 'The Message of Rammohun Roy', sends out a written speech to be read at the Conference of All-India Libraries Association, held in Calcutta during Christmas; Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, visits Santiniketan on December 17; the Poet presides at the Parliament of Religions held in Calcutta on January 27, 1929.

In Canada

AT THE INVITATION of the National Council of Education of Canada to participate at its Triennial Conference, leaves Calcutta, on February 26, 1929, accompanied by A. K. Chanda and Sudhindra Dutt; reaches Tokyo (March 26) where he stays for two days as the guest of the famous Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*; arrives at Vancouver on April 6 and delivers at the Conference his

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Wrote the Poet —

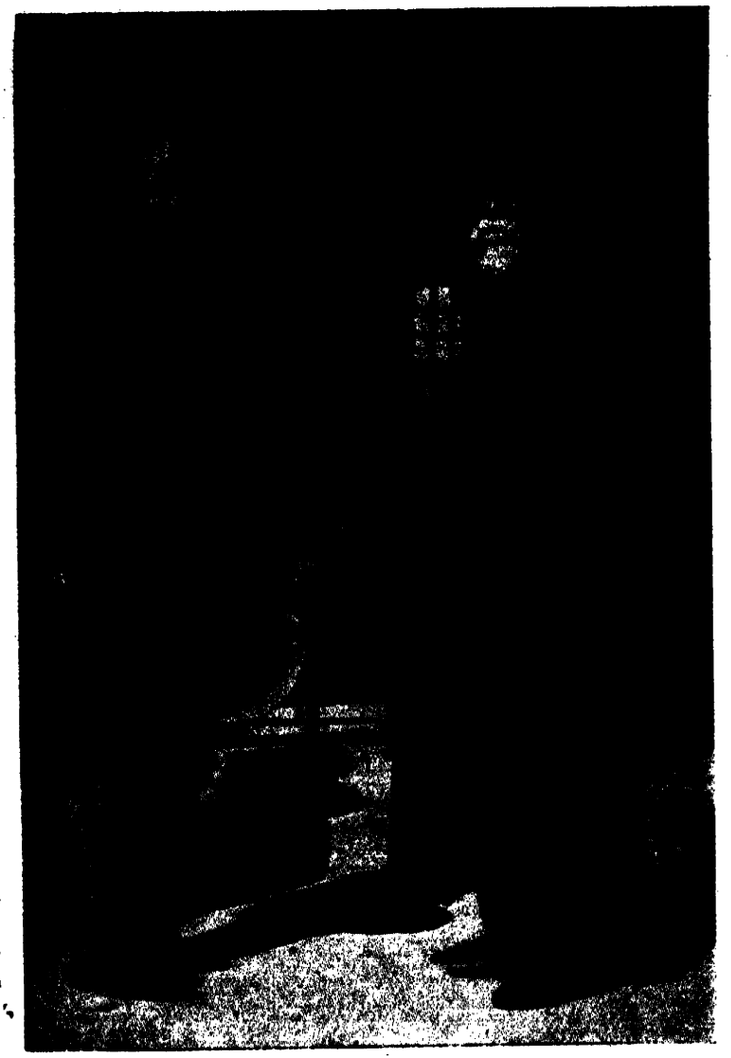
"At the very first sight I could realise that he had been seeking for the soul and had gained it, and through this long process of realisation had accumulated within him a silent power of inspiration. His face was radiant with an inner light and his serene presence made it evident to me that his soul was not crippled and cramped to the measure of some tyrannical doctrine, which takes delight in inflicting wounds upon life. . . .

I felt that the utterance of the ancient Hindu Rishi spoke from him of that equanimity which gives human soul its freedom of entrance into the All. I said to him, you have the Word and we are waiting to accept it from you. India will speak through your voice to the World, 'Harken to me'.

Years ago I saw Aurobindo in the atmosphere of his earlier heroic youth, and I sang to him, 'Aurobindo accept the Salutation from Rabindranath'.

To-day, I saw him in deeper atmosphere of a reticent richness of wisdom and again I say to him in silence, 'Aurobindo accept the Salutation from Rabindranath'.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



—With C. F. Andrews: 1930

famous lecture on "The Philosophy of Leisure"; next day speaks there on "The Principles of Literature"; visits the Sikh Shrine at Vancouver on April 12, and on April 14 delivers his farewell speech in Canada; invited by the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, California and Detroit he reaches Los Angeles on April 18, and, following the loss of his passport, experiences at the hands of the Emigration Officers the "special treatment" accorded to "a representative of the Asiatic peoples, an Oriental and a coloured man"; as a protest he cancels his American tour and embarks for Japan on April 20; his birthday is celebrated on board the Japanese boat by the Captain and passengers; reaches Yokohama on May 10; lectures at Tokyo on "Oriental Culture and Japanese Mission", fondly hoping that "Japan . . . will reveal an aspect of civilisation which is generally ignored in other parts of the world . . . . It should be greatly rich in the wealth of human relationship—even in politics"; is entertained by Marquis Okuma; leaves for India on June 8; *en route* is received cordially in Indo-China by the French Government and the people; arrives in Madras on July 3 and Calcutta on July 5, 1929.

IN September, 1929, the Poet delivers two lectures—*Sahityer Swarup* and *Sahityer Bichar*—under the auspices of the 'Rabindraparichaya Sabha' (Tagore Society) of the Presidency College; recasts his old drama *Raja-o-Rani* as *Tapati*, which is staged at his Calcutta residence consecutively on 26th, 28th, 29th September and 1st October—the *old* Poet appearing in the role of the *young* King Vikram; Prof. Tagagaki, a famous exponent of the art of *Jujitsu*, comes to Santiniketan at Tagore's invitation, the Poet having felt that Bengalee boys and girls stood in dire need of training in this art of self-defence; takes seriously to painting to which he devotes much time; at the invitation from the Gaekwar lectures at Baroda (January 26, 1930) on "Man the Artist"; detained unavoidably in the way, fails to attend—much to the chagrin of the organisers and disappointment of the delegates,—the nineteenth session of the Bengali Literary Conference (of which he was President-elect), his elder sister, Swarnakumari Devi, taking the Presidential Chair at the last moment (Feb. 2, 1930); on February 10, at Surul, Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, opens a Conference of the workers of Co-operative Societies and announces a capital grant for Sriniketan of Rs. 5,000 only and a yearly grant of Rs. 1,000 for three years only, the insufficiency of the grant adding to the keenness of adverse public criticism.

Emergence as a Painter

ON March 2, 1930, Rabindranath proceeds from Calcutta on his Eleventh Foreign Tour accompanied by his son, and daughter-in-law; reaching Marseilles on the 26th, stays at Cap Martin near Monte Carlo as the guest of M. Kahn; meets here President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia; opens an exhibition of his own pictures in Paris, on May 2, with 125 exhibits; his sixty-ninth birthday is celebrated in Paris; goes to London on May 11 and then to Birmingham where he receives the news of the happenings in India [Gandhiji's salt *satyagraha*, the Dandi March, his arrest and internment, the armoury raid at Chittagong, Martial Law at Sholapur, Viceregal Ordinances declaring the Con-



—With Brajendra Nath Seal: 1930

PHOTO—D. RATAN

gress as an illegal body, the Hindu-Muslim riots at Dacca] which impel him to declare in an interview with the *Manchester Guardian* (May 16) against the repressive measures by the "bureaucratic irresponsible government meting out cruel and arbitrary punishment to entirely inoffensive persons . . . . . in the high-sounding name of law and order" and pleads for concerted action by the best minds of East and West as "the present complications cannot be dissipated by repression and a violent display of physical power"; comes to Oxford on the 17th and on the 19th, at Manchester College, delivers his first Hibbert Lecture; returns to London to discuss Indian affairs with Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India; addresses an annual meeting of Quakers, being the first speaker not belonging to that community invited to address such a meeting within 252 years past; is heckled at the conclusion of his address for his remarks against British rule in India and replies: "Realise yourselves in our place and recall the time when your own brothers in America wanted to secure their freedom with their blood"; returning to Oxford delivers his concluding speech (The Religion of Man) on the 26th, at the Chapel of Manchester College, to one of the most crowded audiences ever seen there—the Principal of the University College, Sir Michael Sadler, declaring: "We shall never forget in Oxford the gift you have given us and the inspiration you have brought to us". Returning to Birmingham, speaks there on the 'Ideals of Education in East and West'; attends an exhibition of his paintings on June 2; writes a letter to the *Spectator* (June 7) on the political situation in India paying a remarkable tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his "new technique of revolution"; visits Elmhirst's school, Dartington Hall, at Totnes (Devonshire).



—At Oxford with Sir Michael Sadler: 1930

* * *

PROCEEDS to Germany, reaching Berlin on July 11; meets the members of the *Reichstag* on the 12th; meets Einstein on the 14th; after the opening of an Exhibition of his Paintings, at Gallery Moller, on July 16th, proceeds to Dresden; next to Munich, where a civic reception is accorded to him at the ancient Town Hall; witnesses the famous "Passion Play" at Oberammergau which impresses him deeply; after a rapid tour through many cities, "travelling like royalty", goes to Denmark; an Exhibition of his paintings is opened at Copenhagen on August 9; goes to Geneva and spends there a few days; hears there of communal riots at Dacca and writes to the *Spectator* (Aug. 30, 1930) complaining bitterly against the silence maintained by English newspapers over the affair and maintaining that "men of vicious character have been brought in at Dacca" and "unspeakable atrocities have occurred."

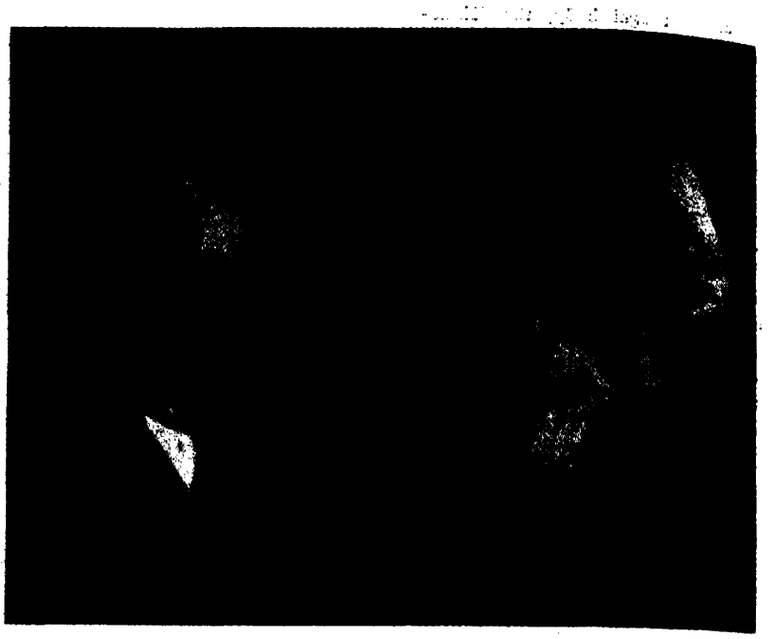
In Soviet Russia

LEAVES Geneva to visit Russia accompanied by Soumendra Tagore (his grand-nephew) and Amiya Chakravarti (his Secretary); arrives at Moscow on September 11; received at the White-Russian Baltic Station by the representatives of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS); next day, at Voks Building, a reception is held, Prof. P. N. Petroff, the President of the Society, taking the chair; visits the Pioneers' Commune (the organisation for giving vocational training to orphans) on the 14th; the Peasants' Home on the 16th; an Exhibition of his paintings, opened, on September 17, at the State Moscow Museum of New Western Art, is welcomed by Soviet art critics as "a very great event in the history of art"; visits Moscow Art Theatre and witnesses the performances of "Peter the First", Tolstoy's "Resurrection", and "Biaderka" (an Indian love legend) at the First State Opera House; meets students and tells them of his own school in India; visits and is entertained at various institutions; delivers his farewell speech at a big reception organised in the Central House of Trade Unions on September 24.

* * *

LEAVES Russia on the 25th for Germany, and from there sails for America on October 3, 1930; writes to the *Spectator* (November 19) from America a letter deploring Gandhiji's hesitation to participate at the Round Table Conference, which, in the Poet's opinion, "could have been used as a platform wherefrom to send

his voice to all those all over the world who truly represent the future history of man"; on November 25, at the Biltmore Hotel (New York), attends a great public banquet organized in his honour by four hundred leading citizens; is received by President Hoover; delivers a public address at Carnegie Hall (New York) on December 1, and on Dec. 7, speaks on "The First and Last Prophet of Persia" at a meeting under the auspices of the Bahais; accepts the offer of Ruth St. Denis, the celebrated dancer, of raising funds through a few dance-recitals by her of his poems but gives away the money thus received to be spent in the cause of the unemployed at New York; exhibitions of his paintings are opened at Boston and New York and received by many art-critics with enthusiasm; meets Will Durant, whose book "The Case for India" had been prohibited entry into Bengal; returns to England on December 22; declines to accept the invitation to act as a mediator in the Round Table Conference wrangle over the communal question; is entertained by the Editor of the *Spectator* at a luncheon at Hyde Park Hotel (January 8, 1931), where he meets and have a long talk with Bernard Shaw; comes back home in February, 1931.



—With Albert Einstein in Berlin: 1930

1931—1935

AGE 71—75

RETURNING to India writes a new dance-drama, *Nabin*, which is staged first at Santiniketan and then in Calcutta (Empire Theatre, March 14), the Poet reciting poems which are interpreted and visualised through dance and music; his seventieth birthday is celebrated at Santiniketan and also at many places all over India; his letters from Russia—*Russiar Chithi*—are collected and published on his seventieth birthday revealing the "profound spiritual and poetic insight and the deep social consciousness with which he had closely followed the most important page of human history."

"Rabindra-Jayanti" Inaugurated

ON the 16th May, 1931, at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, a large gathering representative of all sections of the community with Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri (President, *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad*) in the chair, conveys to the Poet its warmest felicitations on his completing the seventieth year of his life and decides to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner in Calcutta,—thus inaugurating RABINDRA-JAYANTI. A Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee is appointed with the Poet's lifelong friend the great scientist Jagadis C. Bose as President, Jatindra Nath Basu as General Secretary and Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Amal Home as Joint Secretaries. On the 18th July, 1931 this Committee adopts a Scheme of Celebration, prepared by Amal Home, deciding to celebrate the event by a festival extending over an entire week during Christmas (1931) devoted to the observance of a comprehensive programme bringing out and emphasising the Poet's life-work.

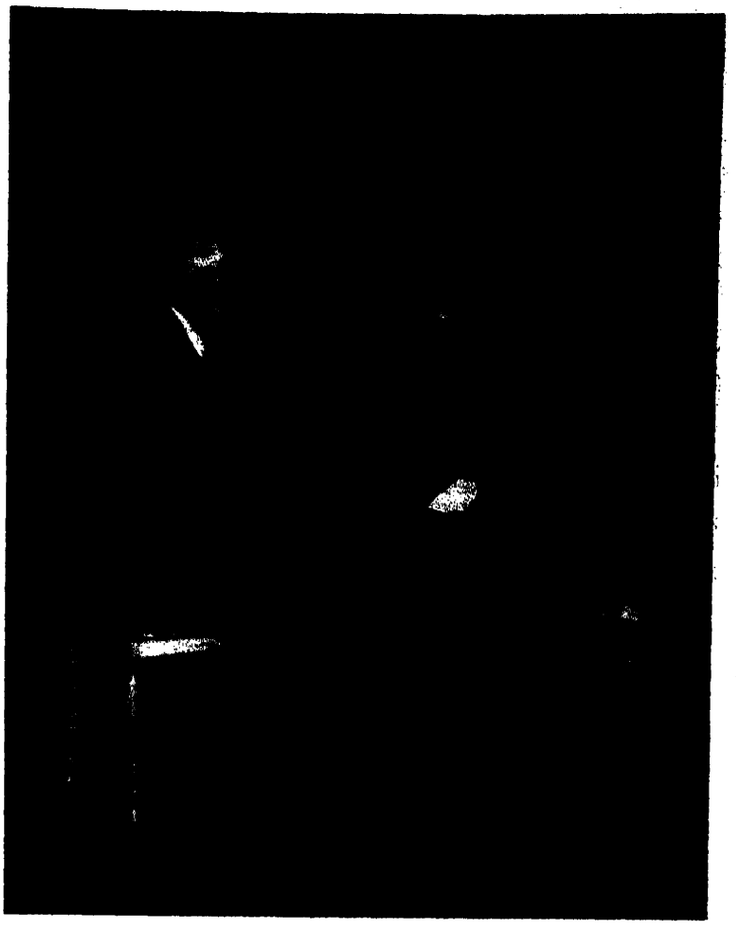


—With the children of the Pioneers' Commune in Moscow: 1930

The Hijli Protest

THE Poet visits Bhopal at the invitation of the Nawab; terrible floods, famine and pestilence devastate North Bengal to which is added acute communal trouble between Hindus and Muslims, on which he writes in the *Prabasi*, warning his countrymen against such fatal fratricide helping "the third party" in keeping India under perpetual political domination: on the 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th September is produced in Calcutta a novel musical festival, *Sisutirtha* (The Child) in aid of the flood-stricken in North Bengal; on September 30 the Sanskrit College at Calcutta confers on the Poet the title of *Kabi-sarbabhouma;* on the 13th October, when he was contemplating a trip to Darjeeling to recoup his health, occurs the tragedy at

the Hijli Detention Camp, where the guards shoot two young Bengali prisoners dead and cruelly assault a large number; the Poet again comes to the fore and becomes the spearhead of outraged public protest at a meeting, which convened to be held at the Town Hall is transferred, owing to unprecedented crowd, to the foot of the Ochterloney Monument in the Calcutta *Maidan*: he condemns "the concerted homicidal attack, under cover of darkness, on defenceless prisoners undergoing the most barbaric system of incarceration and a nerve-racking strain of an indefinitely suspended fate"; trounces in a letter to the daily press an Anglo-Indian paper "giving repeated expressions of the Christian sentiment of sympathy for the warders who had *murdered* the prisoners in their charge"; spends the autumn at Darjeeling; lends his support in an essay on "The Weavers of Bengal" to the movement set on foot by Sir P. C. Ray that Bengal should not depend on Bombay mills to clothe herself; celebrates at Santiniketan the 50th birth-anniversary of Nandalal Bose, the artist.



—With Bernard Shaw in London: 1930

'Rabindra-Jayanti' Celebrated

COMES to Calcutta on the 23rd December, 1931, to attend the RABINDRA-JAYANTI celebrations held in the Christmas week in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the inaugural meeting of the 18th May, 1931.—The *Jayanti* Week starts in the morning of the 25th December with the opening of a remarkable arts and crafts exhibition and a *mela* (fair) at the Town Hall and the adjoining grounds by H. H. Maharaja Bahadur of Tipperah,—the Poet being himself present and going round the galleries below exhibiting (*i*) a hundred of his own drawings and paintings, (*ii*) manuscripts and different editions of his works—English and Bengali, (*iii*) translations of his works in different languages of the world, (*iv*) works on himself, (*v*) portraits, etc., of the Poet at different periods of his life, (*vi*) gifts and presents to the Poet from different countries of the world, (*vii*) arts and crafts products of the Visva-Bharati, (*viii*) old and new Bengali art products and artistic home industries and (*ix*) pictures of the Bengal School of Painting and Indian paintings, old and new.—As a background to the exhibition (organised by Kedarnath Chatterjee assisted by Surendranath Kar) is also held a *mela* (fair) with stalls of various indigenous products, and entertainments, *e.g.*, *Kathakata, jatra, kirtan, baul gan*, folk songs and folk dances, sports and athletics.—The same afternoon sits a literary conference under the presidentship of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, where papers, written by well-known Bengali litterateurs dealing with different aspects of Rabindranath's contribution to the Bengali literature and some poems dedicated to the Poet are read.—In the evening is held a Music Festival where thirty-five Tagore songs (beginning from the earliest period of his composition) are sung by well-known singers and a well-trained choir under the leadership of Indira Devi and Dinendra Nath Tagore.—The next day, the 26th December, Sir S. Radhakrishnan opens and presides over a conference at which distinguished litterateurs, artists, scholars and educationists, Indian and European, from all parts of India, including special delegates deputed by the different universities, read papers dealing with Rabindranath's contributions to practically all departments of human culture.—In the evening is continued the Music Festival with thirty-five more songs from Tagore.

* * *

ON the 27th December (1931) before an assemblage of several thousands of people representing all sections of the community gathered in front of the Town Hall (where on the street, facing the steps of the historic building, a *dais* has been erected) the Poet is presented with addresses of felicitations on behalf of the Corporation of Calcutta (read by the Mayor Dr. B. C. Roy), the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* (read by its President Sir P. C. Ray), the *Hindi Sahitya Sammelan* (read by Ambika Prasad Bajpei), the *Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan* (read by Prativa Devi of Allahabad) and last, on behalf of his countrymen by the *Rabindra-Jayanti-Parisad* (The Tagore Septuagenary Celebration Committee), which was read by the greatest Bengali poetess Kamini Ray, the address itself being written by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the famous Bengali novelist.—The Poet replies to all the addresses separately, receiving a remarkable ovation at the end.—He is also presented with *The Golden Book of Tagore* by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee (who had edited the Book) on behalf of the Publication Committee.—On the 28th, 29th and 30th is staged *Natir Puja* at the Jorasanko residence of the Poet, he himself appearing in the role of the Buddhist monk.—The students of Calcutta also celebrate the occasion by presenting the Poet with an address at the Senate Hall of the University of Calcutta; to

this he replies by reading a paper in Bengali, dwelling on the growth of his poetic life, which he had originally prepared for reading at the public reception on the 27th December but abandoned the idea because of its length and the cosmopolitan character of the gathering.—The RABINRDA-JAYANTI celebration, which was to be held for a week from the 25th to the 31st December, 1931 is extended till the 5th January, 1932, when at the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders along with that of the arrest of Jnananjan Neogi, the secretary of the *Jayanti-Mela*, the Celebration Committee, in view of the political situation, comes to a decision to close the function.

The Roses of Iran

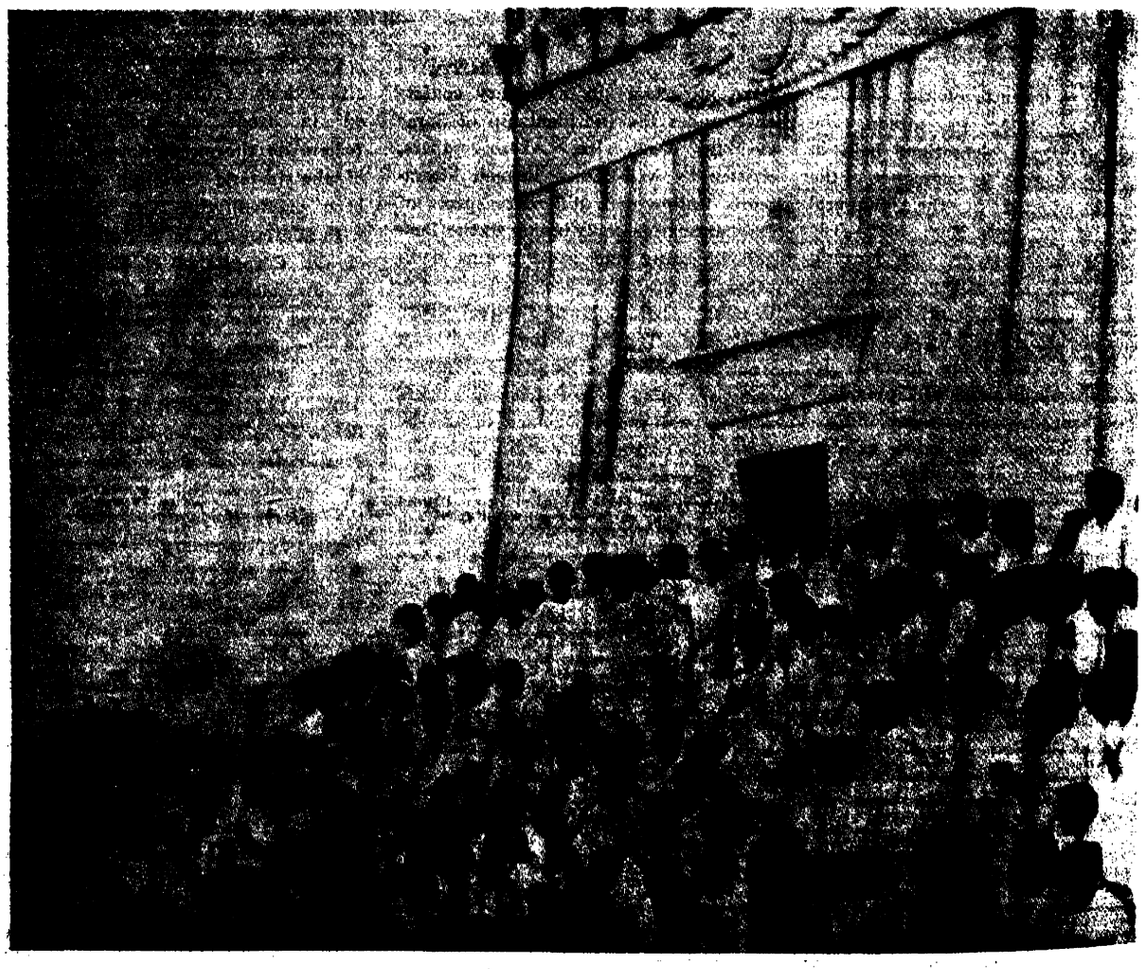
THE Poet is greatly agitated over Gandhiji's arrest and cables to the British Prime Minister protesting against "the sensational policy of indiscriminate repression being followed by the Indian Government . . . . . causing permanent alienation of our people from yours"; issues a statement on the "Independence day" (January 26, 1932), which, however, is prevented from being fully published by the Bengal Censor; writes many poems at his river-side residence of Khardah, among them being a notable one on Gandhiji entitled *Prasna* (The Question) published first in the *Prabasi* magazine and later in his *Parishesh;* attends the opening of the exhibition of his paintings arranged by Mukul Dey at the Government Art School, Calcutta, in February; takes a trial flight in a Dutch aeroplane and decides to fly to Persia in response to the invitation of the Shah; meets at Santiniketan a delegation of the 'Society of Friends' from England.

* * *

ON April 11, 1932, accompanied by his daughter-in-law "takes off" at the Dum Dum aerodrome on a K. L. M. plane, preceded by his two other companions—Kedarnath Chatterjee and Amiya Chakraverti; is royally received at Shiraz where he spends a few days; pays his respects at the tomb of Hafiz; comes to Ispahan on the 23rd, *via* the ancient city of Parsepolis; after a Civic Reception at Ispahan, goes to Teheran where he spends two weeks amidst a glorious round of civic, diplomatic and private receptions; is received by Reza Shah Pehlavi at whose orders his seventy-second birthday is celebrated with great *eclat;* receives invitation from Iraq and on his way back to India meets King Faisal at Baghdad where he is accorded a Civic Reception; returns to Calcutta, by air, on June 3, 1932.

Academic Honours

ACCEPTS the invitation of the Calcutta University to take the Ramtanu Lahiri Chair of Bengali Literature and also deliver the Kamala Lectures; is presented with an Address from the University at a special Academic Reception on August 6, 1932; receives the news (Aug. 8) of the death in Germany of his only grandson, Nitindranath Ganguly; invited by C. Y. Chintamani of the *Leader* (Allaha-



—In October, 1931, when the guards at the Hijli Detention Camp shot two young Bengali prisoners dead, the Poet—at a great meeting held in the Calcutta Maidan at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument—gave expression to the anguish and indignation of the outraged public. Here he is seen reading his address with J. M. Sen-Gupta to his left.

bad) to give his opinion on the Communal Award, advises his countrymen "to take advantage of the new feeling of resentment that is sweeping intellectual circles in our country to-day against irrational communal and class differences, come to agreement between ourselves and thus remove the greatest obstacles in the path of our national self-expression"; writes at Santiniketan the prose-poems of *Punascha*, the poems of *Parishesh* and the *Kaler Yatra*, which he dedicates to Sarat Chandra Chatterjee on his 57th birthday anniversary.

Gandhiji's "Fast unto Death"

GREATLY perturbed at the news of Gandhiji resorting to his "fast unto death" (September 20, 1932) in protest against the sinister motives behind the Communal Award cancels arrangements for attending as President the forthcoming birthday celebrations of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and after issuing fervent public appeals for removal of caste prejudices and differtial treatment between Hindus socially, rushes to Poona (Sept. 24) where Gandhiji had been lying at Yervada Jail; sends an appealing cable to Premier Ramsay Macdonald; on Sept. 26 the news is received of the "Pact", arrived at as a result of Gandhiji's fast, being accepted by the Premier; Gandhiji breaks his fast, the Poet singing by his bed-side one of his favourite songs; writes to the Zamorin a forceful letter on the question of the temple entry of Harijans in Cochin; receives Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Santiniketan on December 2, 1932.

* * *



—Arriving at the Town Hall on December 27, 1931, accompanied by the poetess Kamini Ray, to receive the address of felicitations in connection with RABINDRA-JAYANTI *(Tagore Septuagenary)*

PRESIDES in Calcutta (December 11) at the Seventieth Birthday Celebration of Sir P. C. Ray and dedicates to him, "Mahatmaji and Depressed Humanity"; visits the Gosaba Village Welfare Centre established by Sir Daniel Hamilton in the Sundarbans; receives Professor Poure-Daud who had been sent to Santiniketan by the Shah of Persia; delivers at the Calcutta University the second Kamala Lecture (January, 1933); on Jan. 18 presides over the inaugural meeting of the Rammohun Centenary at the Senate Hall, Calcutta; on the 25th reads at the Calcutta University a paper on "Fusion of Knowlege"; at Lucknow on the occasion of a Conference organised (Feb. 1933) by the School of Music, his daughter-in-law produces, with a batch of students from Santiniketan, a Dance-drama, *Sapmochan*, with great success; the performance is repeated in Calcutta, at the Empire Theatre (March, 1933).

* * *

ISSUES a statement to the Press supporting V. J. Patel's efforts to check the "campaign of lies" against India, which was being sedulously carried on in Western countries (April, 1933); goes to Darjeelng; sends a telegram to Gandhiji deprecating his intention to enter into a second period of fasting, but the telegram is not received by Gandhiji; is the first to sign a leaders' memorial to the Government to release political prisoners; also telegrams to prisoners on hunger-strike at Andamans to desist; records his own and the country's deepest distress at the news of the sudden death of J. M. Sen-Gupta (July 24, 1933) while under detention; sends a message on the occasion of Wilberforce Centenary celebrations at Hull; receives Uday Sankar at Santiniketan; on September 12, stages at the Empire Theatre in Calcutta *Tasher Desh* also giving recitals from *Chandalika;* speaks on Rhythm (*Chhanda*) at Calcutta University (Sept. 16); publishes the poems of *Vichitrita* (illustrated) and dedicates the book to Nandalal Bose on his birthday

* * *

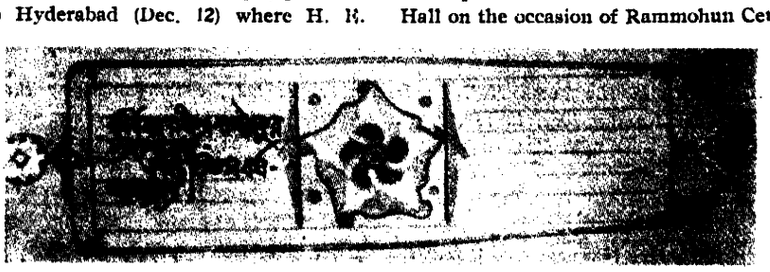
VISITS Bombay (Nov., 1933) for the "Tagore Drama Week" (organized there by the Calcutta Impresario, Haren Ghosh); performances of his *Sapmochan* and *Tasher Desh* are given by the pupils of Santiniketan, the Poet himself appearing on the stage; exhi-

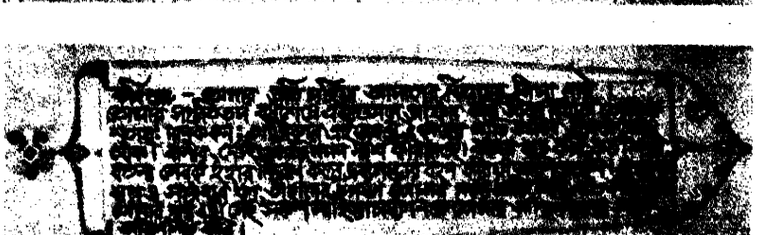
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

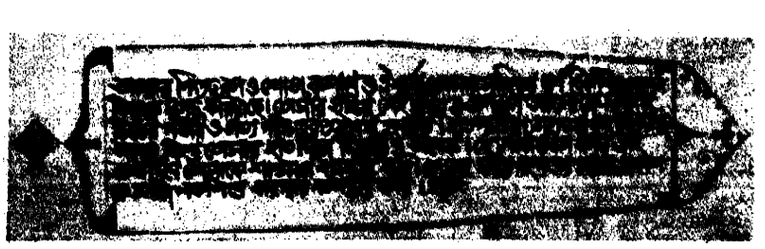


—On the 27th December, 1931, before an assemblage of several thousands of people representing all sections of the community gathered in front of the Town Hall, where, on the street, facing the steps of the historic building, against the North gates of the Bengal Legislative Council House, a 'dais' had been erected, the Poet was presented with addresses of felicitations by the Corporation of Calcutta, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammilan and the RABINDRA-JAYANTI PARISHAD *(the Tagore Septuagenary Celebration Committee)—Pandit Bidhusekhar Shastri is seen reciting the 'mangalacharanam' while the girls of the Santiniketan hold the 'arghyapatram.'*

bitions of his own paintings and those of other artists attached to the *Kalabhaban* of the Visva-Bharati are opened in Bombay and widely appreciated; addresses several meetings in Bombay; goes to Waltair and delivers at Andhra University three lectures (Dec. 8, 9, 10) on Human Relationships; proceeds to Hyderabad (Dec. 12) where H. E. H. the Nizam, who had some years ago made a gift of a lakh of rupees to the Visva-Bharati for a chair of Islamic Culture, warmly receives him and gives another twenty-five thousand rupees; returns to Calcutta, and on Dec. 29 delivers his famous address *Bharatpathik Rammohun* at the Senate Hall on the occasion of Rammohun Centenary celebrations; speaks also at the All-India Women's Conference at Town Hall; receives Sarojini Naidu at Santiniketan on January 3, 1934; protests against the message of the Mahatma on the Bihar Earthquake (attributing the calamity to "divine vengeance on the country for its sin of untouchability"); telegraphs to Charles Andrews in England about the earthquake and appeals to all nations for help; expresses himself strongly against the anti-Gandhi agitation then on foot in Bengal; presides in Calcutta at the Jubilee Celebration of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Co. Ltd. of which his nephew, Surendranath Tagore, had been one of the founders; on April 7 speaks at the International Relations Club (founded under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace).



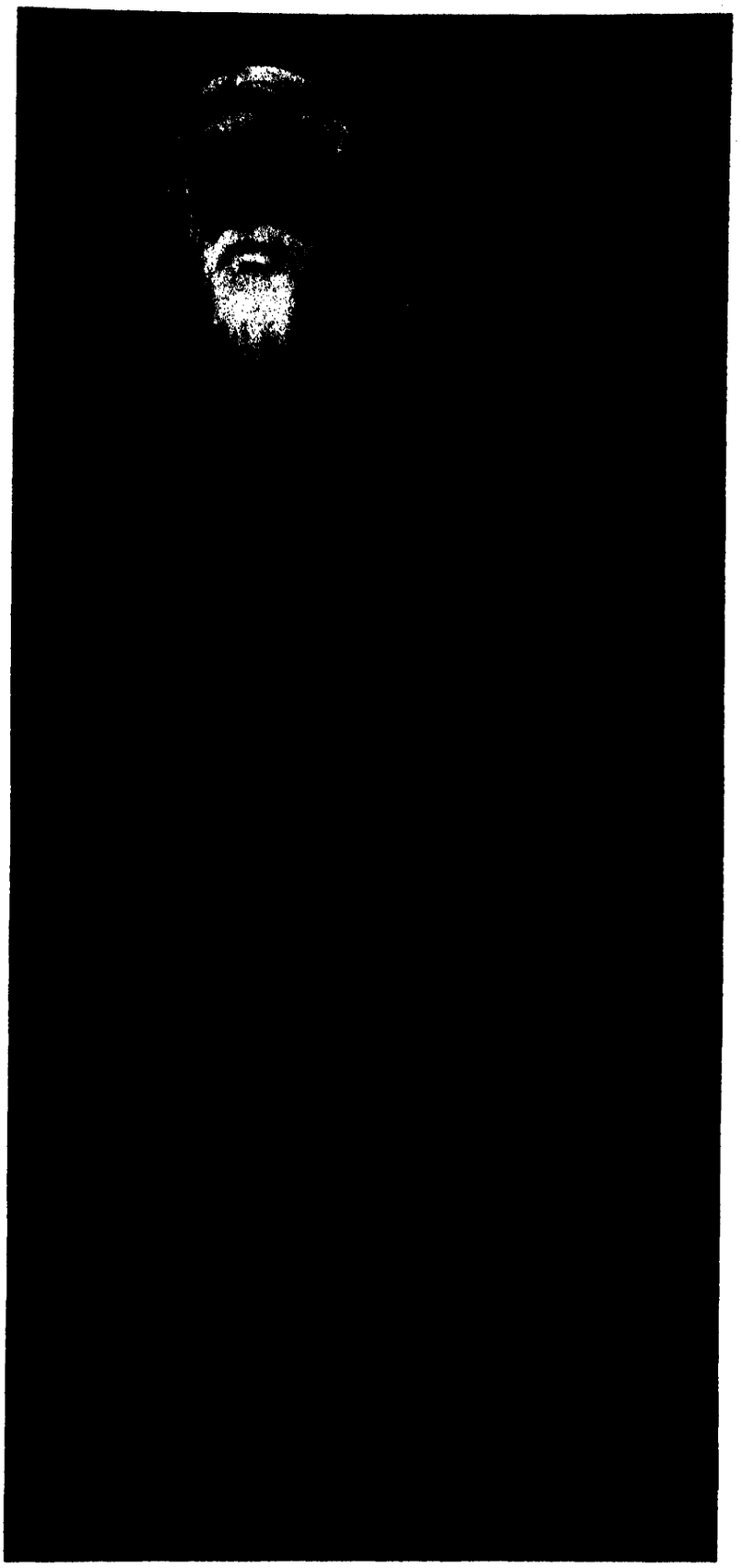




—The Address of Felicitations presented on behalf of his countrymen by the RABINDRA-JAYANTI PARISHAD *was written by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and read by Kamini Ray. The address was inscribed by Nandalal Bose on plates of gold in old Bengali script.*

* * *

PROCEEDS to Ceylon on May 6, 1934, with Santiniketan artistes; *Sapmochan* staged for five nights at Colombo and then other plays; exhibition of paintings of his own and *Kalabhaban* artists also held; on May 19, visits Pandura and Christens an institution started there on the lines of Sriniketan as *Sri-Palli;* comes to Kandy and completes there his novel *Char adhaya* (Four Chapters) on June 5; goes to North Ceylon and then returns *via* Madras to Santiniketan on June 28; on August 31st receives Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who, on release from

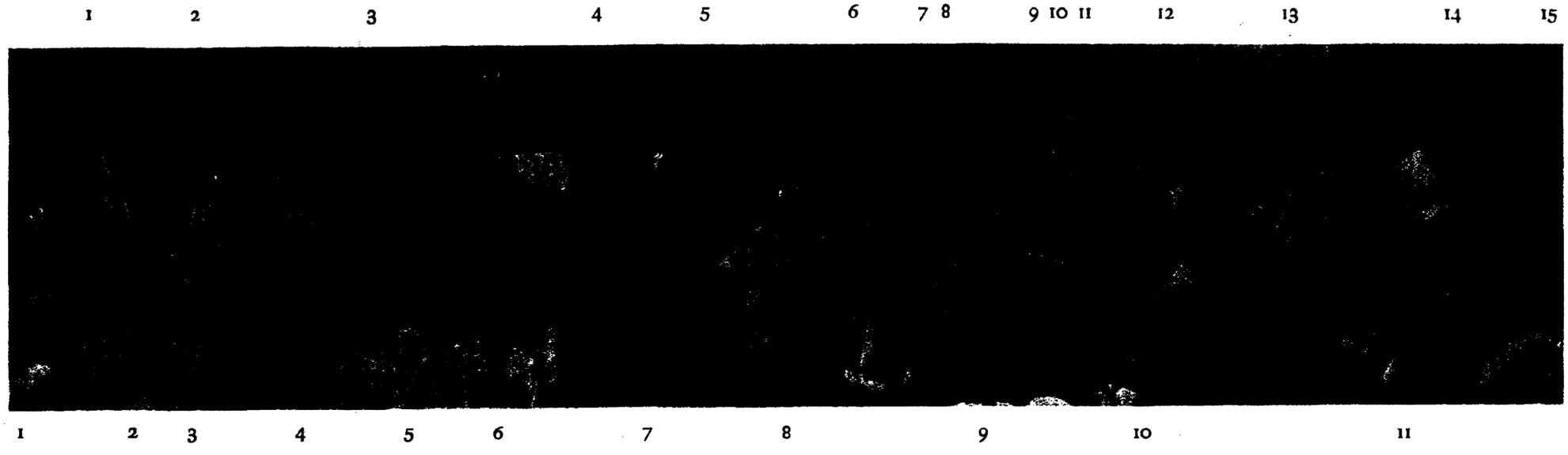


1931

Academic Reception to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore

by the University of Calcutta

August 6, 1932



FRONT ROW (*from left to right*) :—1. Prof. Nibaran Ch. Ray. 2. Principal A. Cameron. 3. Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjea. 4. Principal H. C. Maitra. 5. Mr. J. P. Sarbadhikary. 6. Syed Abu Yusuf Ahmed (reading a Laudatory Poem in Persian in honour of the Poet) 7. Sir R. N. Mookerjee. 8. Dr. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE. 9. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Sir Hasan Suhrawardy) 10. Dr. Kedar Nath Das. 11. Dr. J. N. Maitra.

BACK ROW (*from left to right*) :—1. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. 2. Mr. R. W. Wolfenden. 3. Dr. Mrigendra Lal Mitter. 4. Principal S. N. Das-Gupta. 5. Mr. Prabhat Banerjee. 6. Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari. 7. Mr. H. R. Wilkinson. 8. Sir P. C. Mitter (reading the Programme) 9. Mr. H. E. Stapleton. 10. Sir C. V. Raman (only the turban is visible). 11. Sir Nilratan Sarker (reading the Programme). 12. Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid (*Minister of Education, Assam*). 13. Principal B. M. Sen. 14. Sir Zahid Suhrawardy. 15. Prof. S. C. Mahalanobis (*only the head is visible*).

jell, comes [illegible] his son studying then at Santiniketan, publishes with Prof G[illegible] Murray two essays on international problems with special reference to the East and the West opens in Calcutta the Basanta Cotton Mills, a Bengali concern, visits Madras at the invitation of the Raja of Bobbili on behalf of the Tagore Reception Committee, on the 26th September speaks on "Myself and the Bengal Renaissance"; from September 27 to 30 take place dramatic performances and exhibition held of Santiniketan arts and crafts, returns to Calcutta (Oct 7), visits Benares to open a Montessori School for the Hindu University (Dec. 2,) opens at Calcutta (Town Hall, Dec. 27, 1934) the *Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammilan*, receives at Santiniketan members of the Indian Science Congress who come there on January 6, 1935

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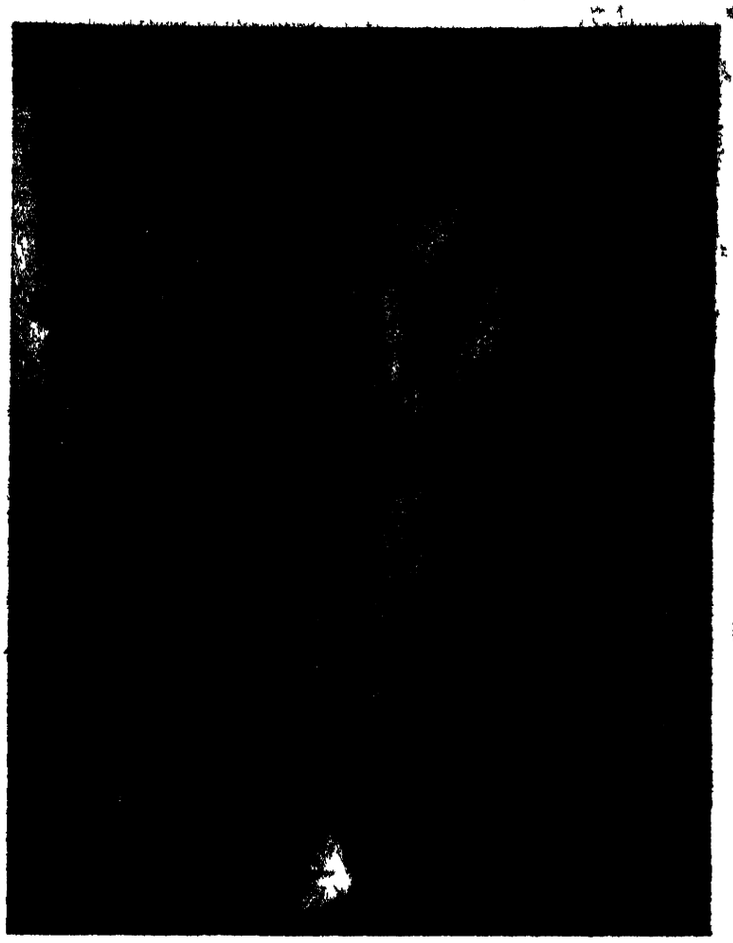
A Governor's Visit

SIR John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, visits Santiniketan (Feb 6, 1935) disgusted with the overzealous police measures of safety for His Excellency the Poet has all the inmates of Santiniketan removed to Sriniketan for the period of the visit the Governor going round the deserted *Asram* the same evening the Poet leaves for Benares to attend the Convocation of the Hindu University, which confers on him a Doctorate, speaks at the Allahabad University on the 12th, visits Lahore to preside over the Punjab Students' Conference, his 75th birthday is celebrated at Santiniketan the Poet entering his new residence — the mud hut *Syamali*, his poems of *Sesh-Saptaka* are also published on the same day, is felicitated by the *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* on his 75th birthday on May 12, speaks at the function organised by the Mahabodhi Society to observe the birthday of the Lord Buddha on the 21st Dinendranath Tagore expires in Calcutta receives at Santiniketan the Japanese poet Noguchi (November 9) with whom afterwards he has a controversial exchange of letters on Japan's aggression in China produces in Calcutta (December 11 and 12) *Raja* in which he appears in the role of *Thakurda*

1936—1941

AGE 76—81

READS a paper on "Education Naturalised", in February 1938, during [illegible]



—During the Poet's visit to Persia in the summer of 1932, his seventy-second birthday was celebrated at Teheren when "it was roses roses all the way"

in Calcutta, on March 11, 12, 13 and 14, at the New Empire Theatre in Calcutta, produces a new dance-drama, *Chitrangada* proceeds next on a North Indian tour (for collecting funds for Visva-Bharati) *via* Patna and Allahabad to Delhi, Gandhiji expostulates about the Poet thus exposing himself to such risks at his age and a few disciples of Gandhiji at Delhi donate Rs 60,000 to the Visva-Bharati funds after which the Poet returns to Santiniketan marries his only grand-daughter Nandita Ganguly to Krishna Kripalani (April 26)

* * *

The Communal Award

PRESIDES (July 18) at a big meeting at the Town Hall to protest against the injustice done to Bengal Hindus under the Communal Award and signs the Hindu memorial to the British Premier against the Award, is criticised by a section of his countrymen for his being a signatory to a "petition" which is considered derogatory to his position, while another section holds that the Poet should not have mixed himself up with communal wrangle, the Poet, however, bases his protest against the Communal Award on international grounds. Cancels, on account of ill health, his visit to Dacca for the Convocation of the Dacca University which confers on him the degree of D Litt *honoris causa* in October, at the Asutosh College Hall, Calcutta, another new dance-drama, *Parisodh*, is staged, speaks at Bengal Women's Workers' Conference

* * *

Calcutta University Convocation

ON the 17th February, 1937 the Poet addresses the Convocation of the Calcutta University, the first non-official invited to speak at this academic function and to speak at it in Bengali, addresses the Bengali Literary Conference held at Chandernagore (Feb 21), presides at the "Parliament of Religions" (March 3) convoked in connection with Ramkrishna Centenary, the "Chinese Hall" of the Visva-Bharati is opened at Santiniketan by the Chinese Consul at Calcutta on the Bengali New Year's Day (14th April, 1937), the seventy-seventh birthday of the Poet is observed at Santiniketan (May 7, 1937); spends a month at Almora, engaged in writing *Visvaparichaya*; spends part of July at Patisar, his estate in North Bengal, the title of *Kaviswarat* is conferred

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

on him by Bharati-Tirtha of Andhra, *Varshamangal* is staged in Calcutta (September 4 and 8); is taken seriously ill at Santiniketan on September 10, 1937, when his old friend and physician Sir Nilratan Sircar rushes to his bed-side with a devoted band of doctors and brings him back to health, is brought to Calcutta (October) where Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and others come to see him. Lord Lothian and later Lord and Lady Brabourne visit Santiniketan

* * *

ON March 1, 1938, the Osmania University confers its Hon D Litt degree on the Poet, on March 19 he attends the performance, at Calcutta of Chandalika' by the *Sangeeta-bhawan* staff and students, meets Gandhiji in Calcutta on March 22, at Santiniketan, the Poet's 78th birth-day anniversary is observed for the first time not on May 7 but on April 14—the Bengali New Year's Day; spends the summer at Kalimpong and Mangpoo, returning on July 5 to Santiniketan, dramatises his story of *Mukti r Upaya* (Means of Salvation)

* * *



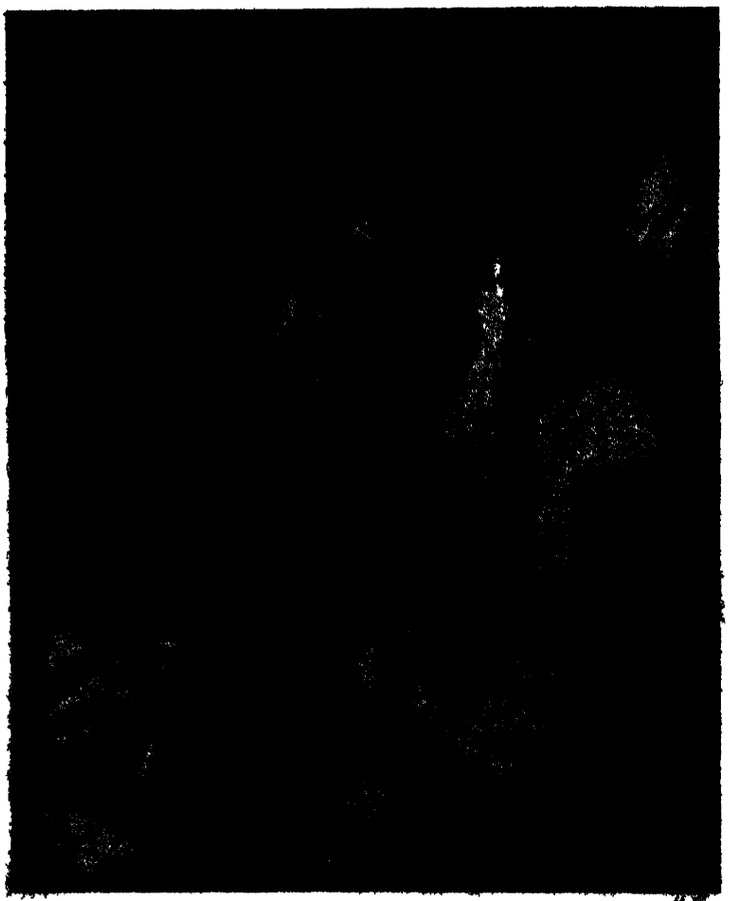
—At the invitation of the Poet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Hindi-Bhawan of the Visva Bharati in January 1939

PHOTO—TARAK DAS

'Hindi-Bhawan' Opened

ON January 31, 1939, Jawaharlal Nehru opens Hindi Bhawan" at Santiniketan on February 2, comes Subhas Bose and then, on the 6th, Rajendra Prasad Shyama and 'Chandalika' are produced in Calcutta by *Sangeeta-bhawan* artistes the Poet attending the performance his 79th birth-day anniversary is celebrated at Santiniketan on the Bengali New Year's Day (April 14) goes to Puri where his actual birthday (May 7) is observed with great solemnity performs at the invitation of Subhas Chandra Bose the opening ceremony of the Mahajati Sadan in Calcutta (Aug 18) addresses on December 15 a meeting at the Corporation Health Museum in connection with the opening of a Food and Nutrition Exhibition opens on December 16 1939, the Vidyasagar Memorial Hall at Midnapore

* * *



—The Poet giving his blessings at the wedding of Nandini, a girl brought up from her infancy by his daughter-in-law, Mrs Rathindranath Tagore

PHOTO—S. SINGH

Gandhiji's Visit

GANDHIJI visits the Poet at Santiniketan (February 17 19 1940) opens at Suri, the district headquarters of Birbhum (Feb 21) the Industrial Exhibition held there annually in March goes to Bankura to lay the foundation stone of a Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre, on April 5 the Poet's most devoted friend C F Andrews (born 12th February, 1871) dies at a Nursing Home in Calcutta on April 14 (Bengali New Year's Day) the Poet's 80th birth-day anniversary is quietly observed at Santiniketan

* * *

Oxford comes to Santiniketan

OXFORD UNIVERSITY holds a special Convocation at Santiniketan on Aug 7, 1940 to confer on him the Doctorate of Literature *honoris causa*,—Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, Sir S Radhakrishnan and Mr Justice Henderson of Calcutta High Court representing Oxford at the function[illegible] Kalimpong on September [illegible] seriously ill on

A CHRONICLE OF EIGHTY YEARS

September [illegible] brought down to Calcutta on [illegible] November 20, returns to Santiniketan on November 18 after two months' [illegible] bed in Calcutta, receives Tai [illegible] Tao, President of the Public Service Commission, National Government of China, on December 9, 1940

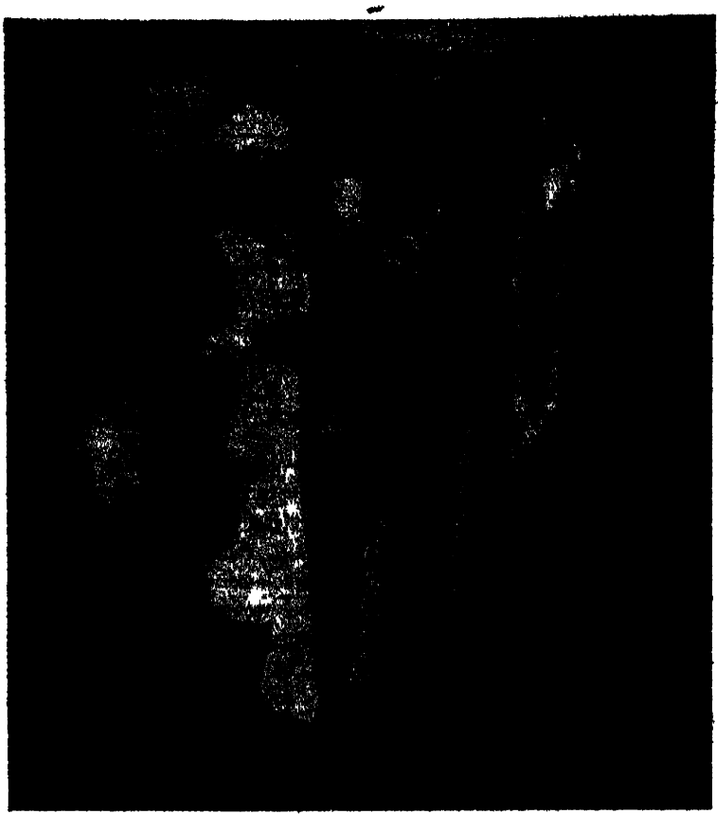
Eighty-first Birthday

RABINDRANATH'S eighty-first birth-day anniversary is observed at Santiniketan on the 1st Baisakh, 1348 B E (the Bengali New Year's Day) corresponding to April 14, 1941, when he writes a stirring address on *The Crisis of Civilisation*, which creates a profound impression all over India with its vigorous, bold and penetrating analysis of the causes of the ruin of a proud civilization"—the civilization of Europe, on which he had once built his faith the faith "that has gone bankrupt altogether to-day when I am about to quit the world'

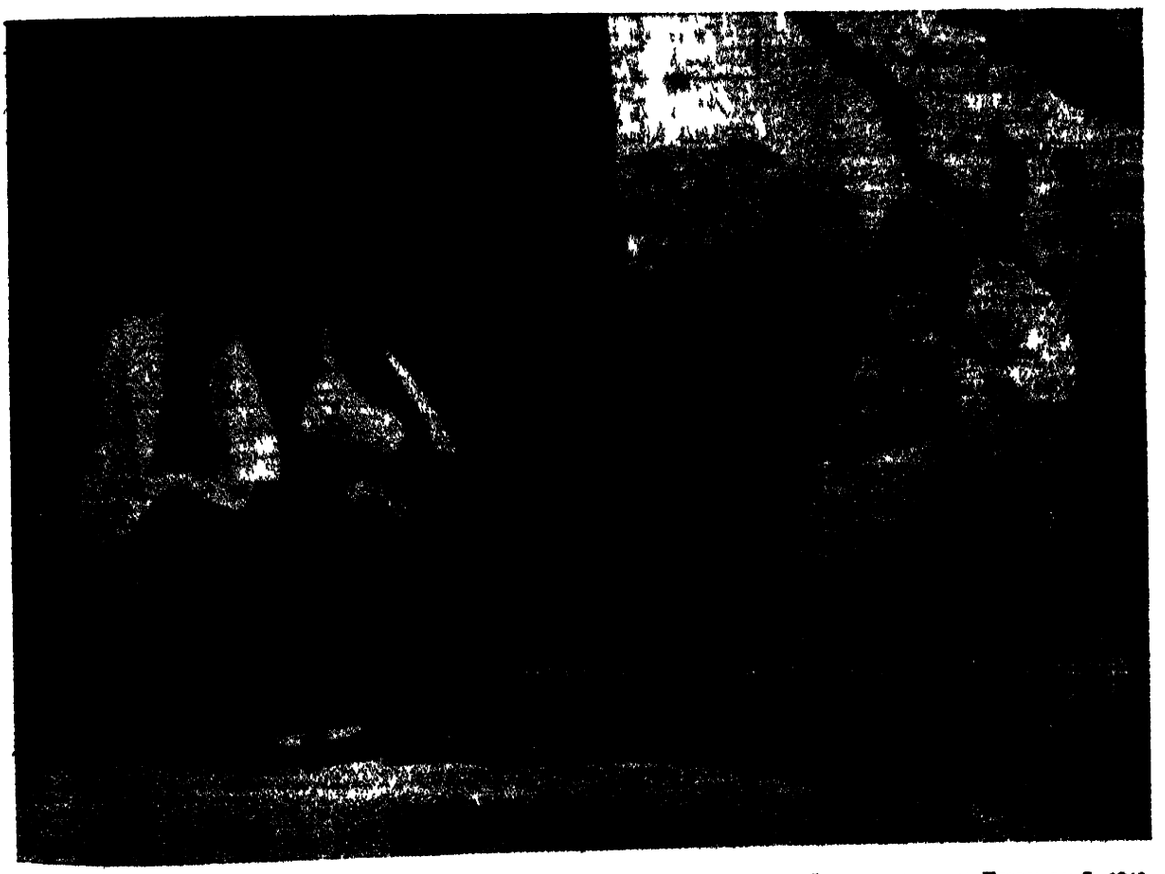
THE POET COMPLETES HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH BAISAKH, BENGALI ERA 1348—MAY 8, 1941

THE EVENT IS CELEBRATED ALL OVER INDIA

* * *



—The Poet being conduct ł to the 'dais' by Sir S Radhakrishnan and Sir Maurice Gwyer at the special convocation of the Oxford University held at Santiniketan on August 7, 1940, to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Literature, 'Honoris Causa'



—RABINDRANATH WELCOMES GANDHIJI AND KASTURIBAI GANDHI AT SANTINIKETAN ON FEBRUARY 7, 1940.
Photo: S. Shaha.

CRISIS IN CIVILIZATION

Tagore's Message on Completing His Eighty Years

TODAY I complete eighty years of my life. As I look back on the vast stretch of years that lie behind me and see in clear perspective the history of my early development, I am struck by the change that has taken place both in my own attitude and in the psychology of my countrymen—a change that carries within it a cause of profound tragedy

Our direct contact with the larger world of men was linked up with the contemporary history of the English people whom we came to know in those earlier days. It was mainly through their mighty literature that we formed our ideas with regard to these newcomers to our Indian shores In those days the type of learning that was served out to us was neither plentiful nor diverse, nor was the spirit of scientific enquiry very much in evidence Thus their scope being strictly limited, the educated of those days had recourse to English language and literature. Their days and nights were eloquent with the stately declamations of Burke, with Macaulay's long-rolling sentences, discussions centred upon Shakespeare's drama and Byron's poetry and above all upon the large-hearted liberalism of the nineteenth-century English politics.

At the time though tentative attempts were being made to gain our national independence, at heart we had not lost faith in the generosity of the English race This belief was so firmly rooted in the sentiments of our leaders as to lead them to hope that the victor would of his own grace pave the path of freedom for the vanquished This belief was based upon the fact that England at the time provided a shelter to all those who had to flee from persecution in their own country Political martyrs who had suffered for the honour of their people were accorded unreserved welcome at the hands of the English. I was impressed by this evidence of liberal humanity in the character of the English and thus I was led to set them on the pedestal of my highest respect. This generosity in their national character had not yet been vitiated by Imperialist pride. About this time, as a boy in England, I had the opportunity of listening to the speeches of John Bright, both in and outside Parliament. The large-hearted, radical liberalism of those speeches, overflowing all narrow national bounds, had made so deep an impression on my mind that something of it lingers even today, even in these days of graceless disillusionment.

Certainly that spirit of abject dependence upon the charity of our rulers was no matter for pride. What was remarkable, however, was the whole-hearted way in which we gave our recognition to human greatness even when it revealed itself in the foreigner. The best and noblest gifts of humanity cannot be the monopoly of a particular race or country, its scope may not be limited nor may it be regarded as the miser's hoard buried underground That is why English literature which nourished our minds in the past, does even now convey its deep resonance to the recesses of our heart.

Extracts from the address

THUS passed the first chapters of my life Then came the parting of ways accompanied with a painful feeling of disillusion when I began increasingly to discover how easily those who accepted the highest truths of civilization disowned them with impunity whenever questions of national self-interest were involved

There came a time when perforce I had to snatch myself away from the mere appreciation of literature. As I emerged into the stark light of bare facts, the sight of the dire poverty of the Indian masses rent my heart. Rudely shaken out of my dreams, I began to realise that perhaps in no other modern state was there such hopeless dearth of the most elementary needs of existence. And yet it was this country whose resources had fed for so long the wealth and magnificence of the British people. While I was lost in the contemplation of the great world of civilization, I could never have remotely imagined that the great ideals of humanity would end in such ruthless travesty But today a glaring example of it stares me in the face in the utter and contemptuous indifference of a so-called civilised race to the well-being of crores of Indian people.

That mastery over the machine, by which the British have consolidated their vast empire, has been kept a sealed book, to which due access has been denied to this helpless country And all the time before our very eyes Japan has been transforming herself into a mighty and prosperous nation I have seen with my own eyes the admirable use to which Japan has put in her own country the fruits of this progress I have also been privileged to witness while in Moscow, the unsparing energy with which Russia has tried to fight disease and illiteracy, and has succeeded in steadily liquidating ignorance and poverty, wiping off the humiliation from the face of a vast continent Her civilization is free from all invidious distinction between one class and another between one sect and another

* * * * *

WHEN I see elsewhere some two hundred nationalities—which only a few years ago were at vastly different stages of development—marching ahead in peaceful progress and amity, and when I look about my own country and see a very highly evolved and intellectual people drifting into the disorder of barbarism, I cannot help contrasting the two systems of governments, one based on co-operation the other on exploitation, which have made such contrary conditions possible.

Thus while these other countries were marching ahead, India, smothered under the dead weight of British administration, lay static in her utter helplessness. Another great and ancient civilization for whose recent tragic history the British cannot disclaim responsibility is China. To serve their own national profit the British first doped her people with opium and then appropriated a portion of her territory As the world was about to forget the memory of this outrage, we were painfully surprised by another event While Japan was quietly devouring North China, her act of wanton aggression was ignored as a minor incident by the veterans of British diplomacy We have also witnessed from this distance how actively the British statesmen acquiesced in the destruction of the Spanish Republic.

Such is the tragic tale of the gradual loss of my faith in the claims of the European nations to civilization. In India "the misfortune of being governed by a foreign race" is daily brought home to us not only in the callous neglect of such minimum necessities of life as adequate provision for food, clothing, educational and medical provision for the people, but in an even unhappier form in the way the people have been divided among themselves. The pity of it is that the blame is laid at the door of our own society. So frightful a culmination of the history of our people would never have been possible, but for the encouragement it has received from secret influences emanating from high places

One cannot believe that Indians are in any way inferior to the Japanese in intellectual capacity. The most effective difference between these two eastern peoples is that whereas India lies at the mercy of the British, Japan has been spared the shadow of alien domination We know what we have been deprived of. That which was truly best in their own civilizations, the upholding of the dignity of human relationship, has no place in the British administration of this country. If in its place they have established, with baton in hand, a reign of "law and order", in other words a policeman's rule, such mockery of civilization can claim no respect from us. It is the mission of civilization to bring unity among people and establish peace and harmony. But in unfortunate India the social fabric is being rent into shreds by unseemly outbursts of hooliganism daily growing in intensity right under the very aegis of "law and order" In India, so long as no personal injury is inflicted upon any member of the ruling race, this barbarism seems to be assured of perpetuity, making us ashamed to live under such an administration.

* * * * *

IN the meanwhile the demon of barbarity has given up all pretence and has emerged with unconcealed fangs, ready to tear up humanity in an orgy of devastation. From one end of the world to the other the poisonous fumes of hatred darken the atmosphere. The spirit of violence which perhaps lay dormant in the psychology of the West, has at last housed itself and desecrates the spirit of Man.

* * * * *

THE wheels of Fate will some day compel the English to give up their Indian Empire. But what kind of India will they leave behind, what stark misery? When the stream of their centuries' administration runs dry at last, what a waste of mud and filth they will leave behind them! I had at one time believed that the springs of civilization would issue out of the heart of Europe. But today when I am about to quit the world that faith has gone bankrupt altogether.

As I look around I see the crumbling ruins of a proud civilization strewn like a vast heap of futility. And yet I shall not commit the grievous sin of losing faith in Man. I would rather look forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataclysm is over and the atmosphere rendered clean with the spirit of service and sacrifice. Perhaps that dawn will come from this horizon, from the East where the sun rises. A day will come when unvanquished Man will retrace his path of conquest, despite all barriers, to win back his lost human heritage.

Today we witness the perils which attend on the insolence of might, one day shall be borne out the full truth of what the sages have proclaimed:

> "By unrighteousness man prospers, gains what appears desirable, conquers enemies, but perishes at the root."

"Uttarayan"
Santiniketan, Bengal
19|11|33



Cities are organic expressions of culture. Until today our cities have grown up, as much of our exterior life has, chaotically. They have been imitation of Europe and their lives have flowed in channels which have been sometimes at tangent, sometimes parallel to our own. Now that India is slowly coming to her own our towns should mirror our national culture and artistic sensibility. I look forward to a Calcutta which will reflect this ideal.

Rabindranath Tagore

A MESSAGE TO THE "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE" ON THE OCCASION OF ITS NINTH ANNIVERSARY, 1933

TAGORE'S WORKS—A CHRONOLOGY : 1878-1941

IN BENGALI

IN compiling the following list of books written by Rabindranath Tagore, there have been, unavoidably, certain deviations from strict chronological sequence. The list is also not exhaustive in the sense that text books written by the Poet, the various revised editions and reprints, some short stories published at different times in different collections, poetical selections have not been included. The space at our disposal did not unfortunately permit their inclusion. Our thanks are specially due to Mr. Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyaya, Librarian of the Visva-Bharati, and Mr. Pulin Behary Sen, Assistant Secretary in charge of the Publication Department of the Visva-Bharati,—the former for placing a detailed chronology he has prepared for the Rabindra Birthday Number of the VISVA-BHARATI QUARTERLY *and to the latter for revising and checking the list. We must also place on record the assistance we have received from 'Rabindra Rachana Panji', a comprehensive chronology of the Bengali publications of Rabindranath compiled by Messrs Brajendra Nath Banerji and Sajani Kanta Das in the* SANIBARER CHITHI *(October, 1939—March, 1940), which, however, to our regret, remains incomplete, having been brought down only to 1894.*

—THE EDITOR.

1878

Kabi-Kahini ('The Tale of the Poet': a story in verse).

1880

Bana-phul ('The Flower of the Woods': a story in verse).

1881

Valmiki Pratibha ('The Genius of Valmiki': a musical drama); *Bhagna-hridaya* ('The Broken Heart': a drama in verse); *Europe-prabasir Patra* ('Letters of a Sojourner in Europe').

1882

Sandhya Sangit ('Evening Songs': a collection of lyrics); *Kal-mrigaya* ('The Fatal Hunt': a musical drama).

1883

Bauthakuranir Hat ('The Young Queen's Market': a novel); *Prabhat Sangeet* ('Morning Songs': a collection of lyrics); *Vividha Prasanga* ('Miscellaneous Topics': a collection of essays).

1884

Chhabi O Gan ("Sketches and Songs': collection of poems); *Prakritir Pratisodh* ('Nature's Revenge': a drama in verse); *Nalini* ('A prose drama'); *Saisab Sangeet* ('Poems of Childhood': a collection of poems); *Bhanu Singha Thakurer Padabalee* (a collection of poems written after Vaishnava poets under the pen name of 'Bhanu Singha').

1885

Rammohun Roy (a pamphlet on Rammohun Roy); *Alochana* ('Discussions': a collection of essays); *Rabichhaya* ('The shadow of the Sun': a collection of songs).

1886

Kari O Komal ('Sharps and Flats': a collection of poems).

1887

Rajarshi ('The Saint-King': a novel); *Chithipatra* ('Letters').

1888

Samalochana ('Reviews': a collection of essays); *Mayar Khela* (a musical drama).

1889

Raja O Rani ('King and Queen': a drama in verse).

1890

Visarjan ('Sacrifice': a drama); *Mantri Abhisek* (a lecture on Lord Cross's India Bill); *Manasi* ('The Heart's Desire': a collection of poems).

1891

Europe Jatrir Diary ('Diary of a Traveller to Europe'), Part I

1892

Chitrangada (a drama in verse); *Goray Galad* ('Wrong at the Start': a comedy).

1893

Gäner Bahi O Valmiki Pratibha (a collection of songs incorporating *Valmiki Pratibha*); *Europe Jatrir Diary*, Part II.

1894

Sonar Tari ('The Golden Boat': a collection of poems); *Chhoto Galpa* (collection of 15 short stories); *Chitrangada O Viday-Abhisap* ('Chitrangada'; and 'Curse at Farewell').

1895

Vichitra Galpa, Parts I & II (collections of short stories); *Katha-Chatushtaya* (four short stories); *Galpa-Dasak* (ten short stories).

1896

Nadi ('River', a long poem); *Chitra* (a collection of poems); *Kabya Granthabali* (collected poems and verse-dramas, incorporating *Malini*, a drama, and *Chaitali*, a collection of poems, which were now issued for the first time).

1897

Vaikunther Khata ('Manuscripts of Vaikuntha': a comedy).

1898

Poncha Bhut ('Five Elements': a collection of essays).

1899

Kanika ('Chips': a collection of short poems and epigrams).

1900

Katha ('Stories': a collection of ballads); *Kahini* ('Tales', a collection of dramas in verse, and long poems); *Kalpana* ('Imagination': a collection of poems); *Kshanika* ('The Fleeting One': a collection of poems).

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

A snow-capped volcano in undulating plain
Lifts up its proud head : near its foot
Cluster the vine and the soft streams flow.
Men come and go and build their homes
And pass their days in homely joys and fears.
The mountain keeps them company, sends to them
Its love in flowing streams and gentle rain.
And yet the mountain lives alone
In distant splendour. Lightnings flash,
The thunder shoots up tongues of flame—
Tries to reach the snowy heights in vain.
The fire of fourscore summers in your heart,
Fourscore winters' wisdom on your crest
Shine in forms of beauty in deathless verse.

Bareilly,
7-5-41.

HUMAYUN KABIR

1901

Naivedya ('Offerings' : a collection of poems).

1903-5

Chokher Bali ('Eyesore' : a novel); *Karmaphal* ('Nemesis' : a story); *Kavyagrantha* (collected poems and verse-dramas) Parts I—IX, incorporating *Smaran* ('In memoriam' : poems on the death of his wife) and *Sishu* ('Child-poems'), later issued separately; *Rabindra-Granthabali* (collected works) incorporating *Prajapatir Nirbandha*, later issued separately; *Swadeshi Samaj* (an essay); *Sivaji Utsav* (a poem).

1906

Atmasakti (a collection of political essays and lectures).
Bharatvarsha ('India' : a collection of political essays and lectures); *Kheya* ('Ferry' : a collection of poems); *Naukadubi* ('The Wreck' : a novel).

1907

Vichitra Prabandha (a collection of essays); *Chāritrapuja* ('Tributes to Great Lives'); *Prachin Sahitya* (a collection of essays); *Lokasahitya* ('Literature of the People' : a collection of essays); *Sahitya* ('Literature' : a collection of essays); *Adhunik Sahitya* ('Modern Literature' : a collection of essays); *Hashyakautuk* (humourous sketches); *Vyangakautuk* (humourous sketches).

1908

Prajapatir Nirbandha (comedy); *Prahasan* ('Comedies' : incorporating *Vaikunther Khata*, and *Goray Galad*, separately issued before); *Raja Praja* ('King and his Subjects' : a collection of political essays); *Samuha* (collection of political essays); *Swadesh* ('My country') : a collection of political and sociological essays); *Samaj* ('Society' : a collection of essays); *Sarodatsav* ('Autumn Festival' : a drama); *Sikhsa* ('Education' : a collection of essays); *Mukul* ('The Crown' : a prose drama).

1909

Sabdatattva ('The Meaning of Words' : a collection of philological papers); *Dharma* ('Religion' : a collection of essays); *Santiniketan* (Sermons delivered at Santiniketan) Parts I—VIII; *Prayaschitta* ('Penance' : drama); *Chayanika* (an anthology of poems).

1910

Raja ('King of the Dark Chamber' : a drama); *Gora* (a novel); *Santiniketan* Parts IX—XI; *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings).

1911

Santiniketan, Parts XII—XIII.

1912

Dakghar ('Post Office' : a drama); *Jiban-Smriti* ('Reminiscences'); *Chhinna Patra* ('Torn Letters'); *Achalayatan* (a drama); *Galpa Chatti* (Four Short Stories).

1914

Utsarga ('Dedications' : a collection of poems); *Gitimalya* ('A garland of songs'); *Gitali* (a collection of songs).

1915-16

Kavya-grantha (a collection of poems and dramas : in ten volumes); *Santiniketan*, Parts XIV—XVII; *Galpa-Saptak* (a collection of seven short stories).

1916

Phalguni ('Cycle of Spring' : a drama); *Chaturanga* (a novel); *Ghare Baire* ('Home and the World' : a novel); *Balāka* ('Cranes' : a collection of poems); *Parichaya* (a collection of essays); *Sanchaya* (a selection of essays).

1917

Kartar Ichhay Karma ('As the Master Wills' : a lecture).

1918

Palataka ('Fugitive' : Stories in verse).

1919

Japan-yatri (Travels in Japan).

1920

Arup Katan (A drama, adapted from *Raja*).

1921

Sikshar Milan ('Meeting of Cultures'); *Satyer Avvhan* ('Call of Truth'); *Rin Sodh* (a drama)

1922

Sisu Bholanath (a collection of poems); *Muktadhara* ('Free Current' : a drama); *Lipika* ('Letter' : Prose-poems).

1923

Vasanta ('Spring' : a musical drama).

1925

Puravi (a collection of poems); *Grihā-Prabes* (a drama); *Prabahini* (a collection of songs).

1926

Rakta Karabi ('Red Oleanders' : a drama); *Sodh Bodh* ('All Square' : a comedy); *Lekhan* (Autographs : poems).

1928

Shesh Raksha (a comedy).

1929

Parittran ('Salvation' : a drama); *Yatri* ('Traveller' : Letters from Abroad); *Yogayoga* (a novel); *Shesher Kabita* ('Last Poem' : a novel); *Mahua* (poems); *Tapati* (a drama).

1930

Bhanusinher Patraball (Letters).

1931

Russiar Chithi (Letters from Russia); *Banabani* ('The Message of the For-

est' : poems) ; *Sanchayita* (an anthology selected by the Poet).

1932

Parishesh ('The End' : poems) ; *Punascha* ('Postscript' : poems) ; *Kaler Yatra* ('March of time : two dramas).

1933

Dui Bon ('Two Sisters' : a novel) ; *Visvabidyalayer Rup* (a lecture at the Calcutta University) ; *Sikshar Bikiran* ('Spreading Education' : a lecture at Calcutta University) ; *Tasher Desh* ('Kingdom of Cards' : a farce) ; *Chandalika* ('The Untouchable Woman' : a drama) ; *Manuser Dharma* ('Religion of Man' : Kamala Lectures) ; *Bansari* ('The Flute' : a drama) ; *Bichitrita* (poems with illustration by Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose and others).

1934

Malancha ('The Garden' : a novel) ; *Char Adhyaya* ('Four Chapters' : a novel).

1935

Shes Saptak (poems) ; *Bithika* ('Avenue' : poems) ; *Sur O Sangati* (correspondence with Dhurjatiprasad Mukherjee on Music).

1936

Patraput (poems) ; *Nrittyanatlya Chitrangada* (a dance-drama) ; *Sikshar Swangikaran* ('Education Naturalised' : a lecture) ; *Chhanda* (essays) ; *Shyamali* (poems) ; *Japane-Parasye* (Travels in Japan and Persia) ; *Sahityer Pathe* (literary essays) ; *Praktani* (Address to ex-students of Santiniketan).

1937

Khapchhara (Nonsense rhymes illustrated by the author) ; *Kalantar* (essays) ; *Shey* (children's stories, illustrated by the author) ; *Visvaparichaya ; Chhara Chabi* (Rhymes illustrated by Nandalal Bose).

1938

Pathe O Pather Prante (Letters) ; *Senjuti* ('Offerings of the Evening' : poems) ; *Bangla Bhasa Parichay* (Notes on the Bengali Language) ; *Prahasinee* ('The Smiling One' : poems).

1939

Chandalika (A dance-drama) ; *Akas Pradip* (poems) ; *Syama* (A dance-drama) ; *Pather Sanchaya* (Letters from Abroad) ; *Rabindra-rachanabali* Part I (complete Bengali works, inclusive of hitherto unpublished writings : To be completed in about twenty-five volumes).

1940

Nabajatak ('The Newly Born' : poems) ; *Sanai* ('The Pipe' : poems) ; *Chitralipi* (Album of paintings, with explanatory verses) ; *Chhelebela* ('My Boyhood Days' : reminiscences) ; *Tin Sangi* ('Three Companions' : Short stories) ; *Rogasajyaya* ('In the sickbed' : poems).

1941

Arogya ('Recovery' : poems) ; *Janmadine* ('Birthday' : poems) ; *Sabhyatar Sankat* ('Crisis in Civilisation') ; *Galpa-Salpha* ('Yarns' : Stories and verses for children).

IN ENGLISH

1912

GITANJALI (Song-offerings) : A collection of poems : Translation made by the author from the original Bengali : with an Introduction by W. B. Yeats (1865-1940) and a portrait by W. Rothenstein. (Dedicated to W. Rothenstein). First limited edition issued by the India Society of London (November), 1912. First published by Macmillan & Co., March, 1913.

[103 Poems : translated from various poetical works : GITANJALI 51 pieces ; GITIMALYA 17 ; NAIVEDYA 16 ; KHEYA 11 ; SISU 3 ; CHAITALI, SMARANA, KALPANA, UTSARGA, ACHALAYATANA each 1.]

1913

THE GARDENER : Poems—THE CRESCENT MOONH Child-Poems— CHITRA : A Drama.

1914

THE KING OF THE DARK CHAMBER : A Drama—THE POST OFFICE : A Drama—SADHANA : The Realisation of Life : Essays—One Hundred Poems of Kabir : Translated by Rabindranath Tagore assisted by Evelyn Underhill.

1916

FRUIT GATHERING : Poems—HUNGRY STONE and other stories—STRAY BIRDS : Epigrams.

1917

MY REMINISCENCES—SACRIFICE and other plays—THE CYCLE OF SPRING : A Drama—PERSONALITY : Essays—NATIONALISM : Essays.

1918

GITINJALI & FRUIT-GATHERING : Poems—LOVER'S GIFT AND CROSSING : Poems—MASHI & OTHER STORIES—STORIES FROM TAGORE—THE PARROT'S TRAINING : A story.

1919

THE CENTRE OF INDIAN CULTURE : Essays—THE HOME AND THE WORLD : A Novel.

1921

GREATER INDIA : Essays—THE WRECK : A Novel—THE FUGITIVE : Poems—POEMS FROM TAGORE—GLIMPSES OF BENGAL : Letters—THOUGHT RELICS. Sermons.

1922

CREATIVE UNITY : Essays.

1924

LETTERS FROM ABROAD : Letters—GORA : A Novel—THE CURSE AT FAREWELL : A Drama.

1925

TALKS IN CHINA : Essays—RED OLEANDERS : A Drama—BROKEN TIES AND OTHER STORIES.

1928

FIREFLIES : Epigrams and Autographs—LETTERS TO A FRIEND : Letters—THE BIRTHDAY BOOK—LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

1929

THOUGHTS FROM TAGORE—ON ORIENTAL CULTURE AND JAPAN'S MISSION.

1931

THE CHILD : A Poem—THE RELIGION OF MAN : Essays.

1932

MAHATMAJI AND THE DEPRESSED HUMANITY.

1935

EAST AND WEST : Essays by Gilbert Murray and Rabindranath Tagore.

1937

COLLECTED POEMS AND PLAYS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

1940

MY BOYHOOD DAYS—Translation of *Chelebela* by Marjorie Sykes.

My life when young was like a flower,— a flower that loosens a petal or two from her abundance to give them away and never feel the loss when the spring breeze woos her with insistent whispers.

Now at the end of her youth my life is like a fruit, having nothing to spare and waiting to offer herself completely with her full burden of sweetness.

—FACSIMILE OF A VERSE FROM THE MSS. OF THE POET'S "FRUIT-GATHERING"

REVIEW

KAVITA—RABINDRA NUMBER (Ashadh, 1348 B.S.): Edited by Buddhadev Bose.

The Editor deserves sincere congratulations upon this issue of his journal, if only for the wealth of its contents. Tagore's manifold activities are touched upon or discussed in some detail by writers of established reputation. Reminiscences recorded by relatives like Abanindranath, Pramatha Chaudhuri and Indira Devi Chaudhurani throw welcome light on the Poet's personal characteristics and reveal incidentally that the "child" in him is still alive. His public life as seen by cultured young men forty years ago is ably pictured by Atul Chandra Gupta. His political philosophy is subjected to erudite analysis by Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji. The place of his novels *vis-a-vis* the novels of Bankim Chandra in relation to their respective environments is the topic of a suggestive article by Nihar Ranjan Roy. From the pen of Amiya Chakravarti comes "The Vision of Rabindranath", conceived in a poetic spirit. Humayun Kabir emphasizes in a graceful manner Tagore's anti-ascetic humanism. An artist's appreciation of Tagore as a painter is embodied in an article by Jamini Roy, himself a painter of repute; three examples are set out on art-paper by way of illustration. Annada Sankar Roy's article on the Poet's latter-day life suffers from an unfortunate choice of caption; it shows defects of style evidently born of haste. Rabindranath's contributions to different literary *genres* form themes of articles mostly well-conceived. Himansu Kumar Dutt writes reasonably in praise of Tagore's talent as a song-composer, making the point that Tagorean chant is a consistent blend of indigenous folk song, "classical" music and European melody. Buddhadev Bose (the Editor) contributes a fine essay stressing the special value of Rabindranath's songs as unrivalled specimens of composition wherein exalted poetry co-operates cordially with enchanting music.

HARIT KRISHNA DEB.



FREEDOM FOR MY MOTHERLAND

Fear, the phantom demon,
Shaped by your own distorted dreams,

Freedom from the burden of ages,
bending your head,
breaking your back,
blinding your eyes
to the beckoning call of future

Freedom from shackles of slumber
With which you fasten yourself
to night's stillness,
mistrusting the star that speaks
of truth's adventurous path;

Freedom from the anarchy of a destiny
Whose sails are weakly yielded
to blind uncertain winds,
and the helm to a hand
ever rigid and cold as Death;

Freedom from the insult of dwelling
in a doll's world
where movements are started
through brainless wires,
repeated through mindless habits,
where figures wait with patient obedience
for a master of show,
to be stirred into
a moment's mimicry of life.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE

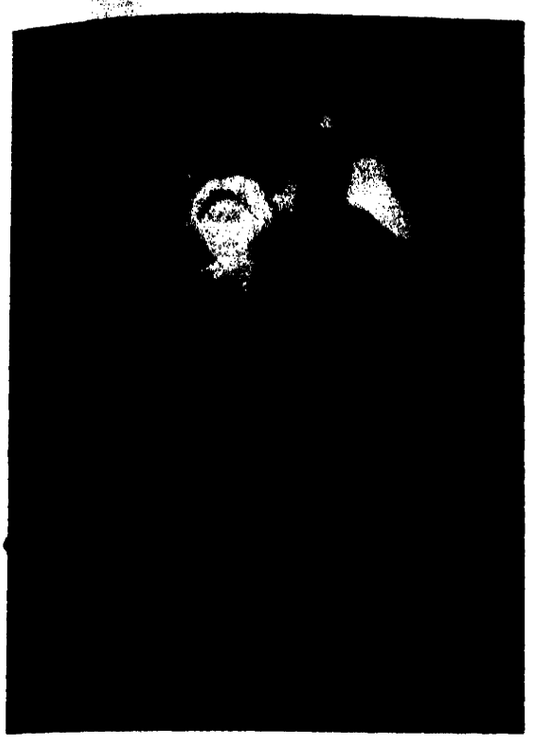
REVIEW—(*Continued*)

PARICHAY—SPECIAL RABINDRA ISSUE: Edited by Sudhindranath Datta and Hirankumar Sanyal.

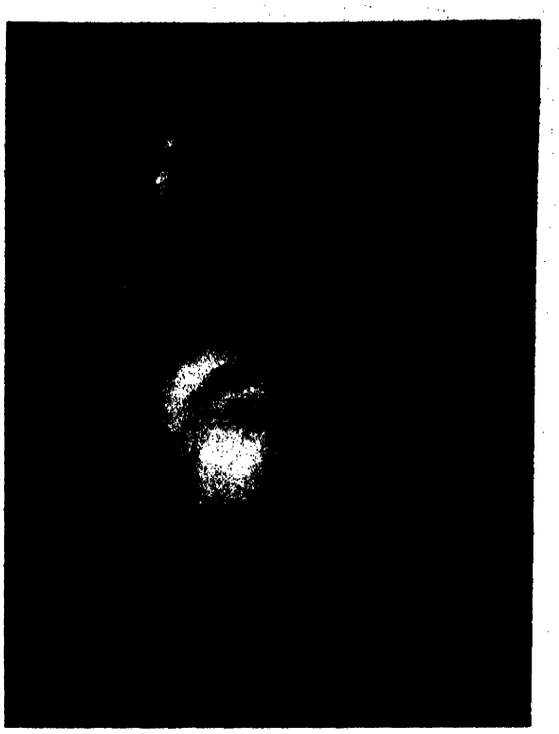
When the *Parichay* made its appearance ten years ago, it was acclaimed in literary circles as a journal which had revived the lost tradition of literary journalism in Bengal. Other journals have since appeared that bear the clear impress of its influence. But the *Parichay* has maintained its standard and its lead. The present issue provides convincing proof of this. Among the contributors are well-known literary figures like Mr. Hirendranath Datta and Mr. Dhurjati Prasad Mukherji. Mr. Datta, writing in a reminiscent vein, relates interesting anecdotes and mentions the leading part played by the Poet in the political movements of an earlier day. Mr. Mukherji also starts off with an anecdote, a rollickingly funny one, and discusses the political contributions of the Poet. But it is thought rather than action in which he is interested. His summing up is a brilliant piece of writing. The largest but perhaps the most interesting article is from the pen of Mr. Jivanmay Ray, who writes of Santiniketan of the long ago days before the place had become one of the "sights" of India. He gives us an intimate and charming picture of the Poet as he moved about everywhere in the *asram*, taught little boys and even organized games. And what a teacher he was! Mr. Ray, himself a teacher of experience and repute, is moved to ecstasy as he speaks of Rabindranath sitting among small boys and opening to them the magic portals of the realm of knowledge. And with these excellent contributions must be mentioned the frank and outspoken comments by the Editor on some of the articles. They are delightfully trenchant.

There is also an excellent translation by Bishnu Dey of an article on Rabindranath Tagore which Ezra Pound, the famous Poet and Critic, wrote for *The Fortnightly Review of March*, 1913. The date is important. It was immediately after the English *Gitanjali* had taken literary Europe by storm but some months before the award of the Nobel Prize was announced. Mr. Hirankumar Sanyal, one of the Editors writes on 'Rabindranath as a Journalist' and gives most interesting quotations from old journals that reveal the Poet as an entertaining writer on all manner of current topics ranging from entomology to cosmology. But his political comments were the most brilliant products of Rabindranath Tagore's journalistic pen.

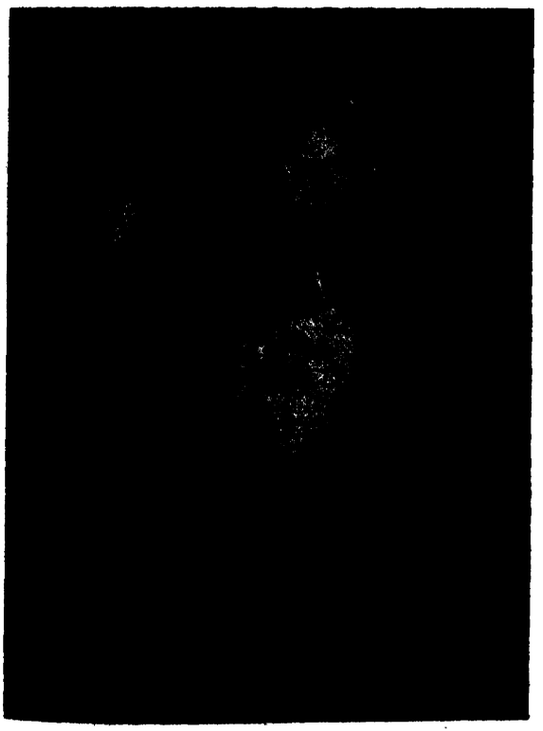
—SUSIL BANERJEE



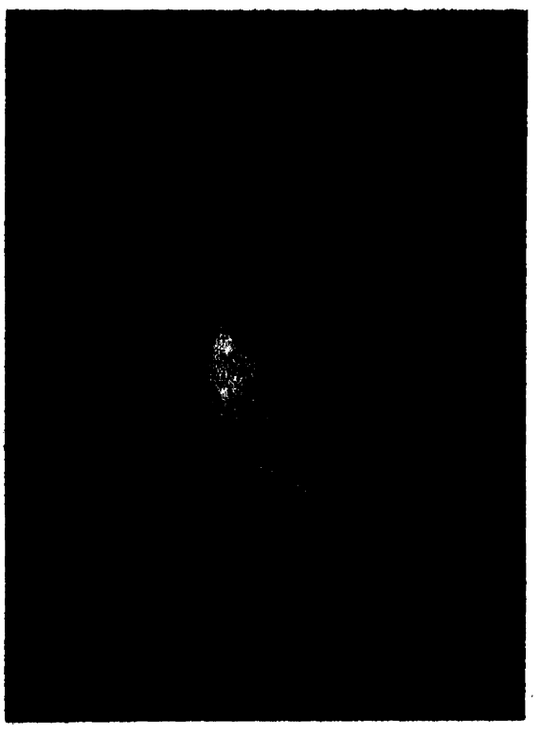
1920



1926



1936



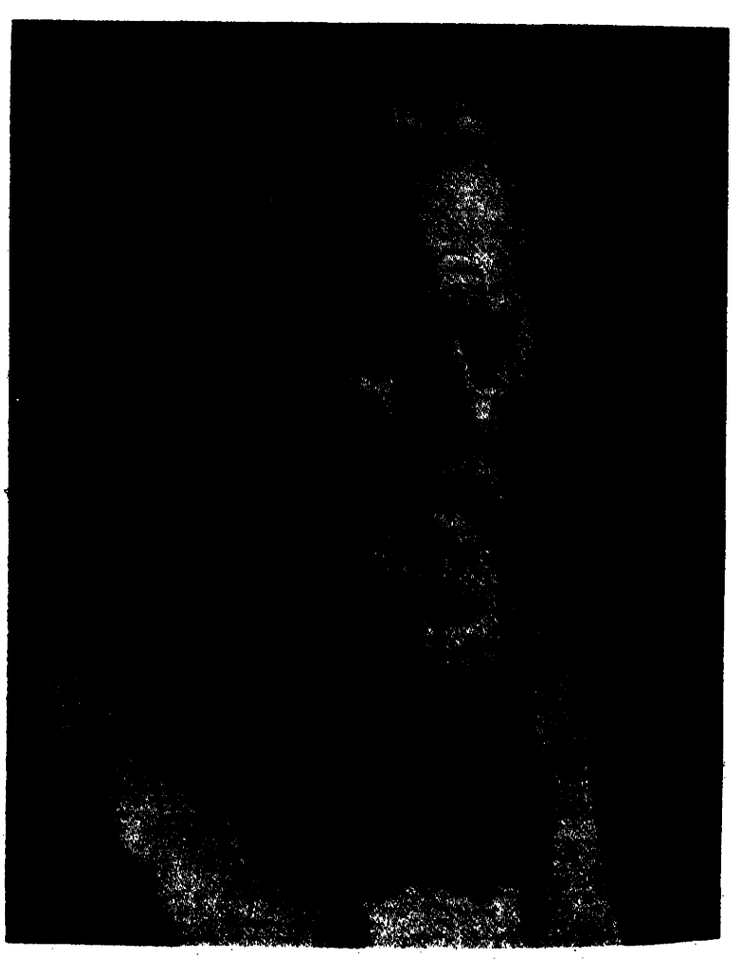
1940



After a pastel

New York, 1930

All the delights that I have felt
in life's fruits and flowers
let me offer to Him
at the end of the feast
is a perfect unity of love.



After a marble bust

New York 1930.

LIFE & WORK

OF

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

A Quest for Selfhood

By

NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI

I

OF M. André Maurois's *Ariel* or the Life of Shelley it was said that the cardinal mistake of the book was that it sought to depict Shelley minus his poetry. In regard to Rabindranath Tagore it is the easiest thing to run to the other extreme—to become engrossed in the poet at the expense of the man That would be a grievous error because—to put the most obvious objection first—he is many things as good or nearly as good as a great poet. He is a great short-story writer, in fact, one of the very greatest of them with world literature as the standard of reference. He is a novelist, if not of the same standard of technique and inspiration as in his short stories, at all events one of the three greatest Bengal has produced, and Bengal's achievement in fiction is not something which can be brushed aside as merely provincial. Then, he is a critic and essayist, journalist, and populariser of knowledge He is a philosopher, a religious teacher, and a religious practitioner. He is an educationist, a social reformer, a pioneer in practical Swadeshi, a deep political thinker without being one of the official, academic and conventional kind. He is a musician both as composer and virtuoso, and an actor of remarkable powers and imaginative insight. Last of all, in his old age he has shown himself to be a painter, unclassed and unclassable perhaps, but in this field also displaying a bewildering wealth of romantic fancy. Further, it must be recalled that he it was who supplied the inspiration—the seed thought—of the modern Indian school of painting founded by Abanindranath Tagore. All this shows an amazing range of interests and attainments, and even then one is not sure that the list of his significant achievements has been run through.

Naturally, no one could or would claim that all that he has written, done or taught is of equal excellence, but even after the rigidest allowance for unevenness has been made, the lowest common factor of quality remains so high that this alone precludes the idea of considering him as one thing rather than something else. This is the first argument against appraising him piecemeal, but even more than that any attempt at sampling him or judging him by one set of achievements is bound to be misleading for the simple reason that such a method would take the critic further and further away from the fundamental motive force of his life, that force in truth which makes his life a unity in spite of its manifold facets, a force which not only prevents him from degenerating into a Jack of all trades but on the other hand makes him Jack unfrittered, unified and whole, in spite of an immense and deliberate variety of effort. In reality Rabindranath is Jack realizing and discovering himself in and through all his trades.

That may not be the sort of life-formula which finds favour with the citizens of the highly specialised modern world, but it is the formula which explains Leonardo da Vinci, Goethe, and Leibnitz. Rabindranath is a humanist, the greatest humanist India has produced, and one of the greatest the world has known. Any researcher can discover for himself after a little preliminary wrestling with the material how toughly Rabindranath and his life-work refuse to be sliced up into monographs.

II

THE great driving and unifying power in Rabindranath's life is the quest for personal enrichment. From his individual standpoint all his activities are only part of an undivided and ceaseless quest for self-realization through manifold contact with the world and life. He has never sought individual salvation away from the world ;—my salvation will not come through renunciation, I want to live among men, he has himself said. That explains why Rabindranath's faith in life on this earth is as unwavering and strong as his faith in life beyond the gate of death. There

have been great men for whom the contemplation of the fact of death has proved too great a deterrent in the way of taking a continued interest in life. For Tolstoy, death posed the final and the most baffling dilemma of life, and it is bound to be more or less so with every man capable of reflexion. Very often the moralist has been led by death to a mere denunciation of the world as an illusion and mockery—an arid and withering philosophy at best—but the mystic, or rather the man with the true spiritual temper, has almost invariably sought refuge in the contemplation of an eternal beatitude which to him has made even the good things of the world of small worth. "And if any have been so happy as truly to understand Christian annihilation, ecstacies, exolution, liquefaction, transformation, the kiss of the spouse, gustation of God, and ingression into the divine shadow, they have already had an handsome anticipation of heaven; the glory of the world is surely over, and the earth in ashes unto them." Or, again, in the words that have been put in the mouth of St. Thomas Aquinas in explanation of his silence and inactivity after his vision at Mass in Naples:

"My writing is at end. I hav seen such things reveal'd
That what I hav written and taught seemeth to me of small worth
And hence I hope in my God, that, as of doctrin
Ther wil be speedily also an end of Life!"

These are typical mystical reactions to the world. Mystical faith has nothing in common with that other sterile brand of religiosity which makes men live in the Slough of Despond and turn upon life as certain poisonous and fierce snakes are believed to turn upon themselves. It is a joyous creed, seeking to transform the joy of life into another and, what the mystic believes to be, a higher, a purer, and a more enduring form of joy. Nevertheless, it creates a mood of unworldly elation which tends to blunt the keen edge of the more human joy of life, and to blanch its radiance as the sun does that of the moon. It is only necessary to turn to St. Francis to see how not even the most child-like and sincere adoration of Nature could turn away the true mystic from voluntary abnegation of all the gracious, kindly, and consoling things that the physical universe has to offer to us. That, one should say, is the mystic way, the very essence of mysticism. But curious as it may seem, with all his deep and sincere religiousness, all his plain inclination to mystical faith Rabindranath Tagore is an exception to that rule. He is a mystic and a humanist at the same time, certainly a remarkable phenomenon in a man with such staunch faith in the life which is believed to lie beyond death, and looking forward to death for his final liberation from the bonds of human imperfections and worldly transitoriness.

Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy of life seems to have, not one, but two faces. If it has anchored itself in the faith in an eternal existence transcending death, it has not fastened itself less exultantly to the existence which will be cut off inexorably by the unexplained mystery of death. For all the strength of his faith in an after-life, he feels as poignantly as any blind, clinging, trusting child of mother earth could that life, her supreme gift, so far as the individual's memory is concerned, comes but once to man; he is certainly unable to get over the fact that within the bounds of one birth and one death alone are we given the sole unbroken stretch of consciousness in which we can see and feel achievement added to achievement, experience enriching previous experience, tint laid on tint; perhaps he is also not unmoved by the thought that the joy arising out of the expectation of life after death or rebirth could at the utmost be an achievement in faith but could never be an achievement in experience

III

MY knowledge of the history of mysticism is too imperfect for me to be able to say whether it has any parallels to offer to Rabindranath's paradox of being a mystic and worshipper of mother earth at the same time. Abbé Brémond, who has written with truth and justice about the similarities and dissimilarities between the poetic and the religious experience would perhaps have said that there was nothing startling in this inasmuch as it was only an extension of the paradox of Rabindranath's being a poet. Abbé Brémond admits similarity between the mystical and the poetical activity; in fact, he has given one of the best expositions of the inter-connectedness of the two; but at the same time he holds poetic activity to be only a roughly sketched, confused, and imperfect reproduction of mystical activity, so that the poet, according to him, is only a mystic by fits and starts and a mystic who has missed his vocation.

Perhaps the point would become clearer if I were to quote the words of an eminent theologian whom Brémond consulted. "You are right," the theologian wrote to Brémond, "in saying that poetry is a kind of prayer which does not really pray which imitates prayer; which employing some of the resources of the deep-seated soul—in which lies its excellence—which gives at a discount an *ersatz* of the religious solution. Good as a medium and as a bait in derationalizing *Animus*, poetry awakens and stimulates *Anima* but it remains good only in so far as it gives rise to the nostalgia for an absolute satisfaction of which it remains radically incapable; it becomes even dangerous in proportion as it comes to regard itself as perfect and independent and as attaining the object at once ideal and real which only religion can have a foreboding of, anticipate and give."

Can one extend this diagnosis and say that, not simply as a poet but as a philosopher as well, Rabindranath's universally admitted mysticism is not the real thing, but only a make-believe or a substitute and that it is nothing more than a projection of his humanism and earth-loving credo? It requires a scholar and an expert in the history of religious thought to answer that question, into which a dabbler in literary criticism had better not allow himself to be trapped unawares. But in the history of Hindu religious creeds, and particularly in certain folk cults which have held sway among the Indian masses in the last three or four centuries, there is evidence of an in-

tense faith in supra-mundane life going hand in hand with a child-like clinging to mortal existence. Even mendicants with their back turned on the world and going about with the beggar's bowl have sung with poignant conviction about the value of life and with equally poignant regret of its transience. In Rabindranath's combined mysticism and humanism one often detects insistent notes of these folk creeds. Anyway, the fact remains that in him the consciousness of the supra-mundane and the mundane life is almost equally balanced, and that the ever present sense of annihilation, albeit bodily to his thinking, has led him to set a value on life which no epicure could match.

IV

ABOVE everything else, this attitude has cast its indelible stamp on his life and life-work, so that without it one finds no key to the variety of his interests and activities. He values life, and he feels equally strongly its evanescence. Therefore, he has turned to life and the world with all the strength of his immense vitality to garner his harvest while it was day. If he has been selective in this quest, he has been so only in his preferences and not in *à priori* exclusions. He has felt his way forward to each kind of activity that could contribute to the sum-total of his being almost as instinctively as a creeper spreads out its tendrils towards the sun. Or rather, to vary the metaphor, he has gone about much as a dowser does with his wand and has struck at each source of life-giving water that he has come upon In all the wide range of his activities extending from poetry to politics he has spread out the tentacles of his consciousness all around him till the whole world seemed to be of the very stuff of his own being.

There is something elemental and stark and even ferocious, in this quest for self-hood. Such a manifestation of individualism reminds one of a cycle of plant life :

"Consider a plant—its life—how a seed faln to ground
sucketh in moisture for its germinating cells,
and as it sucketh swelleth, til it burst its case
and thrusting its roots downward and spreading them wide
taketh tenure of the soil, and from ev'ry raindrop
on its dribbling passage to replenish the springs
plundereth the freighted salt, while it pricketh upright
with its flagstaff o'erhead for a place in the sun,
anon to disengage buds that in tender leaves
unfolding may inhale provender of the ambient air:
and, tentacles or tendrils, they search not blindly
but each one headeth straightly for its readiest prey;
and haply, if the seed be faln in a place of darkness
roof'd in by men—if ther should be any ray or gleam
how faint soe'er, 'twil crane and reach its pallid stalk
into the crevice, pushing ev'n to disrupt the stones."

This quotation will recall to the readers of Rabindranath the revealing passage in one of his letters in which he compared himself to a plant on the newly emerging earth.

> "I can very well remember, ages ago when the young earth had just raised her head from her sea-bath and was greeting that day's just risen sun, I, coming from where no one knows and carried on the crest of the first wave of life, had shot up as a plant in her virgin soil. Then it was that on this earth I first drank the light of the sun with my entire body under the blue sky ; I waved myself like a little child in blind but glad stirrings of life ; I hugged my earthy mother with all my roots and took my fill ; my flowers blossomed and my shoots came forth in unreasoning delight."

It was not enough for Rabindranath's love of the earthly existence that he should absorb the world into himself through the senses ; he wanted a closer contiguity. That contiguity, to his thinking, could be realized only through physical contact, and only such physical contact as plants have with the earth. It is not surprising that such passionate attachment to the earth should seek to assimilate all that there is assimilable in this world ; it could be also expected to lead Rabindranath to attempt something more ambitious,—to seek to save his individuality from the vast welter of the collective existence of man, to make it an epitome of human life, a perfect microcosm in the macrocosm.

In this again we meet the contradiction noticed above between the mystic and the humanist Rabindranath. The true mystic thinks little of individuality and still less of worldly permanence. His existence is not separative but unitive, his trend is towards generalization and not individualization. Believing himself to be merged in the absolute, he has little use for those particular and relative manifestations which, piled layer on layer, constitute the existence of the individualist. To the mystic "ceaseless quest for the diuturnity of our memories into present considerations seems a vanity almost out of date, and superannuated piece of folly," not only because it is a contradiction to his beliefs to try to extend an existence whose death he daily prays for but also because for him true duration is not a relative property of matter, but an absolute thing, "which maketh pyramids pillars of snow and all that's past a moment."

V

BE that as it may, we have to take Rabindranath as he is, and cannot cast him into a pre-set mould, and that fact has a profound significance for a proper understanding of his artistic activity. As has already been said, the entire body of his artistic, intellectual, and even social activities is part of his quest for self-hood. He is not one of those magic master-minds in painting, music or poetry, who throw aside gems of art for man's regard or disregard in response to an urge they cannot help and once it is obeyed have no further pre-occupation with the result. Cézanne, for example, put away his canvases once they were finished and never again looked at them. Rabindranath, one should imagine, proceeds on quite another line, and exactly remembers what mile-stone each of his works forms

in the growth of his personality. This is not an uncommon happening with men of letters, whose studies go to form a personality no less than a book. In fact, Mark Pattison used to maintain that the most important product of study was not the book but the man. This attitude is, however, rarer among creative artists. But among these relatively rare instances must be included the case of Rabindranath Tagore.

A man whose creative and critical activity (with whatever it may be concerned—things of the mind or practical endeavour) merges into the process of creating and forming himself, and whose humanism is as wide as Rabindranath's, is bound to be both versatile and eclectic. Rabindranath's versatility and eclecticism are amazing. Not only do they include activities rarely ever undertaken by a single individual, but they also embrace emotional, ethical, and intellectual shades assumed to be mutually destructive or contradictory. Rabindranath's liberalism has not prevented him from giving one of the best expositions of Hindu conservatism from a philosophical standpoint, although his contempt for Hindu conservatism as popularly practised is well-known. He has felt alternately drawn towards asceticism and sensuous enjoyment of life, towards nationalism and internationalism, towards extreme sophistication as well as folk cultures and beliefs. In certain of his short stories, he has shown himself to be in perfect imaginative contact with certain types of life with which one should least have expected him to be familiar—for example, the life of the urban middle-class, on the one hand when at its most staid and commonplace and on the other when touched with internal corruption and decay.

VI

IF versatility is one side of Rabindranath's quest for self-hood, it has another characteristic aspect in the fact that he has all through his life been a rebel. He has received his share of loyal, and even fanatical, devotion from a small band of followers, but more often he has voyaged alone, in strange silences with his soul. One can go further and say that he has had to fight his way out through an environment stonily unsympathetic when it was not consciously hostile, so that with perfectly good a title he can call his life *My Struggle*. In fairness to his countrymen, let us however add that the bitterness of Rabindranath's struggle is owing as much to his own intractability as to commonplaceness, stupidity and lack of imagination in the society in which he was born and had to work.

"Oui, l'œuvre sort plus belle
D'une forme au travail
Rebelle,
Vers, marbre, onyx, émail
* * * *
Fi du rythme commode
Comme un soulier trop grand,
Du mode
Que tout pied quitte et prend!
* * * *
Sculpte, lime, ciselle;
Que ton rêve flottant
Se scelle
Dans le bloc résistant!"

I do not know whether Rabindranath has ever thought of these lines of Théophile Gautier in connexion with his poetic craft, but in shaping his life and personality he has certainly proceeded in a manner whose principle the lines sum up with perfect justice. He has not rhymed handily and obviously with his fellows, nor has he put his feet in shoes which were a little too large, so that every foot could get into and get out of them.

Modern psychology tells us that the desire to rise above one's environment and to achieve personal significance is universal, no one is above or below it. But here the difference in degree is as big as the difference in kind, and the common man's search for self-hood bears no proportion, qualitatively and quantitatively, to Rabindranath's. So uncompromising, so idealistic, and so demoniac in a sense has he been that he has not only driven himself hard but has also exasperated, distraughted, and trodden on the toes of the men among whom he has had to work. Naturally, they are almost as sore as he himself is, and as a result at times both malevolent and malicious

Rabindranath's struggle against his environment started with his school days, and has continued Any other man would certainly have been left morally scarred by it. It is not that there is not in Rabindranath, too, a strain of disillusioned bitterness Certain sentences in his prose writings rasp out a lack of charity about his fellow-countrymen, which hurts and rankles. But these rare and passing moods do not mar the permanent serenity, courage, and magnanimity of his nature. That is due above everything else to the internal discipline of the man which has tempered an almost morbidly sensitive nature to an unwavering contemplation of life, and tamed his inherently anti-social philosophy of life, into a recognition of the existence and needs of other men. For one less chastened, a sensibility like Rabindranath's would have been a source of untold agonies. No one can say that Rabindranath has not suffered ; it is all too evident in his life and works, but for all that he has gone through he has not succumbed to bitterness or frivolity, the two refuges of weak characters.

Truly, Rabindranath's anger is not for us, however much we have misunderstood him. He will not, like Dante, sleep in far-away Ravenna because Florence, his mother city, has been ungrateful His indignation, his intolerance, his pen, his sword, are reserved for a higher crusade. Against tyranny and obscurantism of every sort he has nursed and nurses a hatred which resembles the implacability of a child made to suffer humiliation in silent un-understood anguish. It is these that he has hated with all the strength of his masculine hatred. It is only against them that he has all along been the great rebel. But no, that word does him an injustice, he has been more than a rebel, he has been a fighter, and a fighter without fear and without reproach.



—From a photo taken at Santiniketan 1930

RABINDRANATH as A TEACHER

By

NARESH CHANDRA SENGUPTA

I

WHEN we talk of education we think of the school and the word teacher calls up the picture of a somewhat severe gentleman sitting at a desk and talking to youngsters in the forms

Yet everybody knows that there is more education than we get at schools and more teachers than we know or acknowledge All our life from birth to death is in a sense one long drawn course of education and teachers are all around us They are young and old learned and ignorant high placed and lowly,– from all men we come across we learn some thing

But among all these myriads of teachers who educate us there are some men who stand out above others—men of letters for instance The books they write teach us—not merely text books designed for the purpose of teaching but all books And among men of letters there are just a few who come only once in a time and who by their work leave such an impression upon the making of the mind of the generations who come after them that they can well be called the makers and teachers of whole generations and some of them of the whole of mankind

Rabindranath was born to be such a teacher His long life is in fact a long course of instruction of his people and it would be no exaggeration to say that to more than one generation of Bengalis he stands in the position of a great teacher who has taught them to learn a beautiful language which he has made and to use it for their own purposes he has instructed them in the finer shades of poetic art which before him were unknown in Bengali literature and by learning to appreciate which Bengali culture has assuredly taken a big step forward in poetic education he has opened up to us beauties of nature in a way in which no one else before him did, he has taught us to know life and to laugh and weep at its infinite varieties which he has depicted for us he has given us a philosophy of life which is sublime and elevating and given us a training in national and individual self respect which has had a defi-

nite effect in raising the moral stature of the generations who have been nursed on the literature of Rabindranath.

By his voluminous contributions to the literature of Bengal and his great personality standing out against his contemporaries, he has thus had a much greater share in moulding the lives of the Bengalis of to-day than any other single man, so that it may be said with justice that a good part of the intellectual and moral equipment of the mind of Bengal to-day owes its source to him. He has been a teacher in a much bigger sense than the school master can ever aspire to be. But, perhaps at least for a great part of his life he was unconscious of his role as a teacher or of the tremendous success he was destined to have as such. For he started his life as—and for a pretty long time continued to believe himself to be—a mere worshipper of beauty, a singer of songs, whose task would be done if he could only make the life of his reader a little brighter and a little more joyous than it had been before. It was only rather late in life apparently that he assumed the conscious role of a teacher and wielded his influence as such with telling effect.

Reading his earlier poems one feels that he understood himself to be a runaway from life—one who more or less played with his life and merely made merry with his pipe. A time came, however, as indicated in his poem— 'এবার ফিরাও মোরে' —when he turned back from what he thought to be a more or less useless life and definitely undertook the task of teaching men to live a fuller, nobler and a more effective life.

It was, perhaps, in one of those moods—when, unconscious of his great role as a teacher in a fuller sense, he was filled with the idea of the futility of a mere poet's life —that he conceived the idea of standing out as a teacher in a more direct but a far narrower sense. He conceived that he could give the boys of Bengal much better and healthier education on much more improved methods than the education that was given in the schools of those days; and at Santiniketan, where his great father had built an *Asram*, he conceived the idea of the school which would be different from the types of schools in Bengal in those days.

II

RABINDRANATH'S own education was very unorthodox. He never took kindly to the shackles of school discipline but revelled in freedom both in the choice of his reading and in the mode of his life. He loved to be in communion with Nature and imbibed a great deal from such communion which has enriched the literature that he has given us. As a teacher Rabindranath, therefore, naturally preferred the modern ideas of freedom in education and believed more in instruction in intimate contact with Nature rather than in the cribbed school rooms.

Ideals naturally played a far greater part in the conception and development of this school than they do in most educational institutions of this country. Informed by his own experience of the futility and cramping influence of common school education and by his knowledge of educational ideals of the past and present in India and the world, and inspired by the thought of the lessons of ancient India—where young pupils repaired in early youth and spent years in a happy pursuit of learning in healthy and invigorating environments, their whole life in charge of their teacher—and by the life and work of educational idealists like Pestalozzi, Rabindranath's fine poetic imagination wove round these thoughts a great ideal of an institution where a full and complete education would be given to his pupils. The pupils like the *Brahmacharis* of the past would live in the Asram, free of the turmoil of busy town life, free of unhealthy environments, and free to develop their character and individuality in an atmosphere of academic, artistic and spiritual life. Their teacher would take charge of their whole life during the years at school and guide and mould it and help to make it grow into a healthy, beautiful and useful one. Instruction would be given to each on most up-to-date methods, and, instead of an atmosphere of gloom and irksome regulation, there would prevail an atmosphere of joy and freedom in which, under the influence of the great personality of their teacher, they would imbibe, with knowledge, a fine artistic mind and temper full of joy of life and joy in nature and society of their fellow men.

Ideals like these went to the make-up of the life of the school to which Rabindranath had devoted his life and which he has led to an astonishing degree of success.

But the actual success he achieved in the instruction given in the school is not a complete measure of the value of his ideas. His idealism was higher than anything he could achieve within the limitations under which he had to work. Besides, education is a whole-time job to the man who wants to be a teacher, and he can hardly afford to be anything else. His pupils have to be, if not the sole, certainly the principal interest in his life. The multifarious activities in which Rabindranath gradually found himself occupied left him comparatively little time for that absolute and single-minded devotion to the work of teaching in the school that was needed to enable him to achieve a fuller realisation of his ideas.

Luckily, however, Rabindranath was blessed with assistants of no mean merit in his great work. Other teachers than Rabindranath himself had outstanding personalities and made a definite mark upon the pupils. Besides, the intimate contact with a man of the genius and calibre of Rabindranath was itself an educative factor of no small value. His school, therefore, was not an inconsiderable success and apart from what results it could show in the sphere of the intellectual development of its pupils, it developed a striking individuality of its own in the domain of Art. The work of the pupils of Santiniketan in various departments of art is well known, and it has not only made a place for itself in the public esteem but has greatly influenced the artistic

culture of Bengal and India as a whole.

With the development of the school and partly as a result of the contacts that Rabindranath made in his several tours to the West and the East, Rabindranath conceived the idea of a new type of university, which would be not only a centre of high culture in itself but would be a meeting ground of the cultures of the whole world. This idea he has tried to embody in the Visva-Bharati which has attracted to his provincial sanctum the best talents from all parts of the world.

III

RABINDRANATH'S interest in the education of the people of Bengal and of his discontent with the cramping methods of education followed in schools and colleges was not a sudden growth. It had grown on him from his youth and he had taken more than one occasion in the early years of this century to ventilate his ideas of what education ought to be, notably during the time that he was the editor of the *Banga-Darshan*.

When in 1906 in connection with the agitation against the partition of Bengal a great wave of nationalism passed over the province and showed itself in dissatisfaction with almost everything which the British connection had brought to the country, one of the manifestations of that spirit was a revulsion against Calcutta University. The first movement was one started by the students for the boycott of the Calcutta University. Agitation had carried that idea to a high emotional pitch, and it seemed that the University and its colleges ran a great risk of being abandoned by the students.

Some of the more thoughtful amongst the leaders of those days took in hand this movement, which started as a purely destructive one, and tried to lead it along constructive channels. They conceived the idea of starting a national university—a university which would strike a new path of its own leaving the old rut of the State universities.

With this idea Rabindranath found himself in great sympathy. It seemed to promise to him the fulfilment of his own dreams of university education as it ought to be. He, therefore, readily joined the small band of thinkers who busied themselves in working out the conception of a national university. He addressed meetings and spoke of his own ideals, and by all accounts he was going to take a great active part in the formation and development of a national university.

But an atmosphere of political turmoil is possibly the worst under which a true university can be moulded. The scheme for the national university had not gone very far when heated controversies arose ; and, between men each of whom had his own educational or political ideas to forward and those who had control of the financial resources which alone could bring a university into existence, the idea of a national university made its weary way through acrid controversies with results very short of the ideals of a national university, as Rabindranath would conceive it. When the project ultimately took its shape in the form of the National Council of Education, a great deal of the political ferment among the students which had given the first impetus to the idea had died out. Educational ideals of men like Rabindranath Tagore found little in the finished product to inspire them. Thus, though Rabindranath allowed himself to be associated with the institution at its start, he shortly ceased to take any further interest in it.

After that, his educational ideals and activities were strictly confined to his school at Santiniketan to which he was then able to give more undivided attention than later. Shortly afterwards, however, Rabindranath was dragged out of his seclusion into the open when there was a sudden accession of world-wide appreciation for his work leading ultimately to the Nobel Prize. Great as was the value of this popularity and appreciation to himself and his people and tremendous as was the educative influence which it has enabled him to exercise upon the people of the world as a man of letters, it naturally tended in a certain measure to diminish the volume of his direct educational efforts. Yet, on the other hand, it brought to the institution which he had started at Santiniketan an amount of support, sympathy and inspiration from the whole world that, under the inspiring guidance of his ideas and with such direct assistance that he was able to give to it, it has now grown into a university which has an individuality of its own, very different from that of other educational institutions.

The direct educational efforts of Rabindranath, great as they have been compared with the achievements of lesser men, are however, comparatively insignificant by the side of the far far greater work that he has done in building up the mind and culture of more than one generation of men, primarily in Bengal and indirectly all over the world, by merely being a great poet and a great all-round man of letters.

"HEWERS OF TEXTS AND DRAWERS OF BOOK-LEARNING"

"LET me say clearly that I have no distrust of any culture because of its foreign character. On the contrary, I believe that the shock of such extraneous forces is necessary for the vitality of our intellectual nature.

"What I object to is the artificial arrangement by which foreign education tends to occupy all the space of our national mind, and thus kills or hampers the great opportunity for the creation of a new thought-power by a new combination of truths. It is this which makes me urge that all the elements in our own culture have to be strengthened, not to resist the Western culture, but truly to accept and assimilate it; to use for our sustenance, not as our burden; to get mastery over this culture, and not to live on its skirts as the hewers of texts and drawers of book-learning."

—*Rabindranath Tagore*

My First Impressions of RABINDRANATH

By

PRAMATHA CHAUDHURI

BROWNING in one of his poems asks: 'Did you see Shelley plain?"—I did see Rabindranath 'plain', for the first time, fifty-five years ago. His name at the time was familiar to me, but not his writings. In the summer of 1886 he came to see my late brother, Ashutosh Chaudhuri, who had just returned from England. We were living in Krishnagar at the time, and it was in our house there, that I first saw him.

My brother and Rabindranath started for England in the same boat in 1881, and it was as fellow-passengers that they came to know each other. Rabindranath was accompanied by his nephew Satyaprasad Ganguly, and they both came back from Madras for some reason or other; while my brother proceeded to England. But in these few days my brother had become an intimate friend of Rabindranath. That is why the Poet came to Krishnagar, and I had the opportunity of seeing him. I was then in my teens, and Rabindranath was twenty-five.

I was immensely impressed by his appearance. From my boyhood I was unusually sensitive to physical beauty. When I saw him, I felt that I had never before set eyes on a handsomer man. He was fair and tall, and had a splendid figure and a remarkably beautiful face. His eyes were large, his nose was straight and his forehead broad and high. Such a combination of strength and beauty I had never seen before. I also noticed that his whole person was informed with exuberant vitality.

On this occasion I had no opportunity of talking to him. I had just recovered from a serious illness, and with my shaven head and emaciated face, I did not like to appear before strangers. Even if I had been my usual self, I would not have dared to engage in conversation with him. But I heard Rabindranath talk with my brother and his companions from behind the purdah; and I was so deeply impressed by the cleverness and wit of his talk, that I felt myself a pigmy before this gigantic intellect. The coruscations of his spirit were as brilliant as they were effortless. I was overjoyed to find that he never used Calcutta jargon, that his language was as light as it was bright, and as refined as it was captivating. He impressed me from the very first as a superman, both in body and mind. I am not prone to admiration by temperament, but Rabindranath compels one's admiration. His personality is so overwhelmingly superior to that of the average man. We all pass in the crowd, but not he.

II

I AM talking of my original impression, which is still vivid in my memory. And the public has since discovered that my instinctive appreciation of his greatness was not unfounded.

I have known him rather intimately for fifty-five years, and have had no occasion to change my opinion. My impression of Rabindranath's greatness was akin to perception. It was born of half-intuition and half-observation. In a word, it was a revelation.

I have said that at that time I was not familiar with his writings. That does not mean that I had not read a line written by him. I came to Calcutta when I was a little over thirteen and stayed here for nearly three years. I had read his "*Bhagnahridaya*" (Broken-heart) when I was a student of the Hare School, and I must confess that the book did not appeal to me. It struck me as a monotonous and sentimental *Kabya* (poetry), although it contained one magnificent passage about the starry heavens. No Bengali poet had hitherto portrayed such a vision of the infinite and its awe-inspiring character. It was as new as it was great. I speak from memory, and I hope it has not played me false.

Later in life I met in Leopardi a poem on the same theme, of great beauty and power. But in those days this Italian poet was unknown to me, and I believe Rabindranath was also wholly ignorant of Leopardi's poems.

I mention these facts to show that I first came to know Rabindranath in flesh and blood and not through his writings.

III

TODAY I shall refrain from saying anything about Rabindranath's poetic genius. I began by saying that I saw Rabindranath plain, and I want to confine my mind, as far as possible, to this first impression. People may accuse me of saying more about myself than the Poet. But that cannot be helped. I can only relate my own impressions, and not those of others.

I will mention only one other thing. At that time I also heard Rabindranath sing. In those days I was very fond of music, and used to associate with people who could sing and handle Indian musical instruments; and I knew the names of many *Ragas* and *Raginis*, and could also recognise them when sung or played.

Rabindranath sang a few songs, —a *tuppa* of Nidhoo Babu, one of his own recently-composed songs, and a Hindi song. His voice took me by surprise. It was a powerful tenor voice of extraordinary range. His style of singing was also quite different from that of others. It was practically free from interminable trills, and I felt that he had

—Continued on page 10

Reminiscences of RABINDRANATH

By

INDIRA-DEVI CHAUDHURI

I

REQUESTS for reminiscences of the Poet come pouring in from all sides. Every periodical—whether daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly—is having, or has had, its Special Rabindra Number, replete with articles from various writers on various aspects of his genius; and the only fear is lest they should unwittingly repeat themselves in the process. How difficult it must be to say different things at different times on one and the same subject. Though I have heard it said that once when Rabindranath was in Bombay, Sarojini Naidu presided at four meetings held in his honour, and spoke about him from different points of view each time. But then, there is only one Sarojini!

Memory, that fickle maid, (I suppose she is feminine) refuses to be coerced. If you jog her, she jibs; if you woo her, she flies; if you let her go, she browses. It is when you least expect it that scenes from the past live again in your imagination. But print and page wait for no man,—or woman either; so it is either now or never. It would seem in this case that even age is an advantage, as the older you grow the more memories you are supposed to store up.

Unfortunately, all these celebrations and contributions are overcast with the gloom of the Poet's illness, and we can only hope and pray that his splendid constitution and exuberant vitality will once more drag him and us out of the Slough of Despond, which is so foreign to his nature. *'Ananda'* has been his watchword throughout his life. May *'Ananda'* dwell with him evermore.

II

THIS much is true, that few people are now living, who have been so closely associated with Rabindranath since childhood as we have. He accompanied my parents to England, and some of our earliest memories are connected with that country, though they have become pretty hazy, owing to the distance of time. Where are they gone, the old familiar faces of those who were our constant companions at that time? Some are dead, some are living, but separated by a death-in-life estrangement that is almost worse. Verily, as my uncle says in one of his songs, even in this life we pass through many transmigrations.

All that I can now recollect of England, apart from personal memories, are the songs my uncle used to sing to us, of which I have spoken elsewhere. In fact, music runs like a thread of gold through all the past, and it is difficult to keep away from the subject. I remember my uncle accompanied us on the return trip home, after a stay in England of about two-and-a-half years, and such a severe storm arose one day, that rails had to be put round the dinner-table to prevent the crockery from falling and smashing. But children are supposed to be immune from seasickness. I also remember singing "The Last Rose of Summer" to the Captain, when all the other passengers were down,—but whether that was on this occasion or another, I am not quite sure. Fancy remembering that the names of the boats we travelled by were the *Oxus* and *Meinam* (probably belonging to the P. & O. Co.), a minor detail which only serves to illustrate the vagaries of memory. Are those leviathans still in existence, I wonder?

III

THOSE who are fond of children have to put up with a lot, as everyone knows; and presumably, the amount of their long-suffering and patience is the standard by which their affection is tested. We must have plagued my uncle a good deal in those days, but I dont remember his ever getting vexed with us. Probably we were not so extraordinarily naughty either, compared to the spoilt children one sees now-a-days!

When in Calcutta, we never stayed for long in the family house at Jorasanko; but when we did, we usually occupied the rooms on the second floor, which now belong to Rabindranath. On one such occasion I remember how cut up he was at the death of my uncle Jyotirindra's wife, of whom he was very fond and who was very fond of us too. The story goes that she was so simple-minded, that when one of her favourite nephews told her he had passed a certain examination in the "fourth division", she believed him implicitly and was about to arrange a feast in his honour, when some kind friend exposed the trick that had been played upon her! They were very fond of pets, and I remember the big cages full of birds that used to stand in the verandah, and the man who brought insects to cater for them, and the little pocket monkey that seemed to have a special aversion for little girls. I recall another occasion when all the ladies of the family were in a high state of excitement because Bankim Babu (Chatterjee) was coming to visit my uncles, and how they made frantic efforts to peep at the great man from behind the shutters; which shows how greedily they must have devoured his novels when they first came out. Has it been possible for the succeeding generation to capture that first fine rapture amidst the plethora of modern novels, as of everything else?

As a side issue, I suddenly remember our old *pundit*, Hem-



The Poet with his niece Indira Devi, Mrs. P. Chaudhuri, and his nephew the late Surendranath Tagore: 1886.

chandra Vidyaratna of the *Adi* Samaj, who came to teach us Sanskrit. He was a typical Brahmin *pundit* to look at, though somewhat stout; but as we kept nodding our sleepy heads most of the time, our proficiency in that divine language has remained somewhat limited. Also, his pronunciation (in the intervals of taking snuff) was most atrocious (may his soul rest in peace)! The Tagore brothers have always been great sticklers for correct Sanskrit pronunciation, and their voices also were naturally powerful and well-modulated,—ideal voices for singing, reciting and play-acting, in all of which they, especially Rabindranath, excelled. Hence, together with music, the drama also occupies a large share in our childhood's memories.

IV

MY UNCLE, of course, had his own friends (though not many) and his own literary societies, to some of which I accompanied him. His tall, handsome figure crowned with long curly locks (at about the age of twenty-five), is familiar to the Bengali general public by now, thanks to there being so many pictures of him at all ages. How wonderfully well he takes, and what an exhibition could be held of his photographs alone! And what a cruel fate it is that has now shorn his magnificent head of its splendour, and deprived his glorious senses of their keenness!

He often accompanied us on our annual visits to my father in Bombay, and it was from Karwar, near Goa, that he came back home to get married. We lived mostly in different rented houses in the southern quarter of Calcutta, and my uncle's family often came and stayed with us. In one such house the opera *Mayar Khela* was composed; in another *Visarjan*



The Poet's second brother the late Satyendranath Tagore and his wife Jnanadanandini Devi. With them and their children—Indira Devi and Surendranath—Rabindranath spent two-and-a-half years in England.

was read out to us and *Raja-o-Rani* staged by members of the family. The *Kheyal Khata* was another great institution, in which all and sundry were invited to set down their random thoughts. There are many entries in this *khata* in my uncle's beautiful handwriting, which now alas! has become the shaky ghost of its former self. Another family album which would, I am sure, prove of great general interest is the series of picture-riddles in which correspondence was regularly carried on for a long time between Simla and Calcutta.. It is a lasting shame and regret that one book from each set is missing. My uncle always had a taste for drawing, now I come to think of it; but it was overshadowed by the sister arts and has only lately come into its own.

What else is there to say, that has not been said already by others, or by himself in his own inimitable language?—As my mother used to say, the Tagore brothers have written their own autobiographies and left nothing to be added. All that can be added is the fervent wish that his life long *Sadhana* will not have been in vain, and that his countrymen will not allow his beloved *Visva-Bharati* to languish for want of support, but will strive to keep alive its traditions and atmosphere and ideals as far as possible, so that the desire of his heart and the ambition of his life may be fulfilled

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MY FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RABINDRANATH

—*Continued from page 5*

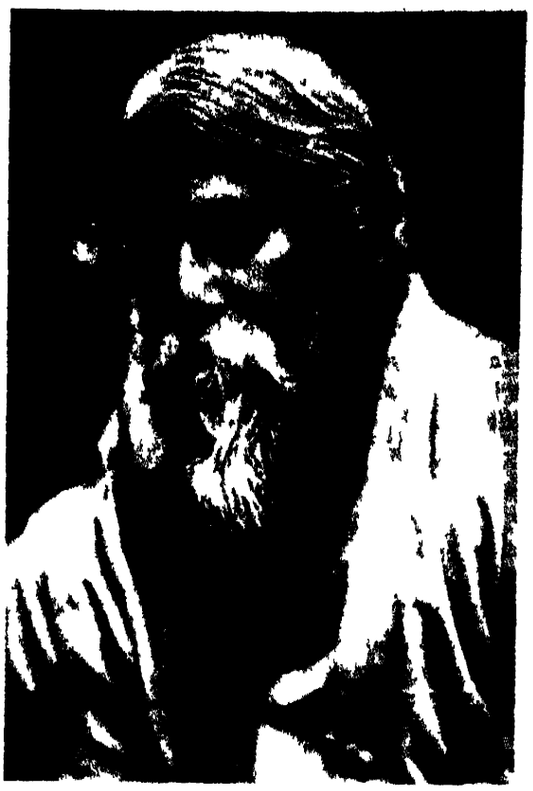
cultivated the *Dhrupad* style of singing.

Now-a-days his songs are constantly discussed. That he does not care for the classical style of singing *Kheyal* and *Tuppa*, is obvious. Vocal acrobatics are repugnant to him. But if *Dhrupad* and *Thumri* are considered to be classical, then his songs can also be called classical. Remember that I have used the term "classical". That this style is absolutely different from the new-fangled styles of *Kheyal* and *Tuppa*, must be obvious to all lovers of Indian music. *Bhajans* are never sung in the manner of *Kheyal* and *Tuppa*, because in *Bhajan* the words have a value of their own. Rabindranath's songs are full of significant words, and the *Dhrupad* style lends itself to their singing. Like his whole personality, his songs are characterised by indomitable vitality.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE AT DRESDEN

By

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE



A photo taken in Germany in 1926

IN 1926 the League of Nations had invited me to visit Geneva in order to have direct personal knowledge of its work, including that of its International Labour Organization as also to be present at the meetings of the League of Nations Assembly and the League Council that year. After staying at Geneva for as many days in September 1926 as I thought necessary I left for Berlin.

It takes about 22 hours to reach Berlin from Geneva. I left the latter town one morning at about 11, and reached Berlin the next morning at about 9. On the day of my arrival which was a Saturday, Rabindranath Tagore who was lecturing in various towns of Germany was not at Berlin. He was to lecture and recite poems at Dresden on the Monday following, and his dramatic piece *The Post Office* was also to be played there in its German version. So I started for that town in the morning in the company of Mrs. Rathindranath Tagore and Mr. Arabinda Mohan Bose. Arriving there at about 1 P.M. we did not go at once to the hotel where the Poet was staying. He was to lecture in the evening and the play was to come off after the lecture. So we wanted to see the town first. It is an old town, the capital of Saxony, situated in a charming valley on the Elbe. It occupies both banks of the river, the parts of the town on the left and right banks being connected by several bridges, of which the Albert Bridge is a masterpiece of architecture. On account of its architecture and splendid art collections, its artistic and educational reputation, public squares and gardens, and its charming promenade on the Elbe, Dresden had the reputation of being a pleasant and attractive town.

We finished our lunch at the railway station restaurant and from there we went to see the famous picture gallery which forms part of the famous Dresden museum. When we had almost reached its entrance a photographer armed with a camera, suddenly made his appearance and politely asked us to stand in front of him for a short while. I told him that I was not Tagore but only a countryman of his, though the lady in our company was Tagore's daughter-in-law. He snapped us—perhaps because there was a Hindu lady in our company clad in the graceful sari. I asked him to send me a print to my Berlin address with a bill, which he never did.

The picture gallery is one of the finest collections in Europe out of Italy and then (1926) contained about 240 paintings mainly by Italian and Flemish masters. Raphael's Sistine Madonna is considered the gem of the collection. It is kept in a separate room by itself in a sort of shrine, and is visited by large numbers of persons. The appreciation of some of them is purely aesthetic, but many almost adore it. Other masterpieces are Titian's 'Tribute Money' and Correggio's Magdalene' and 'Da Notte'. I did not like the fat nude women in some of the large Flemish paintings. I do not speak here as a puritan. The nude figures were not at all even artistic. As Mrs. Rathindranath Tagore is herself an accomplished artist, she would often draw my attention to some particularly fine specimen of painting. While we were going the round of the rooms, a German lady

accosted me and said in English: "May I have your permission to speak to you for a few minutes?" I replied at once: "Certainly you may. But you have made a mistake. I am not Rabindranath Tagore, I am only a countryman of his. The Hindu lady with us is Tagore's daughter-in-law and an accomplished artist." Thereupon she said, pointing to her companions, who also were persons of her sex: "I thought so, but *they* insisted that you were Tagore." No one who has seen Rabindranath Tagore can mistake anybody else for him. The reason why this aged Indian with a long grey beard was mistaken for the Poet by some persons at the Venice railway station, then in Geneva at the first meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in September, 1926, next twice at Dresden and, lastly, in the dining car of the railway train by which we were going from Prague to Vienna in the company of Tagore, who, being then indisposed, was resting in his compartment, was that it had become known all over the Continent that he was touring in Europe, and so it was thought by people who had never seen him or his portraits, now in this country or place, now in some other, that he was there. Owing to these mistakes the Poet once humorously proposed in Berlin that I should go to a certain town which he was to visit the next day and personate him and read out his lecture there!

From the picture-gallery we went to see the palace, an imposing building. But we were too late, it was then closed. But one part of it was open. It was the 'Green Vault', containing a valuable collection of precious stones, pearls and curios, and articles in gold, silver, ivory, etc. One of the care-takers pointed out to us some of the gems which had come from India. India has enriched many a country and town, but herself remains poor. The Public Library, the churches, the factories, etc., for which Dresden is famous, I had no time to see. I, however, saw an international exhibition of modern paintings which was then being held there. Artists from all countries of Europe and from America had sent their works there. I do not now remember whether Japan was represented, but India was not. The collection was very large. The paintings were, however, too modern for an old-fashioned man like myself, who, moreover, cannot pretend to be an art critic or connoisseur. Though Mrs. Tagore and I could appreciate a few works of art, I could not make out what real or imaginary objects or ideas many of them represented. I could only see that their colour scheme was striking. Within the same extensive area, there was also an international exhibition of gardening and of flowers. Models of many famous historical gardens, including at least one—I forget which—belonging to India, were kept there. And there were other models suggesting how gardens might be planned. As for the flowers, they were one mass of colour. From the exhibition grounds we went by tramcar to the hotel where the Poet was putting up. The car was overcrowded; many could have only standing room. But when I got into it, some of the passengers, including some girls, seeing an old man standing, stood up to make room for me. This politeness to an unknown old foreigner showed their good breeding.

II

WE WENT to the big hall where the Poet was to lecture, a few minutes before the time fixed. It could accommodate some three or four thousand persons. There was not a single unoccupied seat. Some persons had to remain standing. A large section of the audience consisted of women. Many men and women could understand what the Poet said in English. Others, the majority, understood the lecture from the translation in German delivered fluently in a sonorous voice by Pandit Tarachand Roy, Professor of Hindi in Berlin University. Each paragraph delivered by the Poet in English was followed by its German translation by the Pandit—a Punjabi gentleman. There were many reporters, about half being women. The reporter who was obviously taking down the whole lecture verbatim was a woman. After the lecture, the Poet recited many of his English and Bengali poems. The lecture and the recitations were frequently applauded. His poems, particularly those from *The Crescent Moon*, were highly appreciated, so much so that he had to recite more poems than he had originally intended to do. I remember that he had to recite "Defamation", quoted below from *The Crescent Moon*, at least twice, if not thrice:—

"Why are those tears in your eyes, my child?

How horrid of them to be always scolding you for nothing?

You have stained your fingers and face with ink while writing—is that why they call you dirty?

O, fie! Would they dare to call the full moon dirty because it has smudged its face with ink?

For every little trifle they blame you, my child. They are ready to find fault for nothing.

You tore your clothes while playing is that why they call you untidy?

O, fie! What would they call an autumn morning that smiles through its ragged clouds?

Take no heed of what they say to you, my child.

They make a long list of your misdeeds

Everybody knows how you love sweet things—is that why they call you greedy?

O, fie! What then would they call us who love you?"

III

WHEN the lecture and recitations were over, we made our way with difficulty through crowds of people to the theatre. On coming out of the hall where the Poet had lectured, we found the footpath so crowded that it took him and his companions some minutes to get into their cars, which had to move slowly through the streets thronged with crowds eager to have a look at him. When the conveyances reached the theatre, there was again some delay in entering it on account of the road and footpath in front of it being choked with jostling crowds. In

the theatre also there was not an inch of space left unoccupied. Considering the unfamiliarity of the subject and of the *dramatis personae*, the acting was creditable. Some of the dresses were rather funny. I do not, or I should not, say this in a fault-finding spirit; for Bengali male and female costumes are unfamiliar to Germans. I should rather congratulate the management of the theatre on having procured a palm-leaf umbrella for the Mōrol (মোড়ল), Bengali ornaments for Sudhā, the bamboo carrier of curds for the curd-seller, etc. The part of Amal, the sick boy, was played by a young actress. At Prague also, both in the Czech and German theatres, actresses played that part. Everywhere, the parts of the boys also who came to play with Amal, were played by actresses. Both in Germany and Czechoslovakia the Poet asked why actresses played these parts. He was told that boys could not be had there to play these parts. Boys of Amal's age could not enter into his feelings and sentiments. It is different in Bengal and with Bengalis living outside Bengal. Some Bengali boys have played the part of Amal to perfection. I do not know whether *The Post Office* has been staged anywhere in India by non-Bengalis. So I cannot say whether non-Bengali boys have played the part of Amal, and, if so, how. When the play was over, the proprietor or manager of the theatre read out a highly respectful and appreciative address to the Poet, who received an ovation also from the audience.

IV

IN the hotel where the Poet stayed, I found him, morning and evening, calmly and patiently autographing scores of some work or other of his, translated into German, and brought to him by strangers. The waiters and waiteresses of the hotel were not behindhand in respectfully bringing him such books for his signature—so cultured were even they. He had also to autograph packs of visiting cards of people quite unknown to him. So I suggested humorously that if he had fixed a fee for his autograph, he could have made some money: In reply he simply smiled and referred to the lack of business instinct in his mental make-up and to his failure to win the grace of the goddess Lakshmi.

It was not merely autograph-hunters who sought his favour. Artists of sorts were also in evidence. He yielded to the importunities of a portrait-painter who wanted only fifteen minutes' sitting to execute a pencil or crayon sketch of him. The first attempt of this artist was a failure. So, too, the second. The Poet gave him a third chance. When the man had finished, Rabindranath asked me, "Does it not look like Michael Madhusudan Dutt?" With that he autographed the portrait, which did indeed bear more resemblance to Madhusudan than to Rabindranath. Did the Poet's question imply, one wonders, that there was no harm in admitting a portrait to be his own *provided it was that of some poet!*

V

FROM Dresden the Poet came back to Berlin. His daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Prasanta Mahalanobis, Prof. Tarachand Roy, Mr. P. C. Lal and myself accompanied him. In the train Mrs. Mahalanobis (Rani Devi) regaled the Poet with chocolates, which he enjoyed like a child. I must admit that I, too, had my share. During the journey the Poet said many things, grave and gay, worth recording in permanent form; but I am sorry I did not take any notes. Their flavour would be lost, if I attempted to give their mere substance from memory in English translation. Nevertheless, I venture to record two observations of the Poet. The epithets "sujalām, suphalām, shasyashyāmalām", in the "Bande Mataram" song, said he, could not be so appropriately applied to Bengal or all other parts of India in all seasons as to many parts of Europe. I had seen only a few regions of that continent. Of them the Poet's remark appeared to me to be correct. We have to compete with the people of those parts so favoured by Nature. It is a difficult but not a hopeless task.

Another thing which the Poet told us was that a European editor of note, a friend of his, had told him that the people of Europe were generally ignorant of things Indian and Indian affairs. So if he could get some reliable and well-informed Indian writer to write on contemporary Indian events and problems with the world situation as their context, his contribution would be published, and European readers would be able easily to understand the state of things in India.

TAGORE AT BERLIN

BERLIN, June 3, 1921—Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian Poet, was here today. A beautiful specimen of the apostle, with flowing hair and beard. More inpressive in appearance than most of the conceptions of Christ. A slow, smooth, quiet voice, which rather charmed me. He has had a tremendous reception in Scandinavia and Germany. Helen [Lady D'Abernon, a daughter of Lord Rosebery, a former British Premier] went to one of his readings yesterday, but not only could not get into the room but could hardly get into the street,—so great was the crowd.

TAGORE says, he has talked with most of the intellectuals here and finds the German mind looking about for some new philosophy. . . . . He had been greatly impressed by the depth of hatred against the French. . . . . He gave it as his opinion that the result of the war had been a great coarsening of feeling throughout Europe, a great indifference to disorder and human suffering. To him all Europe is alike; one European is like another European; our culture and our characteristics are similar: no European realises how much identity there is nor how small are the divergencies between countries whose main stock-in-trade consists of nationalistic antipathies.

—From 'The Diary of Viscount D'Abernon', British Ambassador in Berlin from 1920-26, Vol. I, pp. 179-80.

RABINDRANATH

and

THE POLITICAL AWAKENING

in

INDIA

By

SURESH CHANDRA DEB

I

RABINDRANATH TAGORE has completed eighty years of life in this world. In an address delivered on the Bengalee New Year's Day (14th of April last) he indicated the change that had taken place both in his own attitude and in the psychology of his people during these years. Our poet has struck a note of pessimism, and well he might when he surveyed the betrayal of human hopes and the disruption of the order of things that for about two centuries had been holding together the various elements in this country. He has been a witness to this vast transformation in our country, to the various ways in which forces, conscious and unconscious, influences, personal and impersonal, alien State policy and national policy, have acted and reacted on one another, and sought to remake this country of four hundred millions of people in the pattern of their own imaginings.

Only three years before Rabindranath opened his eyes to the light of day in this land "gleaming with the golden glory of the sun", had been defeated the attempt of "the supporters of the lost cause of the Marhattas and the Moghuls" to regain control over the machinery of State from the hands of the British. But that attempt gave notice to the new rulers that they needed to be particularly careful in handling people who appeared to be as clay in the potter's hand. The generation of educated men, English-educated men, which preceded Rabindranath had begun to question and criticise British methods of administration and enlightenment introduced into India.

From certain points of view this class appeared to fulfil Macaulay's hopes that the system of education he was inaugurating would produce a race of men "Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect", prepared to do battle on behalf of "Anglicism" as against the norms and forms of Eastern life. They rebelled against the traditional life and conduct of their countrymen, and appeared to concentrate all their criticism and condemnation on the crudities and morbidities in India's social and religious institutions. But this habit once acquired soon learns to spare no authority, sacred or profane. The socio-religious revolt in the Indian *intelligentsia* presaged an order and quality of mind that soon showed itself to be less disposed to regard an executive order as a decree of Providence, and appeared to be more conscious of positive rights secured by statutes and enforceable in law. As in other fields of activity and development so in this Raja Ram Mohun Roy was the pioneer in helping the evolution of a watchful and openly organised political life in India. Around him gathered men who fought for justice and equity in society and State, organised themselves for the redress of the grievances of their people and the assertion of their rights as citizens. At that time and for a long time after, these rights were spoken of as inhering in British citizenship. But soon they came to be claimed as "rights of men." Raja Ram Mohun Roy accepted British rule as a period of tutelage. But he could foresee a time when Britain would prefer or ought to prefer to have India 'as a willing province, an ally of the British Empire" than "troublesome and annoying as a determined enemy."

Among the co-workers and followers of Raja Ram Mohun Roy are to be found names which belonged to the Tagore family. Rabindranath's grandfather, Dwarka Nath Tagore, was one of them. His father, Devendra Nath Tagore who is known as "the Maharshi", was the first Secretary of the British Indian Association, an organization of the landlords in Bengal who were "notoriously outspoken and independent in their utterances", to quote the testimony of Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the seventies of the last century. Raj Narayan Basu, maternal grandfather of Aurobindo Ghosh, refers in his autobiography to a characteristic of Rabindranath's father—his avoidance of Europeans—which represented a phase in the evolution of Indian Nationalism:

> "Devendra Babu is . . . . averse to intimate relation with Europeans, because there existed a difference between him and Europeans in relation to the matters pertaining to India . . . . Principal Lobb of Krishnagore once wrote to a paper: 'The proud old man does not condescend to accept the praise of Europeans'."

It was into this inheritance in things material and things spiritual that Rabindranath was born. And as he grew in years he grew up in an atmosphere of returning self-respect that had began to vibrate in the Indian air, as the principles and practices of British administration stood revealed in their racial arrogance. By that time leaders of Indian Society had been able to throw off a part of their apologetic attitude with regard to their social and religious institutions. By the middle of the 19th century the "discovery of Sanskrit" by the West enabled her scholars to reconstruct Indian history and throw over the life and conduct of the Indian people a halo of dignity and wisdom in painful contrast to that of their present life. As an instance the founder of the Communist philosophy can be quoted as acknowledging the world's debt to ancient India when he spoke of her as "the source" of Europe's languages and religions, whose people represented "the type of the ancient German in the Jat and the type of the ancient Greek in the Brahmin". Karl Marx promised the "regeneration" of

স্বদেশী সমাজ

[পাঠক দয়া করিয়া নিজের অভিপ্রায়মত এই নিয়মাবলী পরিবর্ত্তন, পরিবর্দ্ধন ও পরিবর্জ্জন করিয়া জোড়াসাঁকোর ৬নং দ্বারকানাথ ঠাকুরের গলিতে শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু গগনেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের নিকট পাঠাইয়া দিবেন। ইহা সর্ব্বসাধারণের নিকট প্রকাশ্য নহে। বন্ধুবান্ধবদের মধ্যে যাঁহারা এই কার্য্যে যোগ দিতে ইচ্ছুক আছেন তাঁহাদের নাম ও ঠিকানা এই সঙ্গে পাঠাইলে বাধিত হইব।]

আমরা স্থির করিয়াছি আমরা কয়েকজনে মিলিয়া একটি সমাজ স্থাপন করিব।

আমাদের নিজের সম্মিলিত চেষ্টায় যথাসাধ্য আমাদের অভাব মোচন ও কর্ত্তব্যসাধন আমরা নিজে করিব, আমাদের শাসন ভার নিজে গ্রহণ করিব, যে সকল কর্ম্ম আমাদের স্বদেশীয়ের দ্বারা সাধ্য তাহার জন্য অন্যের সাহায্য লইব না। এই অভিপ্রায়ে আমাদের সমাজের বিধি আমাদের প্রত্যেককে একান্ত বাধ্যভাবে পালন করিতে হইবে। অন্যথা করিলে সমাজবিহিত দণ্ড স্বীকার করিব।

সমাজের অধিনায়ক ও তাঁহার সহায়কারী সচিবগণকে তাঁহাদের সমাজনির্দ্দিষ্ট অধিকার অনুসারে নির্ব্বিচারে যথাযোগ্য সম্মান করিব।

বাঙালিমাত্রেই এ সমাজে যোগ দিতে পারিবেন।

সাধারণত ২১ বৎসর বয়সের নীচে কাহাকেও গ্রহণ করা হইবে না।

এ সভার সভ্যগণের নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ে সম্মতি থাকা আবশ্যক।

১। আমাদের সমাজের ও সাধারণত ভারতবর্ষীয় সমাজের কোনো প্রকার সামাজিক বিধিব্যবস্থার জন্য আমরা গবর্মেণ্টের শরণাপন্ন হইব না।

২। ইচ্ছাপূর্ব্বক আমরা বিলাতি পরিচ্ছদ ও বিলাতি দ্রব্যাদি ব্যবহার করিব না।

৩। কর্ম্মের অনুরোধ ব্যতীত বাঙালিকে ইংরেজিতে পত্র লিখিব না।

৪। ক্রিয়াকর্ম্মে ইংরেজি খানা, ইংরেজি সাজ, ইংরেজি বাদ্য, মদ্য সেবন, এবং আড়ম্বরের উদ্দেশ্যে ইংরেজ নিমন্ত্রণ বন্ধ করিব। যদি বন্ধুত্ব বা অন্য বিশেষ কারণে ইংরেজ নিমন্ত্রণ করি তবে তাহাকে বাংলা-রীতিতে খাওয়াইব।

৫। যতদিন না আমরা নিজে স্বদেশী বিদ্যালয় স্থাপন করিতে পারি ততদিন যথাসাধ্য স্বদেশীচালিত বিদ্যালয়ে সন্তানদিগকে পড়াইব।

৬। সমাজস্থ ব্যক্তিগণের মধ্যে যদি কোনো প্রকার বিরোধ উপস্থিত হয় তবে আদালতে না গিয়া সর্ব্বাগ্রে সমাজ-নির্দ্দিষ্ট বিচারব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবার চেষ্টা করিব।

৭। স্বদেশী দোকান হইতে আমাদের ব্যবহার্য্য দ্রব্য ক্রয় করিব।

৮। পরস্পরের মধ্যে মতান্তর ঘটিলেও বাহিরের লোকের নিকট সমাজের বা সামাজিকের নিন্দাজনক কোনো কথা বলিব না।

—Opening lines of a comprehensive scheme of socio-political reconstruction of Indian society drafted by Rabindranath in 1904 following his famous address on 'Swadeshi Samaj'. The scheme, which envisaged the organisation of the forces and resources of the country independent of all association with the bureaucratic administration and Britishers, was privately circulated.

IT was Rabindranath who had first preached the duty of eschewing all voluntary associations with official activities, and of applying ourselves to the organisation of our economic, social and educational life, independently of official help and control.

THOUGH the boycott of British goods, as a protest against the partition of Bengal, originated with others, and was adopted by the political leaders of the country, in public meeting assembled, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, it was Rabindranath who first propounded an elaborate scheme for the practical boycott of the administration to the farthest limits that the laws of the land allow us to do.

THE idea of the Rakhi Celebrations, first inaugurated on the 16th of October, 1905, the day when the partition was formally effected, as a standing protest against the official attempt to devide the Bengalee race, originated with Rabindranath.

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL
in his "Indian Nationalism :
Its Principles and Personalities"

that country whose "gentle natives" were "even in the most inferior classes, *plus pins et adroits que les Italiens* (subtler and cleverer than the Italians) who, notwithstanding their languor, have astonished the British officers by their bravery."

II

AS RABINDRANATH was growing into youth there appeared the *Bangadarshana* with Bankim Chandra as its guide and philosopher—Bankim Chandra who, as Bhagiratha, brought, by the strength of his *tapasya*, the flood of ideas and sentiments that made for strength and beauty in our national character. This was the imagery that Rabindranath himself used in paying a tribute of tears to the memory of this "morning star" of renaissance in Bengal. This estimate has been confirmed by history. The miracle of awakening during the seventies of the last century was not confined to Bengal alone. In Western India, at Poona, almost at the same time was started the *Nibandha-Mala* which did in Maharashtra what the *Bangadarshana* did in Bengal. Vishnu Sastri Chiplunkar was the power behind this institution—he who has been called "the father of Nationalism in Maharashtra" by Narasimha Chintamon Kelkar in his biography of Balwant Gangadhar Tilak. It is a curious phenomenon that "literary men" in India should be the first to challenge the ruling ideas of politics in India. These ideas may be summarised as follows. Britain had rescued India from anarchy, from social atrophy, from intellectual torpidity. India must accept Britain's tutelage if she hoped to have a fuller and more self-respecting life; her people must put themselves into the British Kindergarten out of which they would emerge better men, capable of ensuring ordered and civilized existence. Against this belief the "literary men" raised the first standard of revolt; they appeared to be more sensitive to the insult of this arrangement than the politicians.

The story related thus far has brought us to the years when Rabindranath was stirring his wings for the flight. The Jorasanko house of the Tagores had been one of the nurseries of the new sense of self-respect, of the new spirit of self-assertion in the country. Rabindranath's elder brothers—Dwijendra Nath, Jyotirindra Nath—and Raj Narayan Basu were the priests of this new dispensation. The sensitive and retiring youth that Rabindranath was at that time quickened under their influence into the organ voice of a "new departure" in the political thought and conduct of the country. The first inst-

mations of this change were given in two papers read at meetings of the *elite* of Calcutta The first paper was read in the month of *Chaitra* of the Bengalee year 1290, that is fifty-seven years back when Rabindranath was 23 years old, the second was read a year and a half later Extracts from these will reveal the mind that Rabindranath brought to the consideration of the political problems of the country

"We may appear to be gaining as Government granted us one privilege after another But who cared to enquire after the injury that unknown to us occurred? Do we not as often cry out—"victory to the profession of begging!"

Carry on agitation by all means but direct it to your own people educate yourselves educate your people"

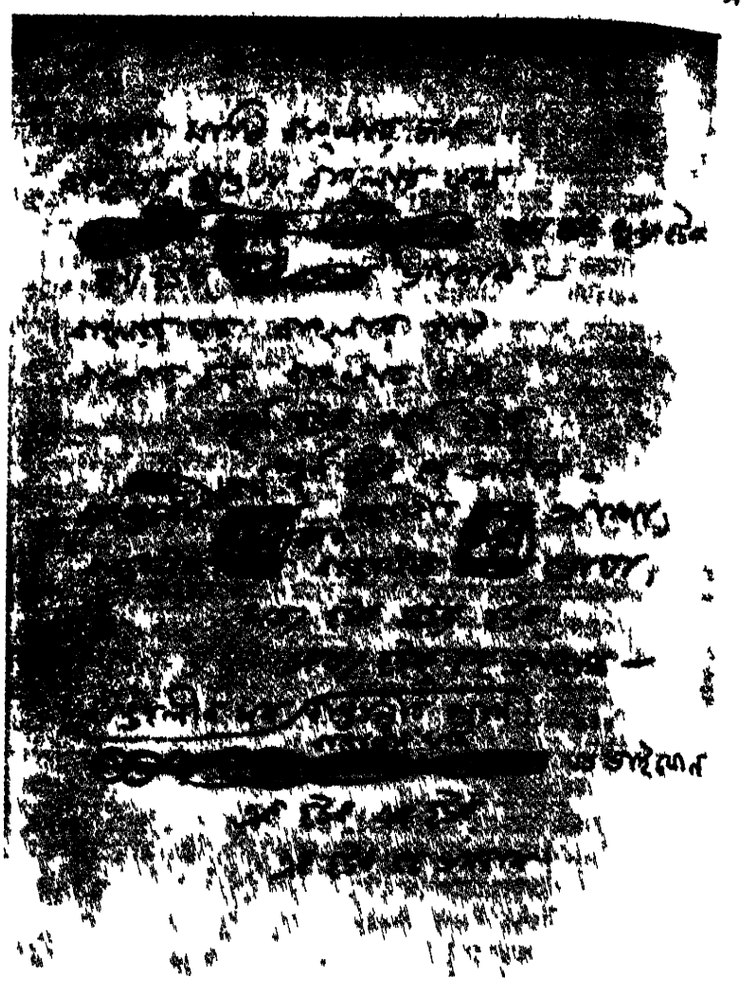
"If you desire to instil into your fellow-countrymen the virtues of citizenship, do one thing Save one Indian at least from the oppression of the Englishman let him feel and understand that the Englishman and Fate are not convertible terms let him for once feel the glory of victory let him for once see just revenge overtake the oppressor Then will national self-respect sprout in the heart of the commonalty of the land"

* * *

"The peasant stood or sat gaping as the lecturer from the town was speaking passionate words of patriotism and singing national songs, then did he yawn, close his eyes and drowse When he returned home he told his wife that the Babu from Calcutta had sung very well the songs of Satya Peer But when this insensitive man caught in the immensity of danger finds while drowning that his fellow-country men were coming forward with hands outstretched to save him then will he learn the lesson of patriotism that will last as long as he lives When our children find that on all sides our countrymen are eager to help one another, then it would not be necessary for them to learn the meaning of patriotism from an English book They would learn from work not from words"

III

SINCE THEN, from 1833 to the present day in everything that he has written, on every occasion that he has spoken, Rabindranath has made self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control the corner-stones of our national regeneration On every string of the



—Fascimile of the great Rakhi song composed by the Poet initiating the Rakhi bandhan ceremony to symbolise the unity of Bengal on October 16 1905—the day the partition of the province was given effect to by Lord Curzon

mind—love passion, pathos raillery humour anger—did this master craftsman strike to break the charm that held us captive to the belief that national salvation could be secured by the lustiness of tongue and voice It was an uphill task till 1900 it appeared to be a cry in the wilderness when Providence sent us a genius for Governor-General and Viceroy of India Then were heard rumblings of a change in the spirit of our dreams which showed that the seeds sown by the 'literary men had fallen on soil that had not been as sterile as our politicians had believed Only those who had the bliss of responding to the message of these "literary men" could say how life had meant differently to them because these men had lived and worked Because we had looked into the eyes of Surendra Nath Banerjea, of Balwant Gangadhar Tilak of Rabindra Nath Tagore, of Bipin Chandra Pal, of Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav, and of Aurobindo Ghosh, have come within the range of their spacious eyes, we have been different from our immediate ancestors This became possible because "literary men" in Bengal, in India, had prepared the ground for them, had sown the seed that appeared of a sudden to have sprouted into a generous harvest of noble thoughts, of far reaching aspirations of high audacity and of reckless sacrifice Of the literary men who had worked for this miracle of awakening Rabindra Nath had the rare good fortune to have played an active part in affairs during the opening years of this century From a singer of songs he shaped himself into the prophet who could utter flaming words to the assembly—words that burnt out all that was mean and weak within us It is this prophetic fervour that we saw burning as we sat, one among the students in the hall of the Metropolitan Institution (now the Vidyasagar College) where he invoked before our eyes the glory and the grandeur and the tenderness of the Mother, risen from the heart of Bengal to whose service he had dedicated himself in 1888 In the *Parityakta* (Forsaken) the poet has spoken of this initiation

"As I stood under the canopy of heaven
disappeared all fear and shame
I could feel that in this world
Even for me there was some work

So I stood in my country one morn
and prayed with folded hands
Accept, O Mother, all my life
that I consecrate to Thee!

IV

WE FELT this fervour enveloping us in the Minerva Theatre as the Poet drew for us the lineaments of the *Swadeshi Samaj* that had maintained the autonomy of Indian social life under any number of foreign rulers. We were uplifted by this fervour at the Town Hall of Calcutta where he read his paper *Abastha & Bybastha* at a meeting organised by the conductors of the *New India* (Bipin Chandra Pal's Weekly). Out of this emotionalism and idealism in Bengal sprang up "the new Nationalism of India."* The memory of those days abides with many of us, giving a new shape to our thoughts and actions, a new purpose to life, imparting a new beauty to the "patient, submissive, family-loving, family-clinging" life of the villages of Bengal.

Rabindranath was the singer and prophet of the new nationalism. He was the maker of its sacraments. The idea of the *Rakhi-Bandhan* celebration on the 16th of October, 1905, the day on which the partition of Bengal was sought to be effected, was his. There was stoppage of all work, there was *a-randhan*, non-cooking, which enlisted our women in the service of the religion of patriotism. This discipline of self-control prepared us for the evening ceremony when we met one another in our thousands and tens of thosands, and tied round one another's wrist the ochre-coloured thread as a symbol of brotherhood that would stand guard over the honour of our people, over the interest and honour of the least and poorest amongst us.

As law-giver of the new dispensation he drew up a scheme of self-organisation of the forces and resources of the country, independent of all voluntary association with the bureaucratic administration. This *Swadeshi Samaj* of ours had enabled our ancestors to save the graces and accomplishments of our social life from the "repeated floods of new sovereignty which swept over the land." And the renovation of this *Swadeshi Samaj* has been the theme of all that Rabindranath wrote and spoke during more than half a century. The material and spiritual poverty that afflicted our country was principally due to the "absenteeism" of the natural leaders of Indian society lured away from our villages to the towns. To this seat of disease Rabindranath has been one of the first to direct the people's attention. He has also prescribed the needed medicine, and attempted to organise its distribution. Blinded by a "school-taught obsession" we have not co-operated with this noble work. The consequences of that failure confront us to-day.

V

AS A HEALER of these distempers the poet has sorrowed with the poor and the lowly, the nation that dwells in the cottage. He has striven to put into the tongues of the dumb, of the pale, of the ignorant masses amongst us the language of protest and grim purpose. For their relief, for their education in manhood he has laid out at Santiniketan and Sriniketan seed-plots for a healthier, simpler and humaner life—self-reliant but unaggressive, rooted in honest labour but disdaining to exploit the labour of others, unafraid because knowledge illumined the path and wisdom guided the journey. These seed-plots have become patterns of constructive nationalism in India. It has taken Indian politicians more than a quarter of a century to realise the value of Rabindranath's work, to realise that this *Sadhana* they must undertake if they meant to renew their strength and recover their heritage—the heritage of India, described by Will Durant, as

> "the tolerance and gentleness of a mature mind, the quiet content of the unacquisitive soul, the calm of the understanding spirit, and a unifying love for all living things."

* Dr. Zacharia's "Renascent India".

RABINDRANATH AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

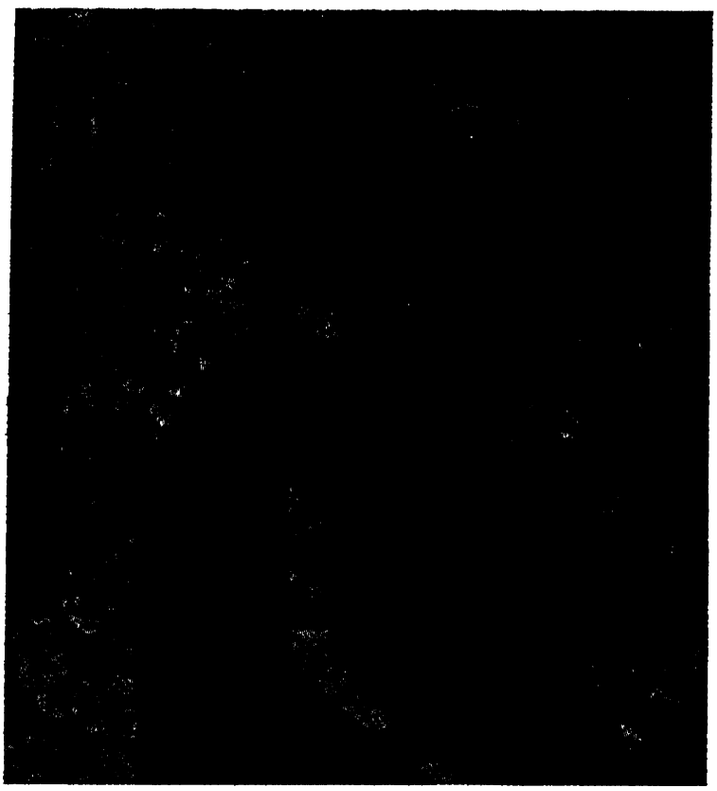
"RABINDRANATH'S worship of Motherland did not exhaust itself in mere sentimental effusions over her natural beauties or her glorious past- his patriotism had a more virile and constructive aspect. And this explains why when there surged over Bengal in 1905 the waves of an awakened self-consciousness and nationalism, he was found in the very forefront of the national movement, inspiring it with the soul-stirring national songs, stabilizing the emotional excitement with his thoughtful discourses, instinct with the spirit of constructive nationalism, elevating the movement out of the rut of sordid materialism and blind race-hatred by the momentum of his Catholic idealism. When the beautiful *Rakhi-bandhan* ceremony was instituted to affirm the unity of Bengal inspite of official fiats, it was Rabindranath who pronounced its *mantra*.

"If Surendranath Banerjea represented the practical side, and Bipin Chandra Pal and Aravinda Ghosh the passionate side, Rabindranath Tagore incarnated the idealistic side of the new Indian nationalism. When in course of a few years out of the fumes of the *Swadeshi* movement emerged the spectre of terrorism, Rabindranath uttered his solemn voice of warning, pointing out that this new phenomenon was alien to the spirit of Indian culture and would lead the country to a morass from which it would be difficult to emerge unscathed. It was in those stirring days that the masculine prose of Rabindranath's pen burst forth in its splendid virility, and almost eclipsed the Poet himself. And I can say with the deepest conviction that the patriotic young man of the present day cannot do better than study the magnificent discourses of Rabindranath of a quarter of a century ago, his *Swadeshi Samaj*, his *Desha-nayak*, his *Samasya*, his *Path O Patheya* and other pieces now published in the collections *Raja-Praja*, *Swadesh, Samaj* and *Samuha;* if the young man does it he will equip himself far more effectively for political life than by idly imbibing the inane froth that issues out of the daily press to-day."

—SIR P. C. RAY
in 'The Golden Book of Tagore'

"TAGORE gave Bengal a great ideal to transfer her allegiance to—one that soon struck music out of the chords so long silent in her race-consciousness, and started an upheaval of her national spirit. How that spirit grew and gathered invincible strength within the span of a decade was demonstrated by the way it re-acted to Lord Curzon's unwitting effort to drive the point of his sword into it. How one's memory rushes back to the stupendous Town Hall gathering, vibrant and quickening with a new hope, hungrily drinking in Tagore's singing of *Sonar Bangla*, and joining in the chorus with him! How the wonderful songs of freedom flowed from his pen one after another to intensify the new-found patriotism of the Bengali, to nerve him for the struggle in which he would be inevitably involved in seeking and insuring his new freedom! And the speeches that he delivered in quick succession in the same year appeared to be the direct revelation of his seer's madness. Bengal bowed to Tagore. And his soul seemed to be floating in among Bengal's men and women, like his *Sonar Tari*, with beauty in the prow and truth at the helm, and its precious load of golden corn, his gathered and garnered love for the motherland. Not an avenue of our reawakened life but reaches back to Tagore."

—B. C. CHATTERJEE
in 'The Golden Book of Tagore'



THE VISIBLE DREAMS of RABINDRANATH TAGORE

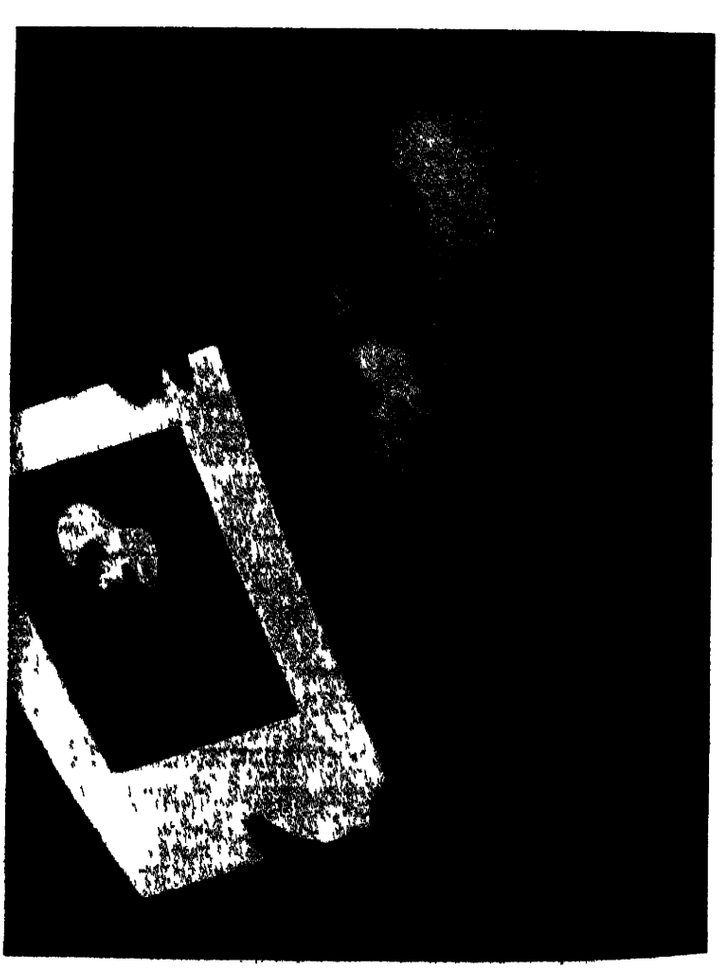
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COMTESSE DE NOAILLES

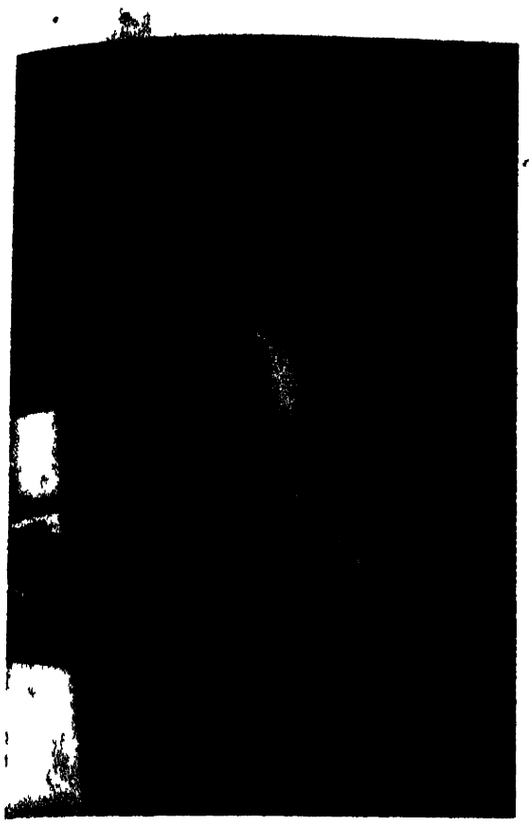
IT is now ten years since I had the rare good fortune, which touched me to the heart, of taking a walk with Rabindranath Tagore on a cool evening, in a magnificent garden laid out in imitation of the East, on the banks of the Seine. The tall stature of the Poet clad in linen, his velvet tread on the golden gravel, his face of a prophet (who is not exasperated by, but accepts and shapes his destiny), his peaceful hands which appeared to have the power of enriching and consoling mankind, seemed a sufficient explanation of the rose-trees of Bengal lifting themselves proudly on the two sides of his regal walk!

How noble he was and unstinted, this wise man, in communion with himself, enigmatical and yet transparent, like the silver sea!

To-day, Tagore presents to our admiring gaze that immense part of his dream of which he had spoken already in his famous stanzas: "I comprehend the voice of the stars and the silence of the trees. One day, I would meet, outside myself, the joy which resides behind the screen of light . . ." Words of fire lighting up the whole future! Man takes



—With one of his drawings



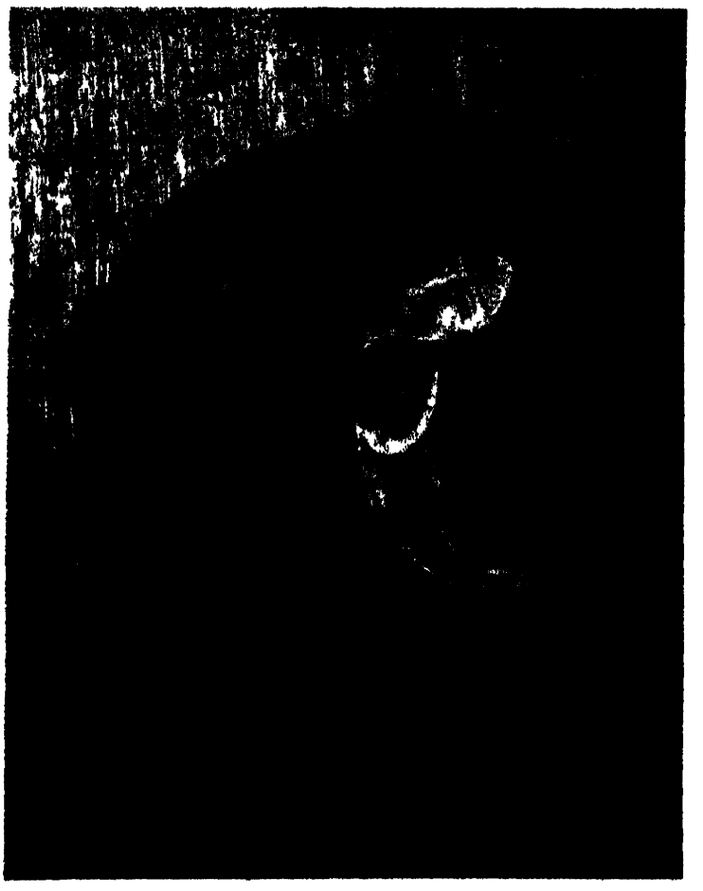


The Last painting

time to attain to a clear knowledge of himself Suddenly he knows and then, again, he does not know Tagore, the magician, who with his fingers raised, without fear of any check, had attempted to pacify the furious winds and who declares to have cured with his intense will power the mortal sting of the scorpion is timid before his creations, to the fineness and brilliance of which each one of us is a witness We praise him quite naturally , as for him, he doubts, questions, hesitates and smiles

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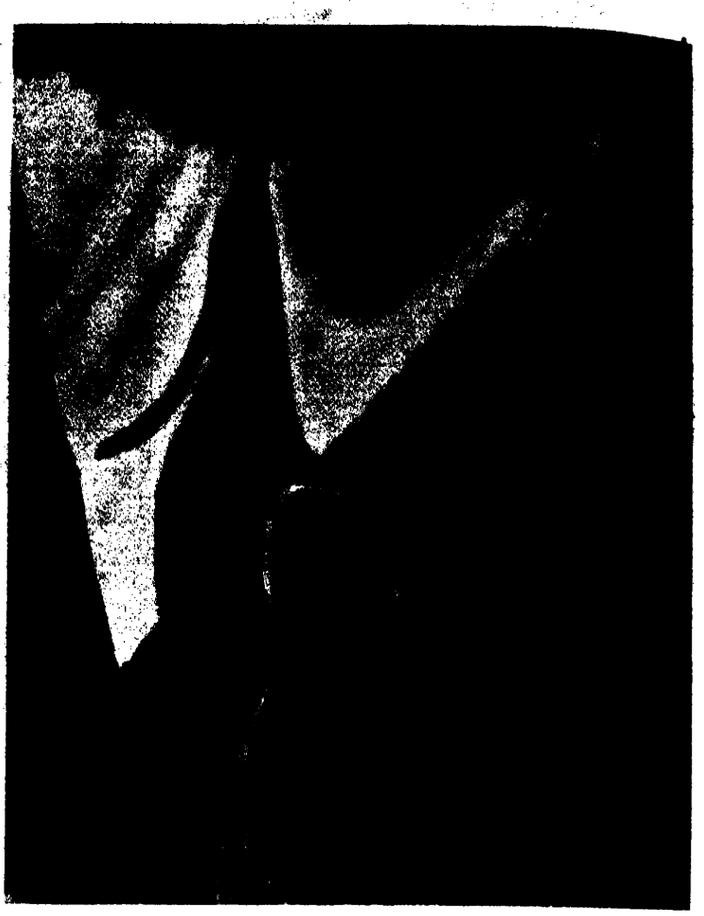
WHILE he had been writing his books interspersed with invisible stars, the pictorial work of Tagore crowded around him like a dancing multitude, not known to his reason, coming from all parts of the world to his happy island Socrates taught the famous principle "Know thyself" No doubt, daughter of the Greeks that I am, I would not repudiate this great precept which urges intelligence to be on its guard, to take its stand on logic, to put away from itself splendid dreams insistent on taking shapes in created forms But there is not one single commandment for the spirit He Tagore has suffered the eyelids of his universal soul to grow heavy and dull It is not used up his efforts to be nothing but himself has consented to see the break up of the elements of which his dreams are formed,—and suddenly is presented to us a prodigious work making him multiple and diverse Behold his



intimate people, his secret inmates, his surprising multitude! Praised be the destiny which has caused brilliant new fruits to spring up on the tree whose roots had stretched out for a long time!

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IT IS highly interesting to know how Tagore, an intelligent dreamer, had been led to his startling creations which charm the eye and make it travel in countries where the plausible is affirmed to be more true than the real! With his beautiful hand, of the colour of white dove, he wrote his poems, and in the margins of the manuscript, intoxicated suddenly by an ineffable elixir, he felt himself carried away far from the narrow and rigorous labour and handed over to the ungovernable forces of the imagination. He sketched, then developed, perfected the treasures of the unknown, a pupil obedient to a celestial guide. It is thus that he who possesses the gift of tears and weeps without knowing the cause of his regret, feels the mysterious dew forming on his face an inexplicable network of liquid lace, gazed on by the angels.



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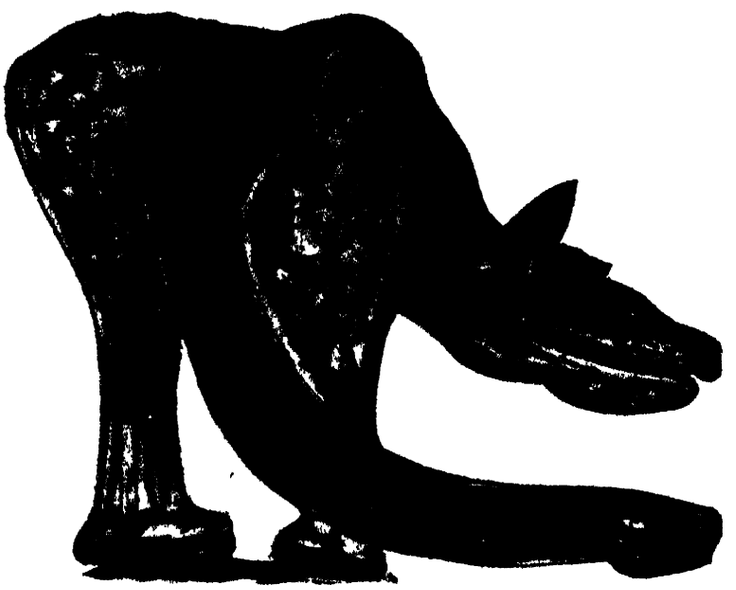
THE PICTURES of Tagor which begin like the entry c the spirit into sleep by dream and vague spirals, define then selves in the course of thei remarkable execution, and one i stupefied before this masterl creativeness which reveals itsel as much in the trifling as in th vast. The gloomy stain, th snowy white, the reds, the greens the violets issue from limbs an reconstruct a living universe Tagore, whose charming song have whispered to us so many subtle affirmations, now present to us the mystery of the multi plicity of man, of the plenti ful ancestral influence, hastening on the feet of phantoms, with th laughter of the magicians!

We read in William James "We do not possess the key t our reservoirs." Ah! How thi sigh contains much more o certainties than of regrets.

Why has Tagore, the great mystic, suddenly, without knowing, set at liberty that which in him scoffs, banters and perhaps despises? Certainly, beauty has the greatest part in the designs and colours of the poet; the noble faces, the proud attitudes, the

grace of the world of waters, and such "deep as the night where, it would seem, the happiest lovers of Shakespeare are gathered together, transport us to a paradise so substantial that it does away with the notion of death. But how are we not to dread those profiles of corpulent gluttons and sensualists with whom Cervantes made us acquainted? How are we not to have an unquiet heart before those satanic masques, lean, crimson, ghastly,—seen obliquely, sharp like the knife, appearing like incarnations of craftiness and joyful treachery? But, also, how charming it is to discover the cunning poise, cleverly obtained, of the two pigeons! How funny, illusive, in its posture of the coquette who drives desire to despair, is the antelope, suspended as it were, and how one would think it to be flying!

—I love you and have more admiration for you, Tagore,



since when you made to us such rich and sometimes such cruel confidences; but, would I ever find again the great ingenuous angel that you were, when your silent feet, on the garden gravel, made me think of my sins, imaginary perhaps, and of your sublime innocence?

[*Translated from French*]

—Foreword to the catalogue of an exhibition of Tagore's drawings and paintings held at Galerie Pigalle, Paris in May 1930

MY PICTURES

By

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

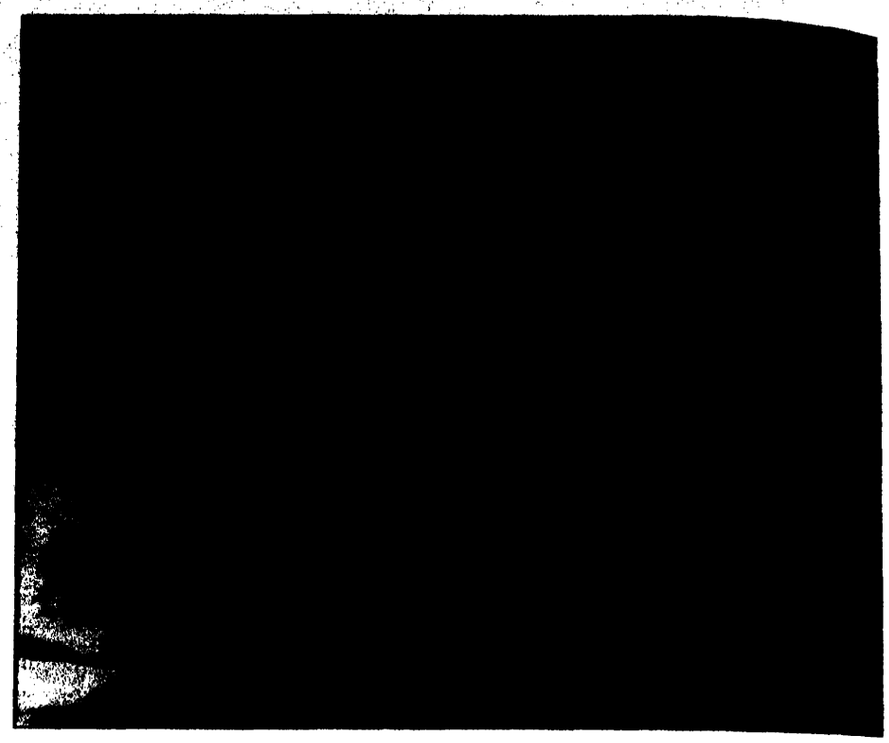
AN apology is due from me for my intrusion into the world of pictures and thus offering a perfect instance to the saying that those who do not know that they know not are apt to be rash where angels are timidly careful I, as an artist, cannot claim any merit for my courage; for it is the unconscious courage of the unsophisticated, like that of one who walks in dream on perilous path, who is saved only because he is blind to the risk.

THE only training which I had from my young days was the training in rhythm, the rhythm in thought, the rhythm in sound. I had come to know that rhythm gives reality to that which is desultory, which is insignificant in itself. And therefore, when the scratches in my manuscript cried, like sinners, for salvation, and assailed my eyes with the ugliness of their irrelevance, I often took more time in rescuing them into a merciful finality of rhythm than in carrying on what was my obvious task.

IN the process of this salvage work I came to discover one fact that in the universe of forms there is a perpetual activity of natural selection in lines, and only the fittest survives which has in itself the fitness of cadence, and I felt that to solve the unemployment problem of the homeless heterogeneous into an interrelated balance of fulfilment, is creation itself.

MY pictures are my versification in lines. If by chance they are entitled to claim recognition it must be primarily for some rhythmic significance of form which is ultimate, and not for any interpretation of an idea, or representation of a fact.

Tagore's Letters



By

DHURJATI PRASAD MUKERJI

VOLTAIRE is reputed to have flooded his world with letters. We marvel at this busy man's voluminous correspondence. Kings and Princes were proud to receive them and replied in their own hands. They were flattered by the fulsome praise in which Voltaire excelled and wrote back in honeyed words of their great debt and gratitude. Probably, another pen was used to kindle those who were ready to catch the flame from that glowing brain. Those were glorious days when leisure called for the goose-quill and, therefore, epistles in the form of essays. Even a young man wasted two sheaves to get a guinea from an old aunt. Ideas required elaboration and style flourished in the process. In our own younger days, village kinsmen sent their Bijoya greetings in two pages of note sheets. We manage them now in set telegram-forms. The fact is that we have become slaves of time and lost our leisure. But there is a more important reason. Letter writing flourishes as an art in the hands of detached people during courtly but critical periods in history. In the days of conformity exegesis is the order ; when values are being re-valued, letters release the surplus irresponsible energies involved in experiments and creation. Poetic tradition was being recast as a backwash of the French Revolution, when that supremely isolated individual, Keats, was privately maturing ; and he poured himself out in that great series of letters which are as much a claim to his greatness as his Odes. D. H. Lawrence could not accept the mechanical and sophisticated civilisation of the day and scattered pell mell the seeds of new life. Even the delicate, shy, Katherine Mansfield gave in the pages of her letters the minutest reactions of her extraordinarily sensitive mind.

India, too, has had her reputed critical phases. In Bengal, the transformation of values was brisk. Nor was there any dearth of keen minds to realise what was happening. Yet, barring Tagore, no eminent man has been a great letter-writer. Next to him comes Pramatha Chowdhuri, whose sparkling letters are a treasure to their recipients. Vivekananda's correspondence is full of vigour and high seriousness. But there the list ends. Surely, it is not the fault of the language. After Tagore, it is foolish to say that the language is not tractable for epistolary purposes. After "Birbal", you cannot say that wit, clarity and precision are barred out by our philology. The lapse is due to deeper causes than the absence of leisure. There is something wrong with our mental habits. We may be keen in intellect, but we are uncritical in intelligence. We are not sensitive and observant enough. Or is it that our phases have not been critical enough ?

II

LOOK at Tagore's letters. Their first characteristic is that most of them are written from abroad to friends in India. Europe, Russia, Persia, Java, Japan, America are the venues. Excepting the famous Bhanu Singha's letters to a young girl, the majority of the letters written from India also are written from outside Bengal. This proves that even Tagore needs distance for detachment. The second feature is equally striking. Nearly all the travel-epistles are evaluating in tone. The poet learns the best in foreign cultures and simultaneously appraises them. English customs, Japanese manners, Japanese dance, Persian national endeavours, Russian collective farms and enterprises—the inwardness of all is intuitively comprehended along with their deficiencies. Originally, Tagore's travel-diaries were also letters. They betray a mind that is willing to accept and to reject on the basis of a standard, which is

Indian culture as he would like it be in the light of its ancient heritage and modern contacts The wider canvas makes his foreign letters impersonal and philosophical; but letters they remain in their intimate sensibilities, in the spirit of quick give and take, in the dynamics of the panorama which he observes, in the humour of the details that do not escape his eyes.

There is another batch of published letters that belongs to a different genre I refer to *Bhanu Singha's Patrabali* again This volume, in my opinion, is unique Tagore's capacity to enter into the minds of the child and the adolescent is unrivalled Only a few months ago he has once more proved it beyond doubt by his *Chhele Bela*—a book that is even superior to Tolstoy's similar work That capacity is in full play in Bhanu Sinha's letters Of course, the child who was the fortunate other party was herself a genius for her age She had suggested amendments to the Poet's poems and fables! And the Poet bloomed out in response in all the glory of his wit, in the utmost delicacy of his sensibility Subtlety in the simplest words and syntaxes makes a muslin of these letters A shot *muslin* again, if that were possible, for colours chase each other with every change in the light fall No these letters are not trifles They are only the gods play at the foot of Olympus on beds of asphodel

III

I KNOW of an opinion that holds that Bhanu Sinha's letters are the only genuine letters that the Poet has written The reason for such a view is a supposition, which has been recently fostered by certain English critics viz that epistolary expression should be of the writer off his duties. A letter-writer, true to his genus, it is held, is an artist in *mufti* A presumption like this is neither historically nor aesthetically valid. Abelard's letters are as grave as Henry James's or Flaubert's. The aesthetic point involved here is whether or no there is a difference between seriousness and heaviness It is not simply a question of taste By these comments I do not suggest that it is not possible to produce beautiful letters without a philosophical approach and serious view But such letters do not survive They please the passing moments Letters need not be personal to be charming If the personal element comes in, human relationship is easily established—that's all

But I have not so despaired of human nature as to think that it is constantly seeking physical contacts Who does not know that personal, private, light touches have been recently held to be the tests of good essays? I wonder what Bacon and Emerson would have thought of this opinion that takes E V Lucas and Robert Lynd as master-essayists *The Essays of Elia* are not exhausted by the Roast Pig Similarly, Keats did not exhaust himself in his letters to Fanny Browne Cowper will be quoted But I have always looked away from the sight of the Stricken Deer So Tagore's letters are great, because they are serious without being heavy, because they can be light as gossamer when he likes, and because they show the inner working of a great mind They are an integral part of his genius They have been generously bestowed on all sorts of people, including a Viceroy and they are all treasured From them have evolved his paintings—but that is, as Kipling would say another story

"THE POET'S REPUBLIC" A TYPICAL TAGORE LETTER

PLATO threatened to banish all poets from his Republic Was it in pity or in anger I wonder? Will our Indian Swaraj when it comes to exist pass a deportation order against all feckless creatures who are pursuers of phantoms and fashioners of dreams who neither dig nor sow bake nor boil spin nor darn neither move nor support resolutions?

I have often tried to imagine the banished hordes of poets establishing their own Republic in the near neighbourhood of that of Plato Naturally as an act of reprisal His Excellency the Poet President is sure to banish from the Rhymers Republic all philosophers and politicians Just think of the endless possibilities arising from feuds and truces of these rival Republics—peace conferences deputations of representatives institutions of busy secretaries and permanent funds having for their object the bridging of the gulf between the two adversaries Then think of the trivial incident through which a hapless young man and a melancholy maiden coming from the opposite territories meet at the frontier and owing to the influence of the conjunction of their respective planets fall in love with each other

There is no harm in supposing that the young man is the son of the President of the Philosophers Republic while the maiden is the daughter of that of the Poet's The immediate consequence is the secret smuggling of forbidden love-lyrics by the desperate youth into the very heart of the commentaries and controversies of the two contradictory schools of Philosophy the one professed by the yellow turbaned sages proclaiming that *one* is truth and *two* is an illusion and the other which is the doctrine of the green turbaned sages asserting that *two* is truth and *one* is an illusion

Then came the day of the great meeting presided over by the Philosopher President when the pandits of the two factions met to fight their dialectic duels finally to decide the truth The din of debates grew into a tumultuous hubbub the supporters of both parties threatened violence and the throne of truth was usurped by shouts When these shouts were about to be transmuted into blows there appeared in the arena the pair of lovers who on the night of the full moon of April were secretly wedded, though such intermarriage was against the law When they stood in the open partition between the two parties a sudden hush fell upon the assembly

How the unexpected and yet ever to be expected event mixed with texts liberally quoted from the proscribed love lyrics ultimately helped to reconcile the hopeless contradiction in logic is a long story It is well known to those who have had the privilege to pursue the subsequent verdict of the judges that both doctrines are held to be undoubtedly true that *one* is in *two* and therefore *two* must find itself in *one* The acknowledgement of this principle helped to make the intermarriage valid, and since then the two Republics have successfully carried out their disarmament having discovered for the first time that the gulf between them was imaginary

Such a simple and happy ending of this drama has caused wide-spread unemployment and consequent feeling of disgust among the vast number of secretaries and missionaries belonging to the institutions maintained with the help of permanent funds for the preaching of Union those organizations which were so enormously perfect in their machinery that they could well afford to ignore the insignificant fact of their barrenness of result A large number of these individuals gifted with an unerring passion for doing good are joining the opposite organizations which have their permanent funds in order to help them to prove and to preach that two is two and never the twain shall meet

That the above story is a true one will I am sure be borne out by the testimony of even the august shade of Plato himself This episode of the game of hide and seek of one in two should be sung by some poet and therefore I request you to give it with my blessing to Satyendranath Datta [the famous Bengali poet greatly loved and admired by Rabindranath Tagore He has since unfortunately, died] that he may set it in those inimitable verse forms of which he is a master, and make it ring with the music of his happy laughter"

—From "Letters To A Friend"



SHELIDAH IN SUMMER AT THE PERIOD WHEN THE POET RESIDED THERE

Redrawn for the "Gazette" from sketches made then by the writer

"*MY* RABINDRANATH"

AN INTROSPECTION

IT was many years ago. To the Jorasanko residence of the Poet came a joyous lad, humming an indistinct tune, his upper lip, adorned with the faint dawn of a moustache, quivering with emotion. The lad was an enthusiastic autograph-hunter. He had come with certain hopes and with a sprinkling of the ego so natural at his age. The Poet had no time to see him; instead, he wrote his name on a piece of notepaper and sent it down to the lad. That was only half success. The lad's vanity was hurt, for he had come with the idea of holding an intimate conversation with the Poet, incidentally to display his wisdom, another name for ignorance. But he was glad to possess the signature, although not in his cloth-bound little book.

Circumstances, a few years later, brought this lad, grown then to youth, into close contact with the poet and with his family.

IT was a summer's day. The projecting stones on the Calcutta streets, for tar macadam was then unknown, were throwing back the burning rays of the sun mercilessly into the eyes of pedestrians, coachmen, and half-hooded horses dragging heavy iron-tyred hackney carriages. Such a carriage stopped at the door of the young man's residence in the early afternoon and Rabindranath, alighting gently, came in. Entering the room he was surrounded instantly by the members of the young man's family, who welcomed him with cordial greetings. On every face was an inexplicably expectant smile. But on the face of Rabindranath, the consummate actor, there was a look of consternation. In a vibrant, but almost hushed, voice, he asked the young man, "When did I borrow this money from you? If I did I must repay." The young man looked aside with a mysterious grunt. Some of the young audience chuckled. Then, slowly, Rabindranath produced from a capacious recess in his beautiful flowing robe, a note of hand in which the Poet promised to pay a thousand rupees on demand! It was a clever piece of forgery, for the young man was a bit of an artist. The note was on the autograph-sheet gathered some years ago, and the signature, therefore, was genuine. It bore a date of the last month of the Bengali year. Neatly, in pencil, Rabindranath had written the words, "First April," under that date.

The bubble having burst, there was laughter all round, and it was subdued only when Rabindranath said, "Well, I knew the joke, but I also knew that it was an invitation, and, behold, I am here! I will repay you all, in due course." Then followed his music, with interludes of cold *sharbet*. The songs he sang were his own, of course, and sung in that gloriously sweet and virile style, which was his unique gift. The old harmonium, euphemistically called an organ, remained unopened at its corner, for the poet never could stand its unresponsive categorical notes. His own voice created the music, created the atmosphere, and what an atmosphere!

The sun had gone down. The pleasant south breeze was sweeping over the broad street, bringing peace and comfort with it. But the greater joy was in that musical atmosphere. After the Poet had left, the members of the young man's family remained silent for a while, engrossed in beauty and melody. This was the story with

which the "young man", now mature in years, opened the conversation when I approached him to tell me something about Rabindranath.

"RABINDRANATH", he said, "is a stupendous personality composed of countless complexes, and you can hardly describe him. Try it, if you like. You begin by saying that he is a poet; then you hasten to add that he is a story-teller, a composer and singer of songs, a teacher and educationist of uncommon patience and discernment, a director of fundamental thoughts, a creator of language and styles, a something or other. In reality, you can only see him from a single angle for the moment, realising instantly that there are many other angles of which you must take cognisance. You multiply substantives and adjectives, you go on elaborating one aspect or another, till you are either baffled or self-satisfied. Indeed you can perceive him only to the extent of your own projected consciousness, limited by the scope of your knowledge. And many a person, under such a condition, have tried to judge him, criticise him, or praise him. In most such cases they have ended in failure, even often without knowing that they have. I have seen others who were hidebound in 'isms' trying to put him in a category. Their failure was ignominious,—only their anger expressed itself in calling Rabindranath futile, contradictory, even worthless. Rabindranath is such an intricate product of synthesis, created by both his inheritance and self-culture, that he defies analysis. Yet, without the help of the analytical process, minds like yours and mine can hardly expect to realise Rabindranath. And all the while the real Rabindranath is perhaps eluding us, smiling in the crimson dawn or the orange-brown dusk of Santiniketan.

"Well, then, I'll tell you something about *my* Rabindranath. You need not take the slightest pain to ascertain whether the touches in my portrait conform to the reality of the subject, for my picture is entirely *my* own. It is an introspection.

"About the time of the autograph-note-of-hand incident, Rabindranath came to our house one morning, radiant, yet reserved, as usual then. It was a time of his extreme mental concentration, as I shall tell you presently. In his hand was a book. I was engaged, at the moment, in giving a final polish to my shoes, a habit I maintained for many years for the sake of an aesthetic appreciation of cleanliness. I got up and bowed, shoe in hand. He smiled and said, "Now, leave that shoe; there may be meanings other than respect when one bows with a shoe in hand. Instead, take this book and give yourself a mental polish." The book was Herbert Spencer's *First Principles*. 'Read the book,' he said, 'as an index to knowledge, as a means to an end, not as the end itself.'

"SOON after this, one day, I was accompanying him down the Gorai river. We were coming from Shelidah, where, as you know, the Poet resided for several years in almost perfect seclusion. We were coming to Kustia to catch the train. The little white painted 'green boat' glided like a swan on the crystal clear blue-green summer waters of the Gorai. The air was still, the light was brilliant. The almost imperceptible ripples reflected tiny diamonds from patches on the water where the sun struck them at the proper angle. The atmosphere was ethereal, and one practically forgot the boat, the train, and even Calcutta, the destination. I was really taking a journey more intellectual than physical. I told him that I had read Spencer, and it had left me with a void. It had made me realise that I knew so little of the facts themselves not to speak of the principles. My mind was in a state of turmoil. Yet, almost childishly, I wanted to know the fundamental realities of the universe, and that too in double quick



RABINDRANATH AS HE LOOKED WHEN THE WRITER FIRST MET HIM

time. Could he explain, for instance, how I could join the inanimate nature with the animate?

"THE POET smiled. It was the same smile, conceivable at fleeting moments, which illuminated the benign faces of the *Rishis*, the seers of our ancient world, when they sat down to enlighten their pupils in the shades of their *Asram* groves.

"All this happened at the commencement of the century. Modern atomic physics had not even been seriously thought of. Yet I heard a discourse on the gigantic powers stored up in, and frequently released from, the kernel of the minutest particle of matter. The biggest conglomeration of them behaved also in harmony, not in divergence. That not mere force, but consciousness as well, might dwell in all things. That quality itself might be the foundation of everything conceivable. That even beyond quality there might be an entity of unification, perhaps bereft of all attributes.

"If Herbert Spencer was one of the foretellers of the process of Evolution, which Lamarck and Darwin later made perfect, Rabindranath was the foreteller of modern physics. Indeed he was more. He was the foreteller of the philosophical background of science, of which only a faint glimpse is being perceived today. He was still greater, for he signified the ultimate spiritual reality, call it the inexplicable symbolical value of the unknown quantity, if you like.

"That discourse in the little green-boat on the Gorai opened the golden gate for me. Don't you see, *my* Rabindranath is ever the *guru*, the teacher pre-eminent?

"I WAS telling you of the period of utmost concentration in his life. Such it was as I saw it. It was at Shelidah that he retired for quiet contemplation. That, perhaps, is the process through which every genius must pass, a genius who has to give a message to humanity, who has to bring hope to the forlorn. Thus did Buddha and Christ retire, thus does the modern scientist shut himself up in his laboratory. Such a period is one of discipline, or organising thoughts, of deciding upon a course of action. Rabindranath had decided to take action. We see the effect in the great institution, the Visva-Bharati, of to-day. It had a slender beginning, you know, but the idea and the ideal have always been there. They had their genesis at Shelidah.

"He was staying for a few days, during this period, at Giridih, with his friend the late Mr. Srischandra Majumdar, himself a literary man. It was in the evening, and the sun had just gone down beyond the distant hills. The dust in the air was tinged blood-red. He came out of his room looking agitated. The red glow caught his flowing curls and beard. His eyes had a far look. We were on the lawn, a rather noisy crew, including his son Rathindranath and Maharaj-Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman of Tripura, trying to convince Mr. Majumdar that he looked ten times better after I had trimmed his beard in the French style that morning. As the Poet arrived we became silent. He declared that he had settled about the school at Santiniketan, and he was going to Calcutta that instant to consult a few educationist friends on certain points. He was off, catching the outbound train by almost a fraction of a minute. When he returned a few days later, we read the signs of contentment and relief in his beaming countenance.

"It was a dynamic action, this sudden departure for Calcutta for consultation. It was induced by the concentration through which he had been passing during this period. It was not a whimsical action, although we may love to call it so, particularly in the case of a poet. He took it because nothing that he has done has ever been a halfway measure. He is thorough, and he apparently takes infinite pains to achieve a result. Only in his case he is unconscious of the effort or of the pain, for he has not to grope about as we do. His almost superhuman intellect gives him a discernment, which, in the absence of any other adequate expression, I would describe as akin to clairvoyance.

"And when the decision about the establishment of the institution at Santiniketan was taken, a lady, whose interest in the Poet was great, asked him if he had considered the matter well, at any rate its financial aspect. The Poet replied that such an affair as he was embarking upon, was not like a commercial undertaking. There was no question of making profits, unless the dissemination of knowledge and the formation of character of children were by themselves considered profits. Again, no such venture as he was contemplating was ever brought to success by calculations. I came to know, however, that this lack of calculation had made the Poet give practically his all for the cherished cause. It had also made that gentle and benevolent lady, his wife, contribute her all as well for the cause of her husband. Will Bengal be ever grateful and remember this?

"His concentrative days at Shelidah, were, to my mind, also the days of virile expression of his genius. Almost speechless, he would devote himself to ceaseless work, from dawn to dusk and often far into the night. Occasionally he would relax and give us a reading of his poems and prose writings. He would sing us his wonderful songs of those days, the cadence and melody of which would make us dumb with admiration and joy. And sometimes he would explain to us the significance, the underlying facts and principles, of his own writings, of those of the great poets and authors, of scientists and philosophers. That was real teaching. Not only the matter, but the mode also, was illuminating and inspiring. The analogies and imageries, the precise facts and inevitable logical conclusions, kept us spell-bound.

"WELL, I have seen Rabindranath in other aspects, but always as a teacher.

"A youngman whom he befriended, stole his books. He was excused. A servant pilfered



—THE POET'S BOAT ON THE RIVER PADMA.

his clothes, his services were retained. Several men 'borrowed' money from him, and after a short period of absence, re-appeared to borrow again. Their request was granted. Numberless persons vilified him in the name of criticism. They were never unwelcome. Unthinking men often trod on his toes. The pain was borne with a smile. Never did I hear him decry the culprit. The man did not matter. Indeed he was an object to be redeemed if possible. But in no instance did I ever find him making a compromise with the crime, sin, lapse or even negligence. There his wrath expressed itself in terrible fury. The iniquity was condemned without mercy. It was a repetition of this same phenomenon when he wrote to the Viceroy relinquishing his Knighthood, after the Jalianwalla-bag incident. The letter had no reference to men, but the condemnation of the act was terrible. On occasions like this I returned home with an object lesson, but my silent sympathy went to the Poet who suffered so much on account of such iniquities. Yet at times I thought that perhaps those sufferings were inevitable for teachers, for their object was to make men better.

"I have seen Rabindranath under the shadow of calamities. It pains me to recall the occasions even at this distance of time for the sores in my heart are still raw. Every man is natural, and either at his maximum or minimum, in the presence of death. Rabindranath has suffered the loss of some of his near and dear ones. Saturated with grief he undoubtedly was, but indomitably firm in outward expression. How his mind worked, nobody can now tell, not even perhaps he, but there was the sign of resignation, born out of a living faith in his Providence. His minimum in the presence of death was always great, his maximum great beyond the range of any yard stick of yours or mine. Sitting silent by his side in sympathy and humility, I realised on these occasions what superhuman strength of endurance worked in his bosom. Rabindranath is as brave as he is great.

"YOU, who have studied the Poet's writings threadbare, have heard his speeches, listened to his songs, followed his career to the minutest details as under a microscope ; you realise, perhaps fractionally even then, the multiple personality of this unique great man of this age. You call him the inspirer of the modern thoughtful humanity, you call him a great balancing factor in an unequal weighing scale, you call him the revealing co-ordinator of things western and eastern. Perhaps you are right. But, to me it appears that you still leave important factors out.

"You have seen Rabindranath marching in glory over the world, in the veritable manner of an Emperor, not as a conquering tyrant, but as a great teacher, the bearer of a new message and the prophet of a new culture. You have stared in wonder when this same Emperor blended his perceptions in the realisation of the little pleasures and pains of the humble peasant.

"You are struck dumb by the versatile knowledge of this self-made man. From astronomy to biology, from the intricacies of the linguistic structure of Sanskrit to the almost inconceivable refinements of the teachings of the Upanishads, you find him perfectly at home anywhere and at any time. In poetry and in prose, in Bengali and in English, in all his writings, you discover this versatility, that is to say, if you have the clue to such knowledge. The vibrations of his music reach the uttermost regions of even the unknown nebula, as they stir up the innermost recesses of your individual soul. Time and space seem to vanish, they retain no meaning. Only you are full of a kind of inexplicable and intense joy. I tell you, even if everything is forgotten in the unknown future, the Poet's songs will still continue to inspire, chasten and soothe our great-grand-children removed a thousand generations forward. Rabindranath has achieved immortality.

"I read the accounts of a traveller in distant Iceland. Walking all day and worn out with fatigue, he arrived at the door of a clergyman in a remote village, a village consisting of a few huts at the furthest limit of the world, where communication was almost absent. After being welcomed and fed on frugal fare, the traveller was astonished to find in the 'library' of the clergyman a set of Rabindranath's works. *I* was astonished to learn that the words of the Poet had broken down geographical and racial boundaries even where man is scarce. They had touched the fundamental chords of humanity. It was a queer sensation, for I felt that both the clergyman and I were reading Rabindranath and thinking of him together. Through such an agency man can become a friend of man even when strife is unbridled.

"MANY more years elapsed. After over three decades I found myself at Santiniketan, on an almost accidental visit. I was practically compelled to accompany a friend, loved and honoured by me, and who is also a friend of the Poet and his family. The Poet was sitting on the verandah of 'Udayan' (the residence). His Secretary announced the arrival of my friend and of a certain person (here he pronounced my name in a little distorted way, unfamiliar to the Poet). I was behind my friend, on purpose, and outside the Poet's direct view. As he greeted my friend, I appeared and, bowing down, took the dust of his feet. The instant he saw me, he cried out, without restraint, without study, without the least trace of any assumed formality, 'Oh, is that you,' and he called out to me by my old familiar name. The rest was an emotional breakdown on my part, and you need not hear of it. Perhaps the Poet too was not unmoved. He is so intensely human.

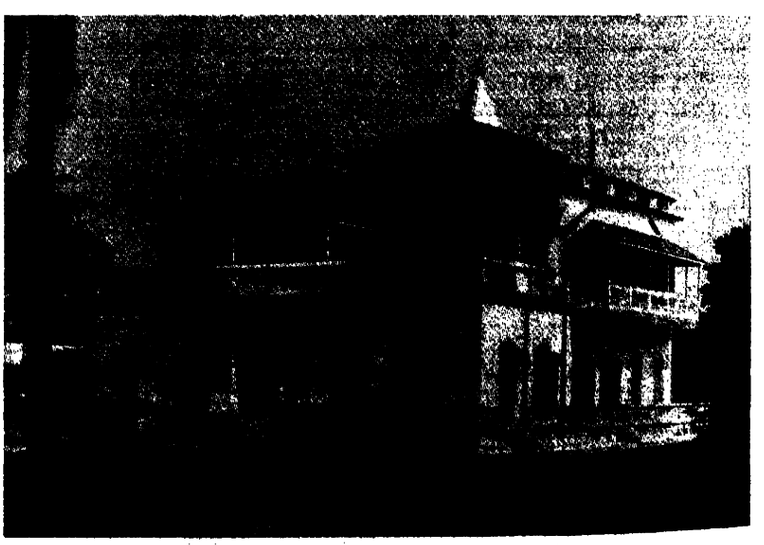
"Two days later we were at lunch. The Poet's daughter-in-law had procured some *hilsa* fish, knowing my weakness for the commodity, a rarity at Santiniketan. She was coaxing me to eat more, as I was telling her how her mother-in-law made me eat the fish to my heart's content at Shelidah. The Poet was at the head of the table listening to the glowing description of my escapades in bygone days. Then suddenly, with a reminiscent smile, he said, 'Yes, you know, *Bouma*, (addressing his daughter-in-law) it must be said that I have treated him (me) right royally to *hilsa* fish; also to many other things, including the *kirtan* (song) in *Bhairabi* (the tune). And without the loss of an instant he sang, 'Oh, thou lord of my life, thou, not easily attainable (even) by devotion—,' He sang only a few lines. Tears unchecked and unashamed flowed down my cheeks. Through the haze I could perceive the glistening moisture in the Poet's own eyes. He was thinking of days gone by. I was translated decades back. The lunch ended abruptly. Silently we departed, each to his room.

"THE supreme human element in Rabindranath is, to me, the quintessence of his life. This element is not soft sentimentality. It is the powerful capacity to understand and embrace all things human, to regard them in their true perspective, and to extend to them the brimful cup of sympathy. I yield to none of you in my regard for him, but my love for this lovable man is a thousand times greater than my regard.

"Now, I have told you something of *my* Rabindranath, as I have created him. My picture is that of introspection, as I told you before. My stock-taking is my own, not that of Rabindranath or of you. He may, in reality, be different. Your own Rabindranath may also be something else. But I am not disturbed. If mine be an illusion, I tell you, there is joy in that illusion. And I want to close my eyes with the possession of that joy untarnished."

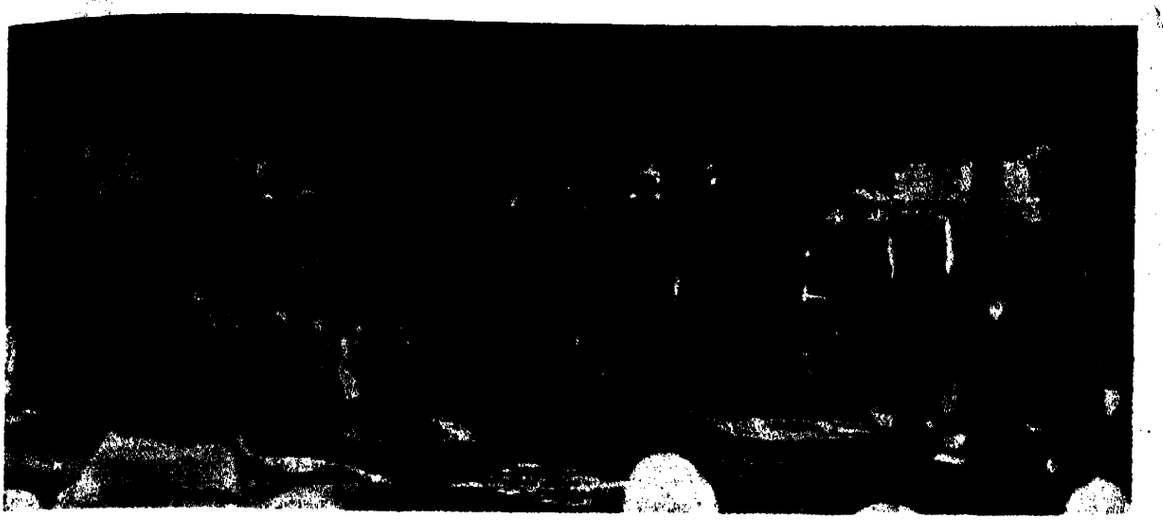
* * *

The narrator become silent, and I had not the heart to break his silence; I left him even without saying good-bye.



THE 'KUTHI-BARI' AT SHELIDAH—THE POET'S RESIDENCE

RABINDRANATH TAGORE and



॥ यत्र बिश्वं भव्यतेक नीड़ं ॥
Where the whole World finds its Shelter

—Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal addressing the inaugural meeting of the Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan, Dec. 22, 1921.

THE VISVA-BHARATI

By

PRASANTA CHANDRA MAHALANOBIS

I

THE Visva-Bharati was formally founded on the 22nd December, 1921. It was not, however, a new institution; it had grown gradually out of the Santiniketan Asrama, and its formal inauguration was merely the outer expression of an inward development. For a fuller understanding of the ideals of the Visva-Bharati it is, therefore, necessary to look back into the past history of Santiniketan.

The Asrama has become what it is by and through its association with many living personalities. Two among them stand out prominent, Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, the founder of the Santiniketan Asrama, and Rabindranath Tagore, his son and the founder of the Visva-Bharati. Behind them both stands the spirit of Raja Ram Mohun Roy.

The site of the Santiniketan Asrama was originally a bare spot, in the midst of an open country, and was notorious for being the haunt of dacoits. Here Maharshi Devendranath came on one of his journeys, and he was so attracted by the place that he pitched his tent under two trees, the only two to be seen there, and spent his time in meditation and prayer. These *Saptaparni* trees are still to be seen at one extremity of the Asrama, with the open plains stretching out before them to the western horizon. On the marble slab which marks the place of his meditation is inscribed in Bengali the text of the Maharshi's meditation :

tini āmār prāner ārām; māner ānanda; ātmār śānti
"He is the repose of my life; joy of my heart; peace of my spirit."

The Maharshi's love for the place of his meditation wrought in it a complete transformation. Rich soil was brought over, trees and shrubs planted, and a garden and orchard laid out. A house was built, and later on, a temple. When the place had thus become a thing of beauty Maharshi dedicated it, as an Asrama, to the public under a Trust Deed endowing it with an annuity of Rs. 6,000, for the use of everyone who wished to meditate on God, free from all

Visva-Bharati represents India where she has her wealth of mind which is for all. Visva-Bharati acknowledges India's obligation to offer to others the hospitality of her best culture and India's right to accept from others their best.

Rabindranath Tagore

antagonism of creed and sect. The only things forbidden were speaking ill of any religious sect, vulgar amusements, and flesh foods.

II

FOR a long time, for nearly 30 years, there was very little activity in Santiniketan. The temple was devoid of worshippers; only a paid minister kept up a formal daily service. Visitors were few and far between. Maharshi knew quite well that nothing was being done there, and yet he never grew impatient and never had any doubts about its future.

Thirty years later, when Rabindranath thought of founding a boarding school at Santiniketan, he immediately received the warm approval of his father. The *Vidyalaya* (school) was started on the 7th Pous, 1309 Bengali era (December 1901). Rabindranath's immediate object was to found a school where the children would live a happy life and have as much freedom as possible; where study would not be divorced from life; where the inmates would participate in one communal life; and live in harmony with the surroundings of nature. But the underlying ideals reached far deeper.

The forest homes of ancient India always had a special appeal to his mind. The "Message of the Forest" occurs again and again, almost like a refrain, throughout the Poet's writing in verse and prose.

> "The forest, unlike the desert or rock or sea, is living; it gives shelter and nourishment to life. In such surroundings the ancient forest dwellers of India realized the spirit of harmony with the universe and emphasized in their minds the monistic aspect of truth. They sought the realisation of their soul through union with all."

The two chief sources of his inspiration, the *Upanishads* and the classical themes of Kalidasa, both had their setting in a background of the ancient forest homes of India. *Tapovana* was Rabindranath's heritage from ancient India.

> "Our ideal institution will be situated under the shadow of trees in the open country far from the turmoil of cities. The teachers will carry on their own studies and teach, and the students will learn and grow up in an atmosphere of peace and quietness. If possible, gardens and farm lands will be attached to the *Vidyalaya*. The pupils will help in the farming operations in looking after the cattle and in milking cows. In their leisure hour they will dig the soil, plant trees and water them. Classes will be held under the trees, and boys will learn roaming over the field with their teacher. In this way an intimate contact with nature will be established not merely through the emotions but also through work and toil."*

Let us not forget that another ideal was also working in his mind. He felt keenly the divorce of the existing educational system from our everyday life. He wanted to lay the foundations of education on the firm basis of the life of the people; to use the vernacular as the medium of instruction; to draw inspiration from our own folk-literature and popular traditions. These were years just preceding the beginning of the Swadeshi Movement, when all Bengal woke to a new consciousness of its own responsibility and gained a new confidence in its own powers. These were years characterised by an intense longing to go back to the country, both literally and spiritually.

In this atmosphere the school was started in 1901. Appropriately enough, the late Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya, a great patriot and an ardent nationalist, took charge of it. Although by faith a Roman Catholic he loved intensely the customs and traditions of his country. The school started under his supervision with two teachers, Pundit Shivadhana Vidyarnava (who went away after a short time) and Jagadananda Ray (who worked actively as a teacher in Santiniketan for a third of a century until his death in 1933), and five boys—two of them being the Poet's eldest son Rathindranath Tagore, and Santosh Chandra Majumdar, who came back to the institution after finishing his education in the United States and served it loyally until his death in 1926.

I am taking the following description of school life in Santiniketan in the early days from the late Ajitkumar Chakravarty's Bengali pamphlet on "Brahma-Vidyalaya":—

> "They used to walk barefooted throughout the year and except cooking, did everything with their own hand. After the morning wash students and teachers gathered under the trees near the present library building and chanted Vedic hymns. Everybody used to put on *cheli* (sacred silk) before saying prayers, and classes were almost invariably held under the open sky in the shade of the trees. Altogether life was closely modelled on the asramas of ancient India."
>
> "At first the students were not charged any fees. The Poet did not want any mercenary motives to interfere with the sacred bond between teacher and pupil, and the school was maintained in the beginning from the slender resources of the founder himself. After some time he was however obliged to introduce the fee system, which was at first fixed at Rs. 15 per month.

For a long time the Poet met with little sympathy from his countrymen. very few could understand the inward significance of his institution. Many people thought it to be a mere caprice of the poet, or possibly a reaction against western modes of living. He had, however, the silent approval of his father the Maharshi on his side. The Maharshi realized that the Poet's efforts were directed to a new synthesis, and gave the new institution his blessings.

Brahmabandhab's political sentiments however proved too strong to allow him to remain engaged in purely educational work for a long time, and his connexion with the institution ceased about one year after the starting of the school. In the third year of the Vidyalaya a great personality joined the institution. This was Satis Chandra Ray of whom the Poet has written:—

> "He was barely nineteen, but he was born with a luminosity of soul. In him the spirit of renunciation was a natural product of an extraordinary capacity for enjoyment of life. He had a wonderful soul, living in a world of ideas, keenly responsive to all that was beautiful and great in the realm of nature and of human mind. He was a poet who would surely have taken his place among the immortals of world literature if he had lived, but he died when he was twenty thus offering his services to our school only for the period of one short year. His powers of appreciation were of the keenest and he possessed the rare faculty of being able to kindle others with the joy of his own appreciation. He lived with the students and worked with them, inspired by the spirit of the Asrama."

It was an irreparable loss when he died of small-pox in Santiniketan itself in January 1904. His place has never been filled in these long years.

In the summer of the same year Mohit Chandra Sen came as the *Adhyaksha* (Head of the Institution). He had an intense sympathy with the aims and ideals of the institution and brought to it a vast erudition and deep scholarship. His scheme of education was planned on a most comprehensive scale, and he did not spare himself to carry it out in practice. The number of

* Translated from the Bengali essay "Sikhsa-samasya".

students increased considerably, and the arduous duties of looking after the complex details of administrative work led to a series of breakdowns of his health. In 1904, he left the institution and soon after death removed him from the small band of Santiniketan workers.

Then came a time of stress and strain. The Swadeshi movement broke in tumult all round the Asrama. To Rabindranath it came as a splendid opportunity for initiating a great movement for constructive work. His intimate knowledge of the deplorable condition of our village life had convinced him that our real problem was centred round village reconstruction. To him politics was only a secondary thing; during the height of Swadeshi days he had said unequivocally that "the ultimate object of political work is to mould the mind of the people into unity" He said: "We must look after our own interests, carry on our own work, earn our own welfare, do everything ourselves." Speaking of our impoverished and helpless villages he said · "It will not do merely to remove wants; you can never remove them completely, the far greater thing is to rouse the will of the people to remove their own wants" In 1905 he wrote

> "The down-trodden and despised, who have become callous to insults and oblivious of even the rights of their humanity must be taught the meaning of the word 'brother' Teach them to be strong and to protect themselves, for that is the only way Take, each of you, charge of some village and organize it. Educate the villagers and show them how to put forward their united strength, so that they may in co-operation better their wretched lot. Look not for fame or praise in this undertaking. Do not expect even the gratitude of those for whom you would give your life, but be prepared rather for their opposition."

Although Rabindranath joined the Swadeshi movement with the full fervour of his own nature, he would not allow Santiniketan to be drawn into the whirlpool of politics. The inhabitants of the Asrama often fretted and chafed, but he constantly reminded them that the ideal of the Asrama was something different.*

It was not surprising therefore when in the midst of the Swadeshi movement Rabindranath, however, suddenly returned to Santiniketan, and renewed his intimate contact with the life of the Vidyalaya. Ajitkumar Chakravarti also joined the institution about this time and for a long time exerted a profound influence in the life of the Asrama by stimulating the intellectual activities of the Asrama, and by spreading its message far and wide through his own writings until his death in 1918.

From the time of his coming back to Santiniketan, Rabindranath was gradually laying more and more emphasis on the unifying principle manifesting itself throughout the whole course of the history of India. More than thirty years ago he had declared:

> "In India, the history of humanity is seeking to elaborate a definite synthesis. The history of India is not the history of Aryan or non-Aryan; it is not the history of the Hindus, nor a history of only Hindus and Muslims taken together. Of late the British have come in and occupied an important place in India's history. This was not an uncalled for or accidental intrusion. If India had been deprived of touch with the West, she would have lacked an element essential for her attainment of perfection. On us today is thrown the responsibility of building up a greater India, in which Hindu and Muslim and Christian, the dark skinned and the white-skinned, will all find their place."

III

IN 1913, Rabindranath left for England on his now famous *Gitanjali* tour. On the eve of his departure the Asramika Sangha (Association of ex-Students) was started with 10 foundation members. One of the objects of the Sangha in its original form was to enlist the sympathies of the outside public in the work of the Asrama. This was a very significant feature of the new association, it definitely opened the doors of the Asrama to outsiders It showed that the time for expansion had come

In Europe, the Poet felt deeply the same need for opening wide the gates of the institution. In 1913 he wrote in a letter.

> "All our vagueness will disappear if we can place our institution in the light of the whole world. If we confine our institution within the local limits of the time and space of our country, it will lose its purity. The development of a complete manhood is our object and we must not aim at anything less than this."

It was just at this time that C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson offered their services to the institution. They came back with the Poet in 1914 ready to help him and to share in his work at Santiniketan. They brought a new element to the school itself. Their coming made it clear that the Santiniketan Vidyalaya must no longer remain merely as a school which should be more free and happy than other schools, but that it must seek to give expression to wider ideals representing humanity itself. Pearson served the institution till his death in 1923. Charles Andrews was Upacharya (Vice-President) when he passed away in April 1940.

In 1916, he toured in Japan and America, and delivered the well-known lectures on Nationalism which contain his indictment of the modern nations which had become organized as machinery of rapine and destruction. The contrast between the aggressive spirit of the modern West and the peaceful ideals of the ancient East becomes increasingly vivid. When he returned to his own country his thoughts naturally turned to the heritage of ancient India He felt the need for an institution which would be a true centre of human culture.

On the 22nd December 1918, a special meeting of students, teachers, ex-students and well-wishers of the Santiniketan Asrama was held in the mango grove in Santiniketan, in which Rabindranath explained his ideas about the (new developments) creation of an institution which would be a true centre for the different cultures of the East. The Poet coined the word 'Visva-Bharati' at this time; *Visva* in Sanskrit means the world in its universal aspect; *Bharati* is wisdom and culture.* The Visva-Bharati was to be the centre of learning for the whole world. Appropriately enough the following Sanskrit text was selected as the motto of the Visva-Bharati:

> *Yatra Visvam bhavati eka-nidam*:
> —*'Where the whole world forms its one single nest.'*

From 1919 systematic arrangements were made for advanced studies in Buddhist literature, Vedic and Classical Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and later on Tibetan and Chinese. Pundit Vidhusekhar Sastri, as head of the Vidya-bhavana, worked for its success with single-minded devotion till 1934 when he joined Calcutta University With him was associated from the very beginning Pundit Kshitimohan Sen Sastri, the present Head of the Vidya-bhavana.

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* He took an active part in the foundation of the Bengal National Council of Education, which was set up as an independent organisation in opposition to the official University of Calcutta He worked hard in its cause, made plans, raised money, organised, and gave systematic course of lectures on literature (collected and published later on in book form as *Sahitya*) to the students. A proposal was made for linking up the Santiniketan school with the National Council of Education, but nothing came of it

* There is an allusion to India (*Bharata*) in the word *Bharati*, which thus also represents the Spirit of India.

Art and music had always occupied an important place in Rabindranath's scheme of education, and in 1918 he succeeded in establishing the Kalabhavana, the School of Art and Music as an integral part of the educational institutions in Santiniketan. Nandalal Bose joined the new institution soon after its inauguration, and has made it the greatest centres of art teaching in India.

IV

AFTER the end of the Great War, Rabindranath undertook a long tour in 1920-21 in Europe and the United States. He spoke everywhere on the need of the meeting of East and West in a common fellowship of learning and a common spiritual striving for the unity of the human races.

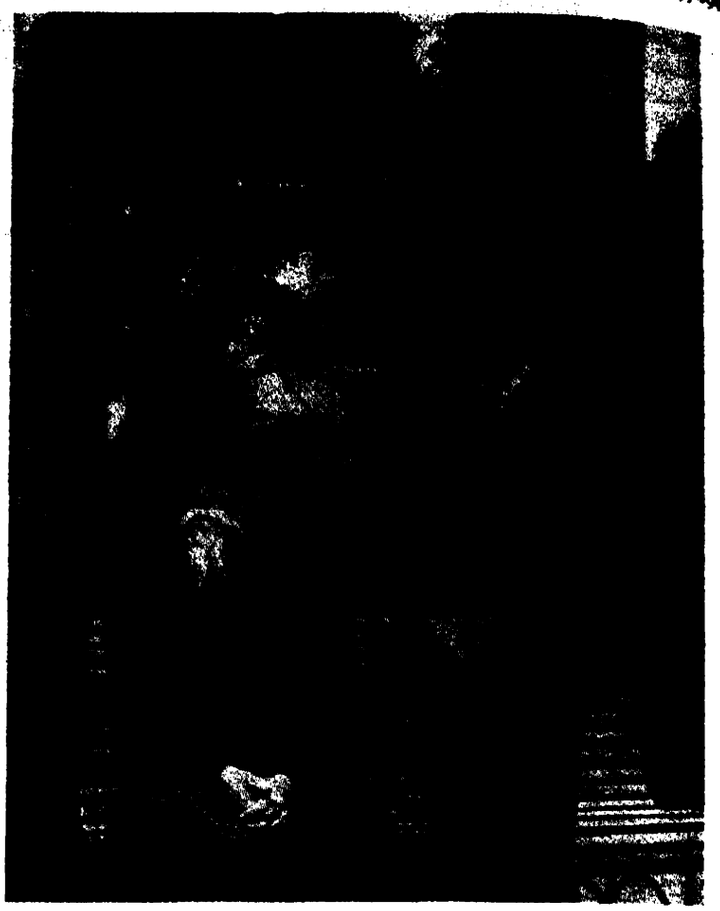
In America a young Englishman, L. K. Elmhirst, saw the Poet, and offered his services for founding an Institute of Rural Reconstruction near Santiniketan. Elmhirst believed that the perfect balance of civilisation could only be preserved by achieving a harmonious adjustment between the city and the village. This fitted in very well with the Poet's own ideas. In 1918, he had asserted in his lectures on the *Centre of Indian Culture* that it must also be a centre of economic life :

> "It must cultivate land, breed cattle, feed itself and its students; it must produce all necessaries, devising the best means and using the best materials, calling science to its aid. Such an institution must group round it all the neighbouring villages, and vitally unite them with itself in all its economic endeavours."

In 1915, Rabindranath had purchased a large plot of land at Surul, and had started experiments in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and village work. Things were, however, not progressing quite well; and Elmhirst's offer came at an opportune time. The Poet immediately decided to give Elmhirst full scope for making experiments at Surul.

When he returned to India in 1921, the non-co-operation movement was at its highest. Although great pressure was put upon him from all sides, he steadfastly refused to join it. He could never agree to isolating India from the stream of world thought and progress. In the midst of unprecedented political unrest and excitement, and against the whole force of the current of popular sentiment he expounded his own views with great courage in two lectures, *The Call of Truth and the Meeting of Culture* (1921). He said :

> "It is a fact of unique importance in the history of the world to-day, that the human races have come together as they had never done before . . . . The mentality of the world has to be changed in order to meet the new environment of the modern age.
>
> "It has been said in our scriptures: *'atithih devo bhava'*, asking us to realize that the Divine comes to us as our guest, claiming our homage. All that is great and true in humanity is ever waiting at our gate to be invited. It is not for us to question it about the country to which it belongs, but to receive it in our home and bring before it the best we have.
>
> "Our wealth is truly proved by our ability to give, and Visva-bharati is to prove this on behalf of India. Our mission is to show that we have a place in the heart of the great world; that we fully acknowledge our obligation of offering it our hospitality."



—With Prof. Sylvain Levi, the first Visiting Professor of Visva-Bharati.

Rabindranath founded the Visva-Bharati in December, 1921, and proclaimed that Visva-Bharati was India's invitation to the world, her offer of sacrifice to the highest truth of man. He placed before the new institution a threefold programme :

> *To concentrate in Santiniketan, in the midst of the Asrama Vidyalaya, the different cultures of the East, especially those that have originated in India or found shelter in her house :*
>
> *To lay in Sriniketan the foundation of a happy, contented and humane life in villages: and finally,*
>
> *Through the Visva-Bharati as a whole, to seek to establish a living relationship between East and West, to promote international amity and understanding and fulfil the highest mission of the present age—the unification of mankind.*

V

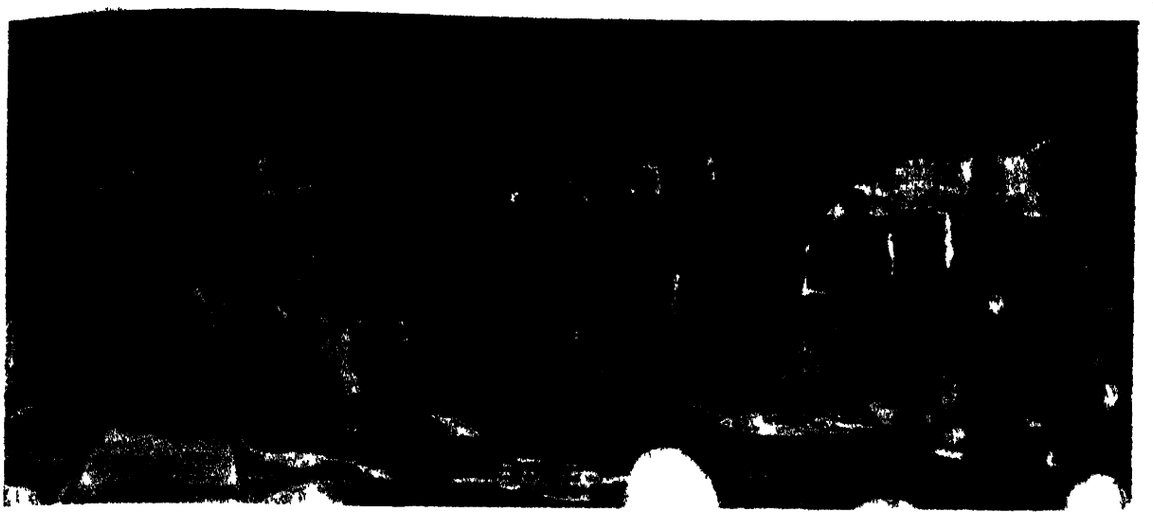
THE Visva-Bharati was organised as a non-profit-making Society registered under Act XXI of 1860. In the shaping of the constitution a large share was taken by Surendranath Tagore who as Vice-President, Editor of the *Visva-Bharati Quarterly*, and in other ways served the Institution in the sphere of cultural activities for nearly twenty years until his death in 1940.

Rabindranath made over to Visva-Bharati by a trust-deed the land, buildings, library and other properties at Santiniketan belonging to the Vidyalaya, the entire amount of the Nobel Prize, and the copyright of his Bengali books. Since then he has made further contributions out of the sale proceeds of his English books; and has worked untiringly for raising donations and subscriptions for the Institution.

In 1921, besides the Asrama school (Vidyalaya) a research department

—Continued on page 40

RABINDRANATH TAGORE and



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> "Our ideal institution will be situated under the shadow of trees in the open country far from the turmoil of cities. The teachers will carry on their own studies and teach, and the students will learn and grow up in an atmosphere of peace and quietness. If possible, gardens and farm lands will be attached to the *Vidyalaya*. The pupils will help in the farming operations in looking after the cattle and in milking cows. In their leisure hour they will dig the soil, plant trees and water them. Classes will be held under the trees, and boys will learn roaming over the field with their teacher. In this way an intimate contact with nature will be established not merely through the emotions but also through work and toil."*

Let us not forget that another ideal was also working in his mind. He felt keenly the divorce of the existing educational system from our everyday life. He wanted to lay the foundations of education on the firm basis of the life of the people; to use the vernacular as the medium of instruction; to draw inspiration from our own folk-literature and popular traditions. These were years just preceding the beginning of the Swadeshi Movement, when all Bengal woke to a new consciousness of its own responsibility and gained a new confidence in its own powers. These were years characterised by an intense longing to go back to the country, both literally and spiritually.

In this atmosphere the school was started in 1901. Appropriately enough, the late Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya, a great patriot and an ardent nationalist, took charge of it. Although by faith a Roman Catholic he loved intensely the customs and traditions of his country. The school started under his supervision with two teachers, Pundit Shivadhana Vidyarnava (who went away after a short time) and Jagadananda Ray (who worked actively as a teacher in Santiniketan for a third of a century until his death in 1933), and five boys—two of them being the Poet's eldest son Rathindranath Tagore, and Santosh Chandra Majumdar, who came back to the institution after finishing his education in the United States and served it loyally until his death in 1926.

I am taking the following description of school life in Santiniketan in the early days from the late Ajitkumar Chakravarty's Bengali pamphlet on "Brahma-Vidyalaya":—

> "They used to walk barefooted throughout the year and except cooking, did everything with their own hand. After the morning wash students and teachers gathered under the trees near the present library building and chanted Vedic hymns. Everybody used to put on *cheli* (sacred silk) before saying prayers, and classes were almost invariably held under the open sky in the shade of the trees. Altogether life was closely modelled on the asramas of ancient India."
>
> "At first the students were not charged any fees. The Poet did not want any mercenary motives to interfere with the sacred bond between teacher and pupil, and the school was maintained in the beginning from the slender resources of the founder himself. After some time he was however obliged to introduce the fee system, which was at first fixed at Rs. 15 per month.

For a long time the Poet met with little sympathy from his countrymen. very few could understand the inward significance of his institution. Many people thought it to be a mere caprice of the poet, or possibly a reaction against western modes of living. He had, however, the silent approval of his father the Maharshi on his side. The Maharshi realized that the Poet's efforts were directed to a new synthesis, and gave the new institution his blessings.

Brahmabandhab's political sentiments however proved too strong to allow him to remain engaged in purely educational work for a long time, and his connexion with the institution ceased about one year after the starting of the school. In the third year of the Vidyalaya a great personality joined the institution. This was Satis Chandra Ray of whom the Poet has written :—

> "He was barely nineteen, but he was born with a luminosity of soul. In him the spirit of renunciation was a natural product of an extraordinary capacity for enjoyment of life. He had a wonderful soul, living in a world of ideas, keenly responsive to all that was beautiful and great in the realm of nature and of human mind. He was a poet who would surely have taken his place among the immortals of world literature if he had lived, but he died when he was twenty thus offering his services to our school only for the period of one short year. His powers of appreciation were of the keenest and he possessed the rare faculty of being able to kindle others with the joy of his own appreciation. He lived with the students and worked with them, inspired by the spirit of the Asrama."

It was an irreparable loss when he died of small-pox in Santiniketan itself in January 1904. His place has never been filled in these long years.

In the summer of the same year Mohit Chandra Sen came as the *Adhyaksha* (Head of the Institution). He had an intense sympathy with the aims and ideals of the institution and brought to it a vast erudition and deep scholarship. His scheme of education was planned on a most comprehensive scale, and he did not spare himself to carry it out in practice. The number of

* Translated from the Bengali essay "Sikhsa-samasya".

students increased very considerably, and the arduous [illegible] of looking after the complex details of administrative work led to a serious breakdown of his health. In 1904, he left the institution and soon after death removed him from the small band of Santiniketan workers.

Then came a time of stress and strain. The Swadeshi movement broke in tumult all round the Asrama. To Rabindranath it came as a splendid opportunity for initiating a great movement for constructive work. His intimate knowledge of the deplorable condition of our village life had convinced him that our real problem was centred round village reconstruction. To him politics was only a secondary thing; during the height of Swadeshi days he had said unequivocally that "the ultimate object of political work is to mould the mind of the people into unity" He said: "We must look after our own interests, carry on our own work, earn our own welfare, do everything ourselves." Speaking of our impoverished and helpless villages he said: "It will not do merely to remove wants; you can never remove them completely; the far greater thing is to rouse the will of the people to remove their own wants" In 1905 he wrote

> "The down-trodden and despised, who have become callous to insults and oblivious of even the rights of their humanity must be taught the meaning of the word 'brother' Teach them to be strong and to protect themselves, for that is the only way Take, each of you, charge of some village and organize it. Educate the villagers and show them how to put forward their united strength, so that they may in co-operation better their wretched lot. Look not for fame or praise in this undertaking. Do not expect even the gratitude of those for whom you would give your life, but be prepared rather for their opposition."

Although Rabindranath joined the Swadeshi movement with the full fervour of his own nature, he would not allow Santiniketan to be drawn into the whirlpool of politics. The inhabitants of the Asrama often fretted and chafed, but he constantly reminded them that the ideal of the Asrama was something different.*

It was not surprising therefore when in the midst of the Swadeshi movement Rabindranath, however, suddenly returned to Santiniketan, and renewed his intimate contact with the life of the Vidyalaya. Ajitkumar Chakravarti also joined the institution about this time and for a long time exerted a profound influence in the life of the Asrama by stimulating the intellectual activities of the Asrama, and by spreading its message far and wide through his own writings until his death in 1918.

From the time of his coming back to Santiniketan, Rabindranath was gradually laying more and more emphasis on the unifying principle manifesting itself throughout the whole course of the history of India. More than thirty years ago he had declared:

> "In India, the history of humanity is seeking to elaborate a definite synthesis. The history of India is not the history of Aryan or non-Aryan; it is not the history of the Hindus, nor a history of only Hindus and Muslims taken together. Of late the British have come in and occupied an important place in India's history. This was not an uncalled for or accidental intrusion. If India had been deprived of touch with the West, she would have lacked an element essential for her attainment of perfection On us today is thrown the responsibility of building up a greater India, in which Hindu and Muslim and Christian, the dark skinned and the white-skinned, will all find their place."

III

IN 1913, Rabindranath left for England on his now famous *Gitanjali* tour. On the eve of his departure the Asramika Sangha (Association of ex-Students) was started with 10 foundation members. One of the objects of the Sangha in its original form was to enlist the sympathies of the outside public in the work of the Asrama. This was a very significant feature of the new association; it definitely opened the doors of the Asrama to outsiders. It showed that the time for expansion had come.

In Europe, the Poet felt deeply the same need for opening wide the gates of the institution. In 1913 he wrote in a letter:

> "All our vagueness will disappear if we can place our institution in the light of the whole world. If we confine our institution within the local limits of the time and space of our country, it will lose its purity. The development of a complete manhood is our object and we must not aim at anything less than this."

It was just at this time that C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson offered their services to the institution. They came back with the Poet in 1914 ready to help him and to share in his work at Santiniketan. They brought a new element to the school itself. Their coming made it clear that the Santiniketan Vidyalaya must no longer remain merely as a school which should be more free and happy than other schools, but that it must seek to give expression to wider ideals representing humanity itself. Pearson served the institution till his death in 1923. Charles Andrews was Upacharya (Vice-President) when he passed away in April 1940.

In 1916, he toured in Japan and America, and delivered the well-known lectures on Nationalism which contain his indictment of the modern nations which had become organized as machinery of rapine and destruction. The contrast between the aggressive spirit of the modern West and the peaceful ideals of the ancient East becomes increasingly vivid. When he returned to his own country his thoughts naturally turned to the heritage of ancient India He felt the need for an institution which would be a true centre of human culture.

On the 22nd December 1918, a special meeting of students, teachers, ex-students and well-wishers of the Santiniketan Asrama was held in the mango grove in Santiniketan, in which Rabindranath explained his ideas about the (new developments) creation of an institution which would be a true centre for the different cultures of the East. The Poet coined the word 'Visva-Bharati' at this time; *Visva* in Sanskrit means the world in its universal aspect; *Bharati* is wisdom and culture.* The Visva-Bharati was to be the centre of learning for the whole world. Appropriately enough the following Sanskrit text was selected as the motto of the Visva-Bharati:

> *Yatra Visvam bhavati eka-nidam:*
> *—'Where the whole world forms its one single nest.'*

From 1919 systematic arrangements were made for advanced studies in Buddhist literature, Vedic and Classical Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and later on Tibetan and Chinese. Pundit Vidhusekhar Sastri, as head of the Vidya-bhavana, worked for its success with single-minded devotion till 1934 when he joined Calcutta University With him was associated from the very beginning Pundit Kshitimohan Sen Sastri, the present Head of the Vidya-bhavana.

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* He took an active part in the foundation of the Bengal National Council of Education, which was set up as an independent organisation in opposition to the official University of Calcutta. He worked hard in its cause, made plans, raised money, organised, and gave systematic course of lectures on literature (collected and published later on in book form as *Sahitya*) to the students. A proposal was made for linking up the Santiniketan school with the National Council of Education, but nothing came of it

* There is an allusion to India (*Bharata*) in the word *Bharati*, which thus also represents the Spirit of India.

Art and music had always occupied an important place in Rabindranath's scheme of education, and in 1918 he succeeded in establishing the Kalabhavana, the School of Art and Music as an integral part of the educational institutions in Santiniketan. Nandalal Bose joined the new institution soon after its inauguration, and has made it the greatest centres of art teaching in India.

IV

AFTER the end of the Great War, Rabindranath undertook a long tour in 1920-21 in Europe and the United States. He spoke everywhere on the need of the meeting of East and West in a common fellowship of learning and a common spiritual striving for the unity of the human races.

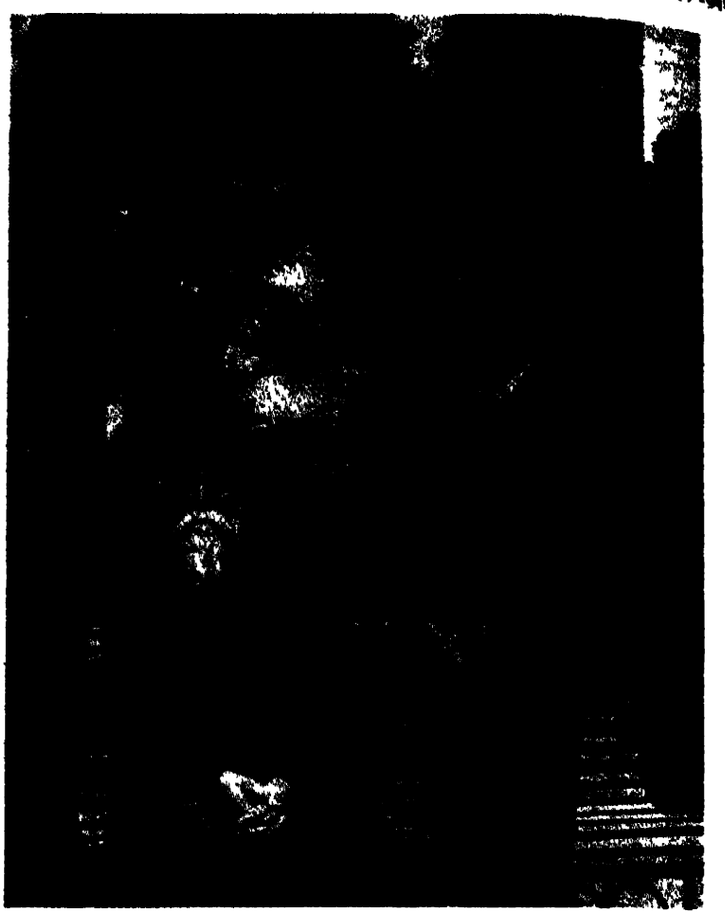
In America a young Englishman, L. K. Elmhirst, saw the Poet, and offered his services for founding an Institute of Rural Reconstruction near Santiniketan. Elmhirst believed that the perfect balance of civilisation could only be preserved by achieving a harmonious adjustment between the city and the village. This fitted in very well with the Poet's own ideas. In 1918, he had asserted in his lectures on the *Centre of Indian Culture* that it must also be a centre of economic life :

> "It must cultivate land, breed cattle, feed itself and its students, it must produce all necessaries, devising the best means and using the best materials, calling science to its aid. Such an institution must group round it all the neighbouring villages, and vitally unite them with itself in all its economic endeavours."

In 1915, Rabindranath had purchased a large plot of land at Surul, and had started experiments in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and village work. Things were, however, not progressing quite well; and Elmhirst's offer came at an opportune time. The Poet immediately decided to give Elmhirst full scope for making experiments at Surul.

When he returned to India in 1921, the non-co-operation movement was at its highest. Although great pressure was put upon him from all sides, he steadfastly refused to join it. He could never agree to isolating India from the stream of world thought and progress. In the midst of unprecedented political unrest and excitement, and against the whole force of the current of popular sentiment he expounded his own views with great courage in two lectures, *The Call of Truth and the Meeting of Culture* (1921). He said :

> "It is a fact of unique importance in the history of the world to-day, that the human races have come together as they had never done before . . . . The mentality of the world has to be changed in order to meet the new environment of the modern age
>
> "It has been said in our scriptures *'atithih devo bhava'*, asking us to realize that the Divine comes to us as our guest, claiming our homage All that is great and true in humanity is ever waiting at our gate to be invited. It is not for us to question it about the country to which it belongs, but to receive it in our home and bring before it the best we have.
>
> "Our wealth is truly proved by our ability to give, and Visva-bharati is to prove this on behalf of India. Our mission is to show that we have a place in the heart of the great world; that we fully acknowledge our obligation of offering it our hospitality."



—With Prof Sylvain Levi, the first Visiting Professor of Visva-Bharati

Rabindranath founded the Visva-Bharati in December, 1921, and proclaimed that Visva-Bharati was India's invitation to the world, her offer of sacrifice to the highest truth of man. He placed before the new institution a threefold programme :

> *To concentrate in Santiniketan, in the midst of the Asrama Vidyalaya, the different cultures of the East, especially those that have originated in India or found shelter in her house :*
>
> *To lay in Sriniketan the foundation of a happy, contented and human life in villages and finally*
>
> *Through the Visva-Bharati as whole, to seek to establish living relationship between East and West, to promote international amity and understanding and fulfil the highest mission of the present age—the unification of mankind*

V

THE Visva-Bharati was organised as a non-profit-making Society registered under Act XXI of 1860. In the shaping of the constitution a large share was taken by Surendranath Tagore who as Vice-President, Editor of the *Visva Bharati Quarterly*, and in other ways served the Institution in the sphere of cultural activities for nearly twenty years until his death in 1940

Rabindranath made over to Visva-Bharati by a trust-deed the land, buildings, library and other properties at Santiniketan belonging to the Vidyalaya, the entire amount of the Nobel Prize, and the copyright of his Bengali books Since then he has made further contributions out of the sale proceeds of his English books; and has worked untiringly for raising donations and subscriptions for the Institution.

In 1921, besides the Asrama school (Vidyalaya) a research department

—Continued on page 40



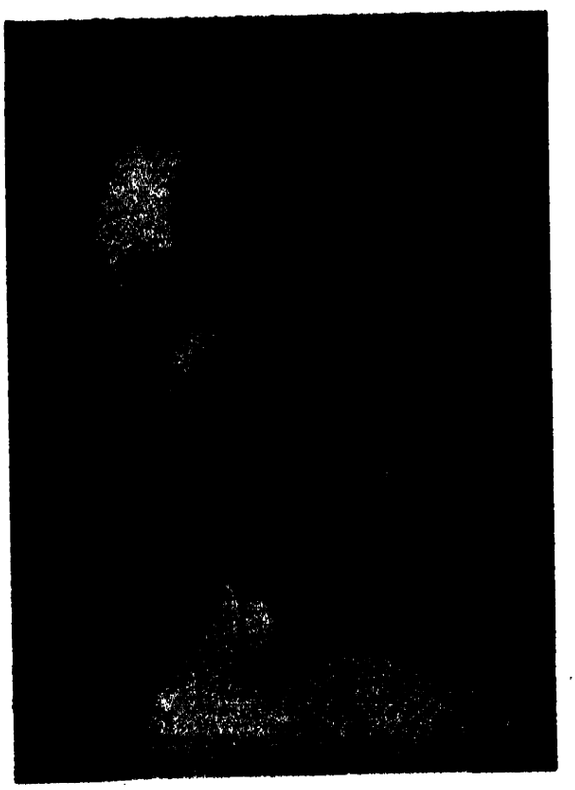
After a pencil sketch **By W. Rothenstein**



After a drawing **By Matsuhara**



After a drawing **By an English artist**



After a painting **By A. N. Tagore**



From a Photo taken during the Sixth Indian National Congress in Calcutta, 1890

SEATED : left to right : **W. C. Bonnerjee, Pherozshah Mehta (President)**
STANDING : left to right : **Nalin Behari Sarkar, Monomohan Ghosh**
THE POET, Hem Chandra Mallik, Shelley Bonnerjee.



The closing scene of 'Dak-Ghar' (Post-office) staged at the Jorasanko House in December 1917 before a distinguished gathering of political leaders assembled in Calcutta for the Indian National Congress presided over by Mrs. Annie Besant. The Poet appeared on the stage supported by his nephews Gaganendranath and Abanindranath and his son Rathindra.

TAGORE *and* CALCUTTA

By

BUDDHADEVA BOSE

IT is remarkable how minor a part the city of his birth plays in the works of Rabindranath Tagore. His short stories are mostly about village life—about middle-class Bengalis who, twenty to fifty years ago, lived more in the country than in the city. In his novels and in some of the stories Calcutta does appear, but it seems clear that Tagore could never really love the city. The generation that has just passed used to look upon the village as the real home and the metropolis as a more or less unsavoury place where business compelled one to stay. In the main, this attitude is reflected in Tagore's fiction. It is true that his *locale* is often Calcutta, but he is never quite at home, never really comfortable in the stuffy, congested city, and seems to be ever on the lookout to escape into the open spaces of the country. There is a typical instance in *Naukadubi*, where the hero and heroine are made to undertake a long steamer journey from Goalundo to Ghazipore. It is an escape not for the characters alone, but for the author too. We should have thought that the journey was terribly long, but neither the ill-fated lovers nor their author seems to be in any hurry to reach a destination. Oppressed by the city through long chapters, Tagore himself is not over-anxious that this journey should end.

II

NOBODY ever loved Nature better than Tagore. He loves Nature in its entirety, but he specifically loves two landscapes, both Bengali. The rivers and green spaces of East Bengal, and the embrowned, undulating plains of Birbhum—these two form the general background to his entire works. He has given us numerous and unforgettable pictures, but those have hardly strayed from these two points; they are like subtle and intricate patterns woven round a central theme. A born master of description, he has seldom, if ever, graced Calcutta with a song or with one of those brilliant strokes of pen which vivifies the most familiar objects of everyday life. It is with plain disgust that the city is mentioned in his poetry, as in a rejected passage of *Premer Abhishek;* and in one of the most beautiful poems (as, I think, they should be called) of *Lipika*, all the squalor of city life is brought out in one enchanted sentence. Lately, Tagore has written a splendid poem on the city—splendid and terrible in its fury against the dehumanising influence of modern cities. In this case, the hands that were raised to curse did *not* come down in blessing.

In his later works, however, Tagore seems to be more kindly disposed towards Calcutta. A new attitude towards contemporary life can be detected in his writings since *Parishesh*. In this volume as well as in *Punashcha* and other recent books of poetry there is a good number of sketches of urban life, and the stories of *Tin Sangi* have much of Calcutta in them. It would appear that the poet is at last reconciled to the inevitable; even now he does not love the city—that would be impossible—but he seems to have got over at least a part of his natural aversion for Calcutta.

III

BUT every lover of Calcutta will be grateful for the brilliant picture of old-world Calcutta that Tagore has given us in his latest autobiographical fragment, *Chhelebela*. *Chhelebela* is a great book, and the English translation is creditable. The book has to be relished word by word, phrase by phrase, as one enjoys rich rare wine, but apart from its literary quality, it is valuable as a document. As a description of nineteenth-century Calcutta, there has been nothing like it since *Hutom Panchar Naksha*. This is not to suggest that the two books are in any way similar. There is this important difference that while the earlier book records observations by a contemporary, *Chhelebela* is suffused with memory's golden light. Words are few and significant; instead of the critical spirit natural to a close contemporary, there is that intense and poignant love which one feels for things one has experienced, but are now irrevocably lost. Every little tone of colour, every fugitive shadow, the very fragrance and glow of those long lost days have been recaptured in these pages for generations of readers to come. A few quotations from the English translation, *My Boyhood Days*,* are irresistible:—

> "Business was not the breathless rush that it is now. Clerks would take a good pull at the hookah before starting for office, and chew their betel as they went along. Some rode in palanquins, others joined in groups of four or five to hire a carriage in common, which was known as a 'share carriage'. . . . Women used to go about in the stifling darkness of closed palanquins; they shrank from the idea of riding in carriages, and even to use an umbrella in sun or rain was considered unwomanly."

The colourful life in the streets goes side by side with a lonely boy's wanderings in his vast ancestral house. Here are a few lines describing his solitary evenings on the roof of the house:

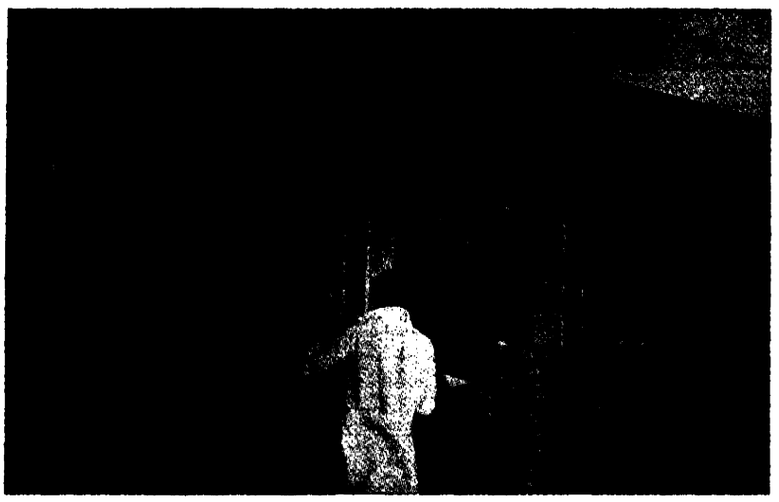
> "The light of day begins to grow murky. Once more, with a gloomy spirit, I make the round of the roof. I

(Continued on page 41)

* MY BOYHOOD DAYS—by Rabindranath Tagore—translated from Bengali by Majorie Sykes—second edition (April, 1941)—92 pages—Published by Visva-Bharati, 6/3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta—Price Rupees Two only.

he was led to a rude seat beneath an ancient tree—a low stone block topped by two slabs of marble, marking the spot where Maharshi Devendranath Tagore was in the habit of sitting in meditation during his life of communion with God. For the Maharshi, "an austere figure, driven restlessly to and fro over the land by an absorbing quest —no less than that of God", came here sometime in the middle of the nineteenth century and found peace and raised a temple of worship. The name "Santiniketan" dates from then.

The guest-house near the temple or *Mandir*, as it is called at Santiniketan, was for a long time the only two-storied building in the whole settlement. Today there are several such buildings. The library building, the boys' and the girls' hostels, the *Cheena-bhavana* or the Hall of Chinese Culture, all are two-storied buildings. There are others which, though not two-storied, are quite impressive all the same. One of these, the European Guest-house, is known as *Ratan-kuthi* after the name of its donor Lady Ratan Tata. But the most impressive of all is the group of buildings in the part of the settlement known as *Uttarayana*, where the Poet and his family have their residential quarters. The largest building in this area—the *Udayana*—offers an interesting study in architecture with its straggling form, its irregular contour, its combination of severity with decorative exuberance. Within a stone's throw of it are four equally interesting but much smaller buildings in all of which the Poet has lived at some time or other: *Konark*, the oldest in this group, now occupied by his Secretary, Anil Kumar Chanda; *Syamali*, the famous mud-hut; *Punascha*, which, by the way, is also the title of one of his later poetical works; and last, in order of time, *Udichi*, a tiny two-storied structure, which is a gem of the remarkable architectural style evolved at Santiniketan, thanks to the resourcefulness and sense of design of Surendranath Kar. But more wonderful than all these is the garden at Uttarayan—partly ornamental, partly landscape—which Rathindranath Tagore and Pratima Devi, the Poet's son and



—Frescoes by Nandalal Bose and his pupils decorate the outer walls of the Visva-Bharati Library building.

Photo—S. SHAHA

RABINDRANATH TAGORE AND THE VISVA-BHARATI

—Continued from page 29

was (Vidya-bhavana), a school of art (Kala-bhavana), a small section for girls (Nari-bhavana), and the nucleus of a college (Shiksha-bhavana) were already in existence at Santiniketan. There was also the Sriniketan Institute of Rural Reconstruction at Surul.

With the inauguration of the Visva-Bharati rapid developments took place in many directions. The Poet laid special stress on the programme of inviting distinguished scholars from abroad as Visiting Professors among whom may be specially mentioned the names of Sylvain Levi from France, M. Winternitz from Czechoslovakia, Sten Koncw from Norway, Formici and Tucci from Italy, and Germanus from Hungary. Although it has not been possible, owing to lack of funds, to continue the full programme of visiting professors, a distinctive feature of the Institution has also been the very large number of persons from abroad who have come to live and work in Santiniketan and Sriniketan.

On the institutional side also there has been a steady progress. A permanent section for Zoroastrian studies was started quite early with the help of funds raised by Parsi sympathisers in Bombay. A department of Islamic studies was added in 1927 with the magnificent gift of one lakh of rupees from H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. Sino-Tibetan researches had been originally initiated in 1921; in 1935 the Sino-Indian Society was founded with the Poet as president; a full department for Chinese studies was started a little later with the help of funds raised by Chinese friends and a magnificent collection of one lakh of Chinese books was received from China; and the Cheena-bhavana (Chinese Hall) was opened in April 1937. A little later a special section for Hindi studies was added; and a new building, the Hindi-bhavana, was opened in January 1939. In the sphere of vernacular education a new scheme, Loka-shiksha-samsad—a system of external examinations through the medium of the Bengali language—was started in 1937.

In the beginning music lessons used to be given in the Kala-bhavana (School of Art). Season festivals were started by the Poet in 1922. Gradually dance recitals were added; and competent dancing teachers were brought over to Santiniketan from Manipur, Gujerat and South India. Parties of boys and girls from Santiniketan, often under the personal leadership of the Poet himself, gave music, dance and drama recitals in Calcutta and other important places in India from time to time. Finally, the school of music and dancing was organised as a separate department as Sangeeta-bhavana; and was placed in charge of Dinendranath Tagore, who was the great custodian of Tagore music until his untimely death in 1935.

At Sriniketan also many developments have taken place. Village welfare, Brati-balaka (boy scouts), agriculture and village education have always formed an important part of the programme. The possibilities of organizing village health societies on a co-operative basis was successfully demonstrated quite early, and has served as a model for the expansion of village health service all over Bengal. In recent years great advances have been made in the revival of village arts and crafts specially in textiles, pottery, wood and leather work which command a growing market extending not only over the whole province but in other parts of India as well.

Rabindranath Tagore started the Vidyalaya at the age of 40. During exactly half the period of his eighty years, Santiniketan has remained the chief centre of his activities. Under his leadership the Visva-Bharati has become an institution unique in character and significance in our country. Jawaharlal Nehru truly remarked that he who has not visited Santiniketan has not seen India.



The hostel of the Kala-Bhavan (Arts College) with bas reliefs on its outer walls

Photo—S SHAHA

daughter in-law have coaxed with infinite skill and patience out of the stubborn almost impossible soil of the Birbhum uplands

Talking of buildings I am reminded of the huge *Kuthi* which dominates Sriniketan—the sister settlement which has almost become a part of Santiniketan At one time the Sriniketan *Kuthi* belonged to the East India Company from whom it passed into the hands of the late Lord Sinha whose home at Raipur is within easy walking distance of Santiniketan It was here that the Poet planted with the help of Mr L K Elmhirst a centre for rural welfare activities as part of his Visva-Bharati scheme Since then the centre has expanded other buildings have sprung up and Sriniketan like Santiniketan is a flourishing settlement through the activities of which the Poet hopes to realize his long-cherished dream of founding an University as an integral part of the life of the surrounding countryside

III

THE casual visitor does not see much of this life unless he chooses to walk out, across stretches of bare upland and along dusty roads, into the villages which surround these settlements Then he will find many signs of the rural welfare activities of the Visva-Bharati villages, schools, dispensaries, co-operative societies He will meet there men and women, belonging to the poorest stratum of Indian society. They remember with affection the name of the late Kalimohan Ghosh, who became associated with the Poet in the early days of his school at Santiniketan and later dedicated himself to the cause of village uplift for he carried to them the message of awakening—the message of "Gurudeva" at the mention of whose name these poor people's faces gleam with gratitude The visitor to the villages will probably also meet boys splendid specimens of growing manhood especially if he selects a *sal* village—who have been organized as scouts by the workers of Sriniketan You should watch their performance at the annual rally at the time of the anniversary celebration of Sriniketan in February It would be a sheer delight

Not less important than these is the work of the crafts department at Sriniketan In the Hall of Industries you will be given a demonstration of the working of whatever craft you are interested in—weaving carpentry tanning leather-work or pottery You will also be offered for sale beautiful products turned out by the workmen here the designs on which bear the impress of the Santiniketan school of art which Nandalal Bose has made famous the world over.

Village work and crafts at Sriniketan, painting and research at Santiniketan, are the different aspects of the work of the Visva-Bharati that so impresses a visitor during even short day's stay But if you want a more intimate glimpse of the place you must remain there for a longer period extending over several days or, perhaps, weeks Then, probably, you will meet some of the old residents like Kshitimohan Sen who possesses the rarer gift of being able to instruct, entertain and inspire at the same time You will meet others who are new-comers but over whom Santiniketan has already cast its strange spell And, between them, if you are a sensitive person, you will catch something of the spirit that holds together this wonderful community

But nothing reveals the spirit of Santiniketan or Sriniketan more truly than the many festivals which mark there he passage of time Whether the occasion is the advent of the spring or the start of the ploughing season the planting of trees or the gathering in of the harvest the keynote is the same the realization of the intimate bond that ties man to the earth the merging of the soul of man into the soul of nature The sweep of colourful robes the cadence of swaying bodies and the exquisite melody of the Poet's songs combine to express the very rhythm of nature—the procession of the seasons as they pass in cloud and rain the cooling breezes of spring and the scorching winds of Vaisakh that blow in little tornadoes the red dust on the roads and the fallen leaves in the glades



—The 'Udayana (where the Poet now resides) with its straggling form, irregular contours and its combination of severity with decorative exuberance is a striking example of architecture

Photo—S SHAHA

IV

THUS, as the seasons change and the years roll on, both Santiniketan and Sriniketan continue to grow, their activities expand, their areas encroach more and more upon the open spaces which surround them. It is inevitable that in this process of expansion mud-huts should make room for buildings of brick and mortar, that carts should be pushed off the roads that lead to and away from the settlement by cars and buses and trucks, that the hurricane lantern should be replaced by the electric lamp. Something of the old-world charm of the place may disappear as a result of these changes. But much still remains.



—The garden at Uttarayana, partly landscape partly ornamental.
Photo—H. SANYAL

Around the settlement, nature in her varying moods still holds sway in the undulating meadows criss-crossed by irregular depressions that look like miniature ravines. Here and there are clumps of trees, clusters of huts, patches of paddy field. These give to the settlement a setting and a character which make an unforgettable impression on every visitor and deeply influence the residents of the place. Inside the *asram*, too one feels the touch of nature at almost every spot. But none has felt it more keenly than Rabindranath Tagore. The moonlight caught up in the foliage of the famous *sal* avenue, the flush of spring in the *madhavi* creeper in the shade of which classes are held every morning and afternoon, the wind soughing in the *venu-kunja* (bamboo-grove) which gives its name to a hut where Dinendranath, "the custodian of my songs", lived for many years, gleam in the vivid imagery and break into the incredible tunes of his poems and songs. For, if the spell of the Poet's personality is the secret of what I have vaguely described as the 'atmosphere' of Santiniketan, Santiniketan, too, has cast her spell on the Poet, the prince of spell-binders.

SANTINIKETAN SCHOOL SONG

By

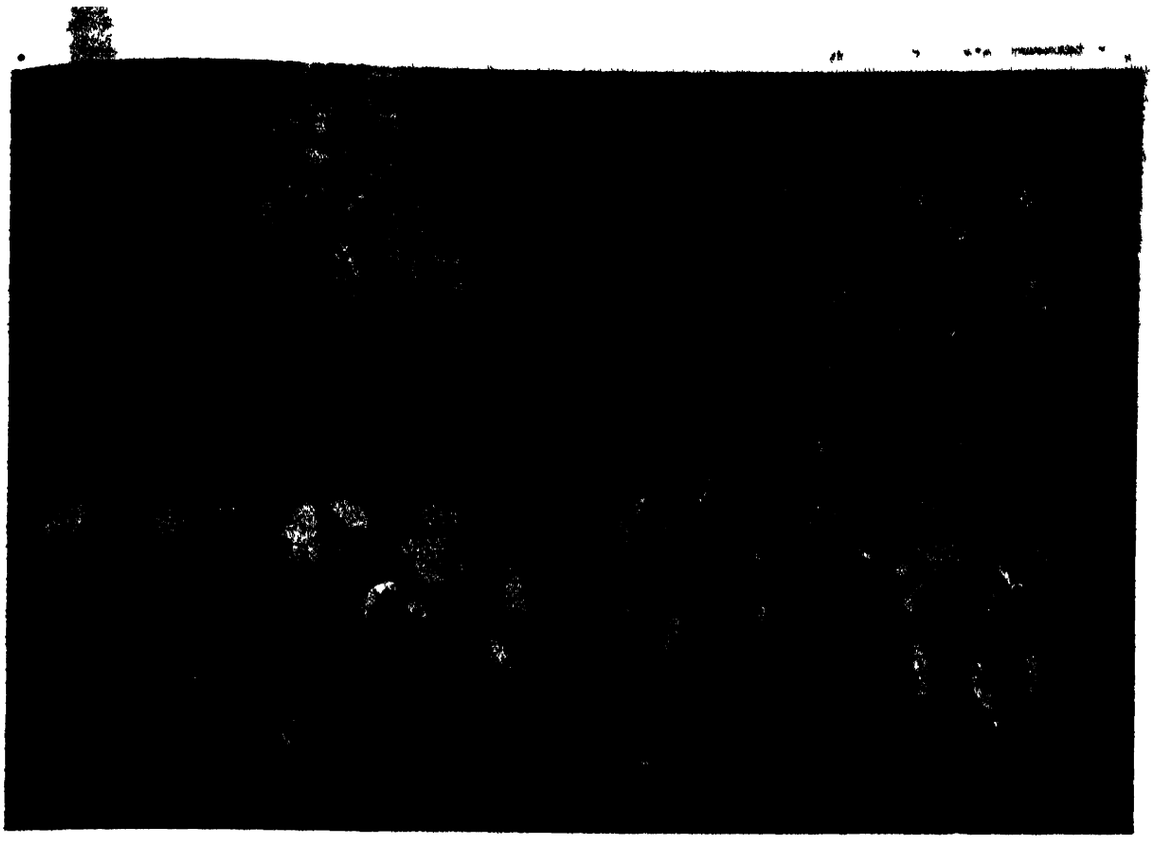
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

[Translated from the original Bengali by the author]

SHE is our own, the darling of our hearts, the Santiniketan.
Our dreams are rocked in her arms.
Her face is a fresh wonder of love every time we see her,
For she is our own, the darling of our heart.

IN the shadows of her trees we meet,
In the freedom of her open sky,
Her mornings come and her evenings
Bringing down heaven's kisses,
Making us feel anew that she is our own, the darling of our heart.

THE stillness of her shades is stirred by the woodland whisper;
Her 'amlaki' groves are aquiver with the rapture of leaves.
She dwells in us and around us however far we may wander.
She weaves our hearts in a song making us one in music,
Turning our strings of love with her own fingers,
And we ever remember that she is our own, the darling of our heart.



—Girls heralding the advent of spring in the mango-grove—a typical ceremony at Santiniketan
Photo—H SANYAL

A POET'S DREAM

By
ADRIENNE MOORE

IMPRESSIONS OF SANTINIKETAN OF A VISITOR FROM ABROAD

SANTINIKETAN is an anomaly not only in India but also in the world of to-day It stands as an island of peace—a poet s dream—amid carnage and terror travail and turmoil In India it stands apart from the surging undercurrents Only in Santiniketan can one freely come and go one can in spite of the world dream dreams artists can paint and poets can create

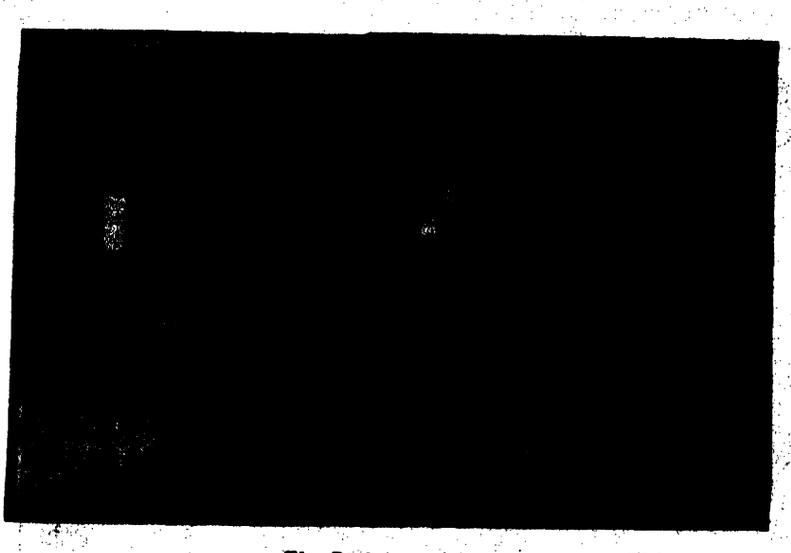
Because of its peculiar character Santiniketan makes two completely opposite reactions on those who come here One is either caught into the folds of dreamland or violently repelled Repelled not by the beauty but by the import The reaction depends on whether one can leave the outside world behind upon entering the magic portals of Santiniketan It is a place that either soothes the soul and lulls it into a forgetfulness of the turmoil without the gates or else tears it to shreds due to the contrast The mind races like a motor beyond control at 110 miles an hour There are accordingly, those who see in it a panacea for the aching world and those who find it superfluous, —the dream of a forgotten, nearly dead existence What place, their minds demand is there for such an oasis when, all around the world bleeds and suffers? In any case, no one can leave Santiniketan without some benefit Both turmoil and peace are good for the soul



— Syamali", the famous mud hut of the Poet into which he moved on his birthday in 1935
Photo—S SHAHA

II

SANTINIKETAN has a personality of its own It emanates from its core —Rabindranath Tagore Long ago the father of the Poet built in Santiniketan a charming retreat. The emerald mosses of its pillars and the shadows of its ample trees still welcome transient guests The Victorian glasswork pergola of its courtyard is the chapel where, just after dawn, each morning, students can assemble for simple prayers. Small offerings of flowers—the



—The Poet framed in the doorway of "Syamali".
Photo—H. SANYAL

dew still fresh on their petals—lie on the low tables of white marble; simple prayers are recited. Sometimes the low moan of Indian music lends its charm.

Around this nucleus the Poet built his school. But Santiniketan has extended and expanded. The school for little ones has grown into a college, a school of art, of music and dance. There are private homes. One is surprised by the size of Santiniketan. The spirit of intimacy has a hard time surviving amid such expansion. The Poet tends to become a legend. Gone are the days when he wandered around the grounds and spoke to the students and told stories to the little ones. His restless spirit carried him from house to house. It is said there is hardly an old building on the grounds in which the Poet has not lived. If some spot struck his fancy, there he would reside.

But the spirit of Rabindranath Tagore dominates Santiniketan,—his music, his poetry, his ideas. The presence of the Poet at any meeting is synonymous with a blessing. It is an event of major importance when the patriarchal Tagore clad in his unique robes and with his majestic appearance lends colour to a scene.

But the personality and appearance of Tagore are not more unique than the world in which he lives—the countryside which is Santiniketan. The high, arid plains of ochre and henna lie flat like a rolled tennis court for miles and miles. One can see the edge of the world in all directions. Standing upon the plain, you feel like the pivotal centre of the universe. The horizon bends to make a cup of the sky. Sometimes one feels as high as the sky. Walking on the open plain, one can reach up and touch the heavens; the mind and soul expand. Other times one is caught like a fish in a bowl. The high curve of heaven is a glass wall separating you from the infinite. Its weight rests upon you, pressing down upon the heart and mind, until the body cries out in agony.



—From "Syamali" the Poet went to "Punascha", built mainly of mud reinforced with coal-tar.
Photo—H. SANYAL



—From "Punascha" the Poet moved into "Udichi", the house where he resided till his illness last year.
Photo—S. SHAHA

III

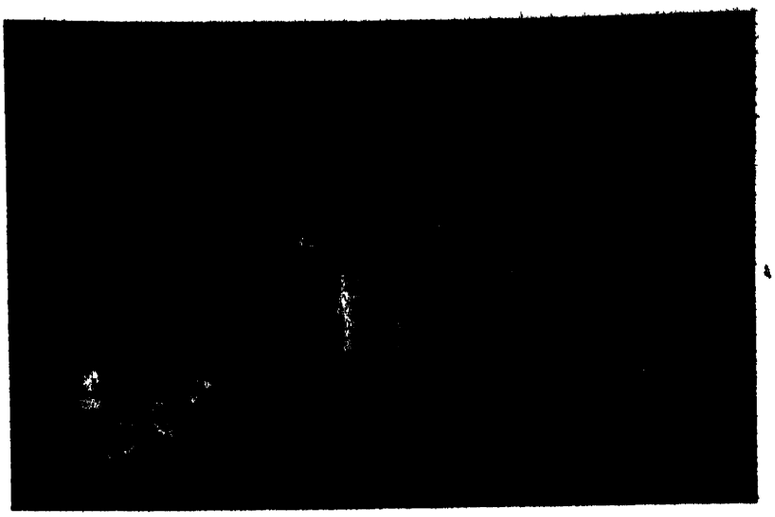
THE EYE is delighted by the red earth, the gracious green of the full-bosomed trees after the rains. There are the lolling cowherds: men burnt black from the sun. And along the paths across the plain from a far point of compass to you comes a line of Santal women in single file. Tall and stately they walk, their hips swaying,—on their heads, earthen or brass pots. Their full breasts point like the chalices of passion flowers under their shabby clothes. Scarlet hibiscus adorn their hair and dramatize their ebony skins.

Occasionally, in the dusk hours, hurrying home to low, muddy villages, one can see a Santal boy with bow and arrow,—perhaps of the very same pattern used 2500 years ago by his ancestors before the Aryan conquerors came. Certainly, clothes do not bother him. He is content with his short loin cloth, his immaculately swept mud house, perhaps a cow and a string bed. Who should want more? He lives with and is of nature. Two thousand five hundred years have passed as a day. As he races with the setting sun to his village without lights, he notices the swaying of a gaunt palm against the sky and sees the ripple of young rice

green in the [illegible] fields. But no poet he. He thinks [illegible] the intoxicating juice he can get from the palm on the morrow and the [illegible] of painful toil ahead of him among the rice buds He is of the earth His poetry is life

Santal villages abound in the neighbourhood of Santiniketan They are distinguishable from Bengali villages by the fact that the latter often have two-storey houses and are not so clean But the rhythm of life seems to be practically the same Their silence is broken by the creaking of the grinding stone and the thud of the grain beater Dawn is still the alarm clock sunset—the curfew

Though these villages are not very close together, there is a feeling of population density One cannot go for a walk anywhere without meeting people Santiniketan belongs to the fields around it It cannot ignore them The poverty of the people living in their world of the era of Noah working thinking living as though the institution had never come is the most appalling thing Amid these people the students of Sriniketan—the Rural Reconstruction Centre of Visva Bharati—go and work a baffling task with the hard clay soil without means of irrigation in one of the driest spots in Bengal



—The Poet at a dance recital given by the girls of Santiniketan on the last Bengali New Year evening (April 14 1941) when the Visva Bharati celebrated his Eightieth birthday

Photo—S SHAHA

IV

SUNSET at Santiniketan comes with a rush but lingers long for this is the top of the world and just over the edge dawn comes on the other side —at least that is how one feels One is content to manage with the few hours of electric light available and go to bed by 10 o clock unless one sits out under the stars which cobweb the heavens and listens to the low hum of the electric plant breaking the otherwise noiseless night But this is a luxury for life in Santiniketan begins with dawn The pattern of the peasant is followed with dead silence in midday —the hours of toil extending from 7 in the morning to 11 and from 2 in the afternoon till 5 o clock Then there are games or walks dinner a little conversation and bed However dreamy the locale and spirit there is work to be done at Santiniketan and it *is* done A poet s dream is being realized here—slowly but steadily

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TAGORE AND CALCUTTA—*Continued from page* 37

gaze down at the scene below where a procession of geese has climbed out of the tank People have begun to come and go again on the steps of the *ghat* the shadow of the banyan tree lengthens across half the tank the driver of a carriage and pair is yelling at the pedestrians in the street '

But for the carriage and pair it would be difficult to believe that it is a Calcutta scene But Calcutta was much less of a city when Rabindranath was young

They are all here in this little book—the kerosene lamp whose "brilliance amazed us", the old fashioned lazy talkative domestics, the *jatra-wallas*, the snake charmers, the dacoits and wrestlers, gipsies and vagrant musicians, the piles of *pan* and the lovely ladies who prepared them Altogether, old world Calcutta lives in these pages, and in one brilliant paragraph, Tagore draws a sharp contrast between Calcutta as he remembers it and Calcutta as it is now

> When I was a little boy Calcutta city was not so wakeful as it is now Nowadays as soon as the day of sunlight is over the day of electric light begins The oil mills are still the steamer sirens are silent the labourers have left the factories the buffaloes which pull the carts of jute bales are stabled in the tin roofed sheds But the nerves of the city are throbbing still with the fever of thought which has burned all day in her brain But in those old times which we knew, when the day was over whatever business remained undone wrapped itself up in the black blanket of the night and went to sleep in the darkened ground floor premises of the city Outside the house the evening sky rose quiet and mysterious

Looking across the space of so many years, Tagore is now able to love the Calcutta he knew as a boy, and the Calcutta *we* know he just tolerates

CAMEOS

By

VANGUARD

IT was a wet September evening in 1936 We were driving back home after an interview with Tagore, then staying in a suburb of Calcutta My companion was an Englishman—a young professor of literature, who had just had his first glimpse of Tagore He was impressed with the Poet's personality But he had so many things to ask about him There was still something that he had yet to figure out about Tagore After a pause he asked me how the people the common people, regarded Tagore I replied 'Well, we consider him as our national poet But he is a votary of no narrow nationalism he has condemned in no unmistakable terms the system that is dominating our country, but he has sought refuge in a broad humanism" "Yes, but," he asked once again, "would you call him a People's Poet, a poet who would portray the life, struggle and aspirations of the common man—the toiler in the field and the factory?" I do not remember what answer I could mumble out then, but it was not something that fully satisfied either him or me at the time As I returned home, the question came back over and over again Is Tagore a people's poet?

II

TWO years later, the scene shifts This time my friend was an Indian in London, who at one time had been a student at Santiniketan He had settled in England after a struggling academic career We were discussing about André Gide who had just come back from the Soviet Union and had started a tirade against that country It was a shock to the progressive circles and was broadcast all over by the reactionary press What a depressing feeling it was to find the great French writer in the camp of the enemies of the U S S R ! Little by little our discussions veered round to the favourite topic as to whether it was possible for the intellectuals to be above the battle and retreat into the Ivory Tower like the Eyeless in Gaza while the world was being enveloped in a desperate struggle of power-politics, and culture stifled all around, no body could remain neutral without helping the cause of reaction. Particularly was it true in a dependent country like ours, and, I asked, if our intellectuals were alive to their responsibility Many were not, but how was Tagore? Was he socially conscious? Did he realise the issue at stake? Profit *versus* the People —does he really know on which side he should stand? My friend kept quiet for a moment, and then, from under a huge pile of books, he drew out a dusty file of type-written pages It was an English translation of Tagore's *Letters from Russia,* and he told me the story behind it

Years back when this youngman was absorbed in his research, there came to him a copy of Tagore's *Letters from Russia* He started translating it and he did it at a time when he was nearly stranded But he felt a sense of responsibility towards his *Gurudeva* and was anxious that Europe should know where Tagore stood in this crisis of progress The impression that the West retained about Tagore with "the lotus and the crescent moon" was out of date It was time that they should know him again as the realist who had reacted to the sufferings of exploited humanity With this end in view, he translated the book, and Bertrand Russell willingly wrote a foreword to the proposed English edition From the Poet himself came glad consent and everything was arranged but, at the eleventh hour, unexpected circumstances came in the way, and the book was never published

III

AS I listened to his reading of the manuscript till midnight I realised what an unbelievable loss it had been that the book never saw the light of day, for it might have given Tagore a new recognition in the West, more impressive and more significant than what he had received on the publication of *Gitanjali.* This time he would have received more coveted laurels than the Nobel Prize, the gratitude of struggling millions from Spain to China With what clear understanding he could delineate the ruthless working of imperialism in his own country and compare it with the tremendous material and moral progress in the Soviet Union. Here was Tagore as something more than a poet and philosopher Though not one of them, he had felt with his own heart the misery and starvation of the common people, and he had the courage to admit the great social advance made under a system which destroys the propertied class to which he himself belongs Here was the great humanist who would never hesitate to condemn exploitation to welcome a better order of things

IV

SUMMER 1939 An international students' delegation was visiting a concentration camp of the Spanish refugees in the south of France It was a small party but comprised many nationalities from the Chinese and the Indian to the Yugoslav and the American The visit was intended to demonstrate youth's common front against Fascism and Imperialism and for the purpose of conveying the greetings of the world students to the youth of Spain as the vanguard of the People s struggle against Fascism The camp was situated right at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the frontier and had a population of 18,000 —mostly from the Army of the Ebro, which included men from all walks of life—writers artists doctors, workers, peasants clerks and shopkeepers,—men from all parts of Spain and beyond,—men of the famous International Brigade who came and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Spanish people because they realised that the front of Peace Freedom and Democracy was indivisible and could be defended against not by rival imperialisms, but by toiling millions out to build a new world

The French commandant did not allow us to enter the camp which was under military control and was surrounded by barbed wire for miles around He was polite but would not let us go in, lest the French Government would be exposed as to the appalling treatment that had been meted out to the sons of the sister democracy of Spain Daladier and Bonnet, the Chamberlains of France, who with their gang had abetted the Fascist attack on Spain were now, by imprisoning these valiant fighters, acting as the gaol-warders of Hitler and Mussolini The alternative that was offered to these brave soldiers of democracy was either work in the labour-gangs in France or

a passage back to Spain to face Franco's firing squads.

We were allowed to interview about 20 people picked out of the camp There were Brazilians, Poles and Chinese in the International Brigade Of the Spaniards, most of them in that particular camp were students from Colleges and Universities One of them had been working in the University of Madrid on a thesis on literature for his doctorate, before the Fascist rising in 1936 We talked to each other in broken French, and he asked me a number of questions about India He had heard a lot about Gandhi, Tagore and Nehru Of these, he ruled out the first for, as he said, "Gandhi wanted to put the hands on the clock back while we are out to create a new and better world" But Tagore and Nehru, he continued, were different, though they might be under the personal spell of Gandhi He had read the works of Tagore in French, and had listened to portions of Nehru's Autobiography read out by his comrades at the front He wanted to know what Tagore's attitude was towards Fascism Fortunately I had then just read the Poet's reply to Noguchi, and I told him about that He was happy and remarked 'He might not be coming from the ranks of the people, but he is sensitive and he is honest He is on the side of progress and justice"

And he added after a pause "You know Fascism can never be effectively fought by imperialist governments – that is why to-day we are in prison in the so-called democracy of France These governments might one day stand against Hitler and Mussolini when their own interests would be touched, but Fascism will never die so long as Imperialism survives, and it is for the common people to rise and smash up the present system of exploitation In that struggle, the intellectuals will be called upon to make their choice Many would be frightened and go over to the side of the bosses But the better type, men like Malraux, Fox, Cornford and Lorca who fought along with the peasants and the workers—and men like Tagore and Rolland, Toller and Sinclair, who have sent their greetings from a distance,—these would all be on our side. Many of them might not take part in the actual fighting, many would abhor the violence that would show itself in the process, but they would at least be honest when, moved by the agonies of suffering humanity to-day, they would welcome the birth of the new world of peace, freedom and happiness. By themselves they would not be able to build such a world, but they would welcome its construction when the toiling man would be enthroned They would no doubt be individualists and their reactions would be entirely emotional Yet they would be our valuable allies in the struggle Would you regard Tagore as one of them?" I did not have to hesitate to give him the proud answer "Yes, we regard him so"—and was reminded of the foggy night in London when we read the translation of the *Letters from Russia* and of the monsoon evening in Calcutta when the Englishman asked me 'Would you call him a People's Poet?"

V

THINGS have moved since then and moved rapidly I do not know what has happened to the young Spanish student Perhaps he went back to Spain that is Franco's prison, or fell into the hands of the Gestapo after the betrayal of France, or if he is one of the few lucky ones, has escaped to some other part of the world, ever ready to carry on the real People's struggle against Fascism. But Tagore has not belied our hopes, he has reacted magnificently to the sufferings of toiling humanity trying to sever the bonds that bind them. Even in this evening of his life, he has shown the alertness of youth in tearing off the mask from the face of Fascism and Imperialism alike As I read and re-read his New Year's Message, "CRISIS OF CIVILISATION", there came back to my mind the face of the young comrade from Spain behind the barbed wire in the concentration camp, and I remembered the ringing words of Rolland, written on May Day 1934 on the advent of German Fascism "The decisive conflict has begun It is no longer permissible to keep aloof . . . Appeal to life against death, against that which kills, against these ravages of humanity the forces of money, drunk with gold, the Imperialisms drunk with power, the dictatorships of the great companies, and the various forms of Fascism, drunk with blood Working man, here are our hands We are yours Let us unite Let us close up our ranks Humanity is in danger!"

TRIBUTE

POET OF BENGAL! you belong to the world—
The world that was and is yet to be—
The world of words, unfettered and free,
Which Man's imagination casts in a mould
Of truth and beauty and immortal glee

Maker of our Music! how shall we sing
In praise of the Muses unless you join
In chorus with us and play as our king—
As the king of our hearts—and give us your coin
With the stamp of your mind and genuine ring?

Teller of stories in the lyrical vein!
Who has not felt the throb and the thrill?
Who has not knelt at your feet for the skill,
The witchery, the wisdom, the wile without stain,
And, kneeling for nectar, not drunk to his fill?

Eternal child from the kingdom of Heaven!
You've come to our soil for your play on this Earth,
You've played with the children and proved your worth
To be reckoned as fit for the meed that's given
By God to his progeny born for re-birth

—*HARIT KRISHNA DEB*

THE POET WANTS A STREET-NUMBER

A Letter From Rabindranath Tagore

SOME years ago the Poet was out to find a street-number in Calcutta, but he failed The system of numbering, or rather, as he put it, the lack of it, baffled him. In the letter below—which he sent to the Fourth Anniversary Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* (November, 1928), he put forward a suggestion "for consideration by our City Fathers", which, he believed, would assist both citizens and strangers to the city "uninitiated into the mysteries of street-planning". It might please the Poet to know that at least one of his suggestions has since been given effect to

SANTINIKETAN,
8th November, 1928

My Dear Amal,

I am glad that you asked me for a few lines for the Anniversary Number of the *Municipal Gazette* Your kind invitation has given me an opportunity of putting forward a suggestion for consideration by our City Fathers

I had the misfortune some time ago to try to discover a house with a street-number, which, doubtless for some excellent municipal reason, was occult for a mere citizen like myself After many journeyings, up and down the road, in desperation I turned for help—to a Policeman, I had forgotten that we are unique in the world in the matter of our Police force, for, though in other lands the Policeman may have grey matter in the brain, our national brand has merely red material on the head,—perhaps more decorative, but undoubtedly not quite so useful The hiatus in the numbering of the houses was apparently unnoticed by even the people in the locality, for, when appealed to, they could make merely large and infutile gestures

The present system of numbering houses and planning streets may be a splendid way of training the young generation to become future Livingstones But the course is, perhaps, too difficult, and I sometimes wonder if Livingstone himself would not have found exploration in Darkest Africa easier than fruitful exploration in the City of Palaces. And, for those of us who have little inclination for exploration, this scheme is extravagant both in time (perhaps a slight matter) and in petrol (which, certainly, is a matter for momentous consideration)

It should not be a very difficult task to assist both citizens and strangers to the city, uninitiated into the mysteries of street-planning, in their adventurous undertaking of trying to discover places and houses in Calcutta The lamp-posts might be easily utilised for hanging from them plates bearing useful information, and I believe that though the quality of illumination emanating at night from many of the city lamp-posts might conveniently be a matter of civic discussion, the utility of these plates pendant from the lamp-posts will be freely recognised by all It would enable even me to discover a house mystically numbered let us say, 99-1-N, Cornwallis Street *

I would suggest that an enamelled or painted board should be attached to each lamp-post On the board should be the following information —

(*a*) the number of the houses in the street between the lamp-post and the next lamp-post on either side, an arrow would indicate whether the numbers are in the ascending or in the descending order, *e.g.*,

48←——56 56——→64

(*b*) the name of any street or lane opening out of the street and the number of the house from which such street or lanes begins; *e.g.*,

60, Ram Chandra Dutta Lane.

As there are lamp-posts on either side of the street, it is unnecessary to point out whether the street or lane is on the right or the left

(*c*) the names of all public buildings or important places, lying between lamp-posts, should also be entered if any private individual or business firm wishes to have his name on the direction-plate, it might be a source of income to the Corporation It is quite conceivable that many shops or even private individuals may be willing to pay well for the publicity of the plates

At the place where each important street begins, there may be put up a large board stating prominently the more important streets opening out from the street and also any important public places to be seen along this street Here again, a considerable revenue may be acquired by permitting business-firms or private individuals to have their names on these boards

The cost of providing these plates and boards should not be prohibitive if steps are taken to encourage business-firms to have their names on the plates and boards, the cost would, perhaps be practically nothing But in any case the assistance to the public would be so great that any expenditure should be considered a legitimate charge on the municipal revenue A beginning might be made with the more important of the streets

Wishing your paper all success

I am,
Yours sincerely
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

AMAL HOME, Esq.,
Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette",
Calcutta.

* The residence of the Editor of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*

SENIOR AND JUNIOR CLERKSHIP EXAMINATIONS

CORPORATION RESOLUTION ON APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The Corporation at their meeting dated March 7, 1941, considered the recommendations of the Committee of Examinations dated February 12, 1941, regarding the appointment of successful candidates in the last Senior and Junior Clerkship Examinations and resolved :-

I (a) That for the Senior Grade clerks, the names of the following 16 successful candidates, arranged in order of merit and according to the communities to which they belong, be approved under Rules 26 and 27 of the Recruitment Rules as adopted by the Corporation on the 15th February, 1939, and that the appropriate Committee be asked to appoint them in existing and future vacancies in terms of the two rules quoted above

Non Scheduled Caste Hindus

1 Babu Sailajananda Bhattacharjee
2 Babu Baidyanath Bagchi
3 Babu Anil Kumar Mukerjee
4 Babu Batuk Sanyal
5 Babu Saradindu Narayan Ghose
6 Babu Arun Kumar Mukerjee
7 Babu Dwijendra Lal Guha.
8 Babu Narayan Ch Banerjee
9 Babu Bireswar Bhattacharjyee
10 Babu Dhanurdhari Bose

Moslems

1 Mr Abdul Quasim
2 Mr Md Murtaza
3 Mr Md Anisur Rahman
4 Mr S Md Mahabood Alam
5 Mr A S M Mukhlisur Rahman

Scheduled Caste Hindu

1 Babu Gajendra Narayan Das

(b) That after absorption of the abovementioned persons, appointments be made from amongst the remaining successful candidates for the purpose of filling up subsequent vacancies; also, that a further competitive examination be held with a view to making up the requisite quota for Moslems and Scheduled castes

II (a) That for the Junior grade clerks, the names of the following 11 successful candidates, arranged in order of merit and according to the communities to which they belong, be approved under Rules 26 and 27 of the Recruitment Rules as adopted by the Corporation on 15th February, 1939, and that the appropriate Com-

mittee be asked to appoint them in existing or future vacancies in terms of the resolution quoted above:—

Non-Scheduled Caste Hindus.

1. Babu Pran Gopal Saha.
2. Babu Rabindra Nath Basu.
3. Babu Hemendra Nath Bhattacharjya.
4. Babu Sisir Kumar Dutt.
5. Babu Rabindra Nath Ghose.
6. Babu Tarak Nath Das Gupta.
7. Babu Gour Hari Mitra.
8. Babu Amalendu Roy.
9. Babu Harendra K. Pal Chowdhury.
10. Babu Jitesh Ch. Bagchi.

Moslem

1. Mr. Abdur Rauf

(b) That after absorption of the aforementioned persons, appointments be made from amongst the remaining successful candidates for the purpose of filling up subsequent vacancies; also, that a further competitive examination be held with a view to making up the requisite quota for Moslems and Scheduled castes

III. That in view of the fact that some of the departmental candidates have done well, both in the Senior and Junior Clerkship Examinations, it be a direction that in the case of promotion as between other departmental candidates and those who have competed for the Examinations, the successful departmental candidates in order of merit shall be given preference.

Heads of Departments have been asked to keep in view the directions in submitting their recommendations for appointment of clerks.

CORPORATION CENTRAL LABORATORY

THE MAYOR OPENS NEW PREMISES

In opening the new premises of the Corporation Central Laboratory on Saturday, the 21st December, 1940, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, the Mayor of Calcutta, delivered the following address:—

CITIZENS AND FELLOW-COUNCILLORS,

I am indebted to Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, the First Deputy Executive Officer, for affording me an opportunity, at the opening of these new premises of the Corporation Central Laboratory to-day, to address you on a subject on which we, who are entrusted with the welfare of this great city, do not appear to have bestowed sufficient attention. In my inaugural address as Mayor, I had told the Corporation that we had not taken advantage of the medical and scientific talent available to us in Calcutta and which its possessors were prepared to place at the service of the city *gratis*. We all know the uses to which science is being put to-day but that should, all the more, lead us to an intensification of our efforts to harness its incalculable powers in increasing the sum of human happiness. It is true that we have a committee or two consisting of scientists and experts for advising the Corporation but a systematic programme, for harnessing these talents in a planned manner, does not seem to have been made.

We Councillors are not usually experts on the varied subjects which confront us in the discharge of our duty to the citizens. We must realize this fact and feel conscious of our deficiency. The different facets of a modern city have intimate relations with science and technique and to the degree that we can be advised on these matters by experts to that extent shall we be able to develop Calcutta into a model city. It is true that we have experts within the organization of the Corporation itself but it is equally true that our efficiency would be increased greatly by the voluntary services the scientists are prepared to place ungrudgingly at the disposal of their city. These experts have the additional advantage that, having no material interest in the Corporation itself, they are likely to have a broader outlook than Corporation officials and they, therefore, will tender their advice, without fear or favour, both as citizens and scientists.

There are certain aspects of our city life for which we require the immediate organization of expert Advisory Boards. We have, for instance, the problem of Food-supply, which is obviously of first importance. It has many sides, for instance, purity, dietetic value, supply, preservation, transport, distribution and particularly research. The subject has, thus, scientific, technical and organizational aspects. It is notorious that in spite of legislative Acts and hordes of officials to control food adulteration, we are far from ensuring a pure food-supply nor is the price of such commodities as milk, fish, eggs, and other goods of great nutritional value, as low as it might have been with proper organization and control. The principal foodstuffs, which lend themselves to the greatest adulteration are *ata*, milk and milk preparations like ghee, and edible oils like mustard oil. The control of the purity particularly of these three types of foodstuffs is of supreme importance. Tentatively, I would suggest that the Corporation, apart from designing more efficient methods requiring the control of the adulteration of these products, both in manufacture and in sale, might itself run zonal stores for the sale, in a pure state, at least of these three principal commodities. If the immediate establishment of these model stores, in the different parts of the town, is not feasible, we may even start with a Central Store. This would have a two-fold effect. First, the citizens will know where foodstuffs of certified purity are available and, secondly, these stores would have a salutary effect on privately owned shops dealing in them. It is also desirable that

measures should be devised to deal with the fish and cabbage rings and other similar organizations, but the line of progress should be in the direction of the municipalization of all markets in the city. As a further step I would also like to see community kitchens and restaurants run by the Corporation in busy and congested areas where, nutritious, well-balanced and palatable meals, prepared under expert guidance, are served at a low cost. The meals served here would become models for other restaurants and even for ordinary households.

Allied with this is the question of the supply of nutritious and health-giving food to the citizens This laboratory which we are opening to-day will, I hope, prove of service in this regard but the Corporation should also initiate, encourage and support nutritional investigations in collaboration with the existing institutions in Calcutta, with a view to make our efforts more effective scientifically. These steps would require detailed consideration from many angles, not the least of them the financial one, but I have no doubt in my mind that, provided our efforts are sincere and well-directed, we can achieve a large measure of success, even with the resources, both in funds and in goodwill, that we have at our disposal. It is for the detailed consideration of these aspects of the problem that I would urge the formation of a permanent Advisory Board for Food and Nutrition, which would guide us with competence and authority.

I might refer next to the question of Public Health. Diseases like cholera, typhoid, small-pox and malaria, which levy a large toll in life and efficiency and produce periodic panics, are almost entirely preventable Our backwardness is nowhere exemplified better than in this that these diseases, which were no less rampant in Europe even fifty years ago, have been completely stamped out. Can we not do so in Calcutta, if we but will it? If routine work or apathy is replaced by an acute sense of civic responsibility, can we not improve the present position of this city in Public Health? What justification can there be for uncovered dustbins and uncovered lorries carrying refuse with wind blowing it and scattering infection? Is it impossible to induce or compel householders not to throw refuse into the open street? Is it impossible to prevent pedestrians from spitting and throwing *pan* juice, banana peels and cocoanut shells on the streets and otherwise making them dirty, by a judicious combination of educative propaganda and firm legal action? What have we done so far in cleaning up *bustees* and providing decent cheap houses for the poorer people, with adequate sanitary arrangements and sufficient filtered and unfiltered water-supply? Could not vaccination against various diseases be enforced more rigorously and universally, not only during epidemic seasons but throughout the year? Is even the vaccination that we apply, properly carried out under scientific control? Have we adequately utilised the medical research institutions for researches necessary for our purpose? Have we got adequate hospital accommodation in this city or sufficient medical welfare clinics for advising the poorer citizens both in preventive and curative aspects and for affording medical relief at a low cost? Should we not have an adequate number of maternity and child-welfare centres? Have we got any home for old, infirm, blind and deformed persons? What have we done to check vagrancy and mendicancy—the two institutions which take the palm as carriers of disease? All these are vast and complicated problems, which must be tackled with knowledge, efficiency and prudent economy, if we wish to develop Calcutta into a clean and healthy city.

Closely connected with the preventive aspect of Public Health is the question of recreation and the physical culture of our citizens, particularly the young. There should be a regular movement for physical fitness and for that joy that wells up from a sense of perfect well-being. I wish to see more laughing faces among the boys and girls around us. I would like to see physical drills and parades every week of 50,000 boys and girls in the *Maidan* and sport festivals each year. We should have proper organisation, parks and play-grounds for providing all these facilities, for physical culture and recreation.

In order to consider these problems there should be an Advisory Board for Health and Physical Fitness. As its scope is vast, it should have different Committees set up for the different specific problems, for instance, (1) Hospital Committee or Committee for the care of the sick, (2) Committee for Preventive Medicine, (3) Committee for Sanitation, (4) Committee for Maternity and Child-welfare, (5) Committee for Industrial Hygiene, (6) Committee for Physical Fitness and Recreation, (7) Committee for Scientific Research and other Committees, that may be necessary. The Committee for Sanitation, however, would have a very comprehensive scope of work concerning streets, *bustees*, water-supply, drainage and sewage disposal and may itself be a Board with different Committees It is essential that all proposals concerning Health and Sanitation should be well-balanced and co-ordinated. The Board for Health and Physical Fitness should direct its attention to Medical and Public Health Research. Respiratory troubles like cold and influenza and bowel disorders like dyspepsia due to ill-balanced high carbo-hydrate diets are too common among children and among our undergraduate community. Malaria, small-pox and cholera affect a considerable proportion of the population during particular seasons. I would like the Corporation to sponsor research schemes on these problems to be carried out in the existing medical research institutions. The Indian Institute for Medical Research has carried out interesting and useful work on bowel disorders and respiratory troubles and a scheme of research on immunity against malaria is being actively pursued. Such investigations are of paramount importance if we intend to combat these devitalising ailments in a methodical manner and on sound scientific principles

This leads us at once to the question of establishing a well-equipped Research Hospital in our city There are hospitals where, in the course of routine treatment, investigations of great importance are carried out but it is an undoubted fact that a hospital with different sections devoted exclusively to research on different problems, so that the liaison between laboratory research and clinical investigation may be established effectively, would be of immense service not only to the public but also to the medical profession. We have the men who could run an institution of this character, and I am hopeful enough to believe that we have sufficient public spirit and generosity that would fulfil this crying need of the city.

There is already an Advisory Board for water-supply. It is doing excellent work for which the citizens of Calcutta cannot be sufficiently grateful. The experts of the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bengal, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta and the engineers in the Water Works Department of the Corporation have been watching with disquietude the formation of sand-banks at the three points where the Bhagirati, the Jalangi and the Mathabhanga branch off from the Ganges. The volume of head water these used to bring to the Hooghly has dwindled considerably with the result that saline water has been creeping upward and, occasionally, reaches Palta, which when originally selected as the source of our drinking water-supply, was far beyond the line of salinity. The problem assumed acute proportions in 1936. But that is not all. With a lesser volume of water and a slower current the silt is not washed away to the sea and the level of the bottom of the river near Calcutta is rising. Dredging alone will not keep the channel for ocean-going steamers clear and Calcutta may cease to be the great international port it is to-day. The prospect, if not immediately dangerous, is indeed disturbing. Here again we need scientists to help, advise and guide us.

The Mosquito Control Committee is also doing useful work. Experiments carried out by Bengal Nagpur Railway experts, in Garden Reach, have succeeded, in a small area, to such an extent that it is possible to sleep there without mosquito nets. It should be possible to enlarge this area so as to cover the whole of Calcutta. In the boats on the rivers and canals round our city there is a type of mosquito which

is capable of carrying the germs of that dreadful disease Yellow Fever. If precautions are not taken in time and scientific advice not sought, the havoc may have to be calculated in millions of men and money. The pestilence is reported to be travelling from West to East Africa. Ships and Airplanes may bring it to our shores.

I would also urge the formation of an Advisory Board for Education. The Corporation has done valuable work regarding primary education but it can do more. Its scope has to be widened to include technical education. The absence of a Polytechnic where boys and men, working in day time may get scientific and technical training of an advanced nature, in the evening, is keenly felt.

There is the question of the supply of nutritious food to school-going children. The provision of free or cheap milk and of a full meal of the required nutritional standard, to every child and adolescent in the schools of this city every day, would indeed be a goal worth striving after. For this purpose the Corporation may run what are called "Kitchen Factories," where these meals could be cooked on a large scale under scientific guidance and control with due regard to cheapness, palatability, variety and nutritive value and distributed among the schools.

My concrete proposal, therefore, is to set up a number of Advisory Boards consisting of scientists, technologists and experts, which may include also the officials of the Corporation, to advise the different Committees of the Corporation and also the Corporation itself on specific problems and to have a co-ordinating Central Advisory Board representing all these different Advisory Boards. It is important in this connection to emphasise that the advice given by these Boards should not be treated merely as recommendatory. It should be implemented by the Corporation to the utmost of its ability. In contrast with the dignity attaching to Boards which function to advise Governments or Corporations in other countries, and the convention that has grown up to treat their advice as mandatory, almost as executive decisions, there is too often a tendency in our country to ignore such advice and to substitute for it decisions made by non-experts, who happen to be in positions of authority. These can be and often are more harmful than beneficent. We must gradually build up this sound convention in Calcutta.

I have discussed the question of the establishment of these boards with some eminent scientists and medical men and also with a few colleagues of mine in the Corporation. The proposal has received unqualified support in every quarter. Details are being worked out and I am hoping that in the very near future, when the scheme is ready, it will be placed before the Council of the Corporation for its final sanction. The very fact that we have met to-day to open the new premises of the Central Laboratory of the Corporation is a happy augury. It will play an important role in carrying out a good many of the suggestions I have made and become a valuable adjunct in furthering the activities of the Boards in many directions. You will find that its new habitation and equipment are worthy of undertaking the ambitious task I have tried to place before you in outline this afternoon.

It has been said that a people gets the Government it deserves. It is also true that a city gets a municipality it is fit for. The Corporation alone will not succeed unless the citizens cease to tolerate filth and dirt. I have no doubt that if we the Citizens and Councillors pull our weight together, we can achieve a large measure of success. Let not political differences blur the vision of our common civic responsibility. Let amity born of common creative effort grow from more to more and heal our torn and wounded corporate life. Let us turn a new page and initiate a new chapter.

A History of the Corporation Central Laboratory

by

Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, M.A., B.L., First Deputy Executive Officer

on the occasion of the opening of the new premises of the Laboratory at Hogg Buildings by the Mayor of Calcutta on Saturday, the 21st December, 1940.

I consider it a proud privilege to be allowed to give to such a distinguished gathering a short history of the Corporation Central Laboratory. The Corporation Laboratory was established towards the latter eighties of the last century by the first wholetime Health Officer of Calcutta, Dr. W. J. Simpson (afterwards Sir William Simpson) who held that post from 1886 to 1897. Previous to this, Professors of Medical College used to hold appointment as part-time Health Officers. Dr. Simpson was not only the first but the greatest of our Health Officers. In fact he was one of the pioneers of Tropical Medicine and it was at his instance that the first properly trained Analysts Dr. J. N. Dutt, M B., and Dr. S. B. Ghosh, M.B., were appointed in the Corporation in the early nineties after they had been given a preliminary training at the Calcutta Medical College Laboratory



Prof Haffkine, Dr Simpson (Health Officer) and Dr. J N Dutt (Chief Analyst) giving Cholera Inoculation in a Calcutta bustee, 1894

The early history of the Corporation Laboratory is the history of the birth and development of the anti-cholera inoculation in India which has proved to be one of the greatest boons which science has conferred on suffering humanity. The investigation regarding cholera prophylactic really began with the discovery in 1883 by Professor Koch (perhaps the greatest of all bacteriologists) of the Coma Bacillus (known as Koch's Bacillus) in the intestines and the intestinal discharges of cholera patients in Egypt Dr. Simpson was in Egypt at the time of Koch's discovery and closely collaborated with the latter when Koch came to Calcutta to test his Egyptian discovery. His Egyptian observations received complete confirmation from his Calcutta investigations and Koch was able to satisfy himself that the Coma Bacillus stood in intimate relationship with the production of cholera. The epoch-making discovery by Professor Koch of Coma Bacillus as the causative agent of cholera was completely established as a result of work carried out in the Corporation Laboratory.

Following on Koch's discovery of Coma Bacillus came the researches of Professor Waldemar Haffkine C.I.E., which resulted in the discovery of cholera prophylactic vaccine which is now effectively used wherever there is an outbreak of cholera. Haffkine's name will always be associated with this great achievement. Haffkine as a youngman set about to discover a method by which a vaccine could be prepared that would protect the body against the poison elaborated by the Coma Bacillus. After patient research Haffkine got his vaccine and was able to demonstrate with Coma Bacillus, that he had discovered a vaccine which would protect animals against the fatal disease caused by the cholera bacillus. This was the first stage of Haffkine's research.

The next stage was to test the value of anti-cholera vaccination on human beings by observing its effect on communities where cholera existed in endemic or epidemic form. Lord Dufferin, a former Viceroy of India, who was then the British Ambassador in Paris took a keen interest in Haffkine's researches and arranged that Haffkine should be given all possible facilities to visit every part of India to carry on his investigations. Dr. Simpson received Haffkine with open arms when the latter came to Calcutta in 1893. The Corporation Laboratory was placed unreservedly at Haffkine's disposal and Simpson deputed his able lieutenants including Dr. J. N. Dutt and Dr. S. B. Ghosh to assist Haffkine in his work and to learn from Haffkine the method of preparing the vaccines. The result of two years' (1893-94) inoculation and investigation showed that mortality among the inoculated as compared with that of the un-inoculated gave a reduction of more than 72 per cent. or in other words, in houses where inoculations were performed and which were subsequently visited with cholera, there occurred for every eleven deaths amongst the non-inoculated, three deaths among a similar number of inoculated. Thus the Corporation Laboratory played an important role not only in establishing the malevolent nature of Koch's Bacillus but also the usefulness of Haffkine's cholera vaccine as a prophylactic.

There was another epoch-making event in the early history of the Corporation Laboratory which showed the wonderful foresight, thoroughness and promptitude with which Dr. Simpson did his work, *viz.*, the precaution taken against *the introduction and lodgment of Plague in Calcutta.* Plague broke out in Bombay in September, 1896 The news of the outbreak appeared in the papers on the 24th September and in two days' time Dr. Simpson had taken all possible steps to prevent its introduction into Calcutta. On the day following that on which he got the news, Dr. Simpson sent his assistant Dr. J. N. Dutt to Bombay to ascertain from bacteriological examinations the nature of the disease prevalent there. This was quick work and the celerity with which the Corporation Laboratory under Simpson's direction took up the investigation excites our wonderment, inured as we are to the long delays of the present day.

Haffkine was in Bombay when the plague appeared in that city and with his characteristic thoroughness he set about finding a prophylactic vaccine for plague as he had already done for cholera. His investigations were carried on for a period of 10 years, the major part of his research being done in the Corporation Laboratory, where he was ably assisted by Dr. J. N. Dutt, Dr. S. B. Ghosh and others. The outbreak of plague in 1897 in Calcutta provided Haffkine and his co adjutors materials for observation and research and investigations were carried on assiduously, till in 1908 Haffkine was able to place before the Royal Society of Medicine the result of his researches. He was able to prove to the satisfaction of the scientific world that not only his vaccine acted as a protection against plague, but that inoculation applied to a person already infected, mitigated the virulence of the attack.

Such in brief was the work of Haffkine in the discovery of the cholera and plague prophylactic vaccine and the Corporation Laboratory under the inspiring guidance of its great Health Officer Simpson was a close co-adjutor with the great bacteriologist in his monumental works. Dr. Simpson had another able young man to assist him in his plague work whom I find present here to-day. He is Dr. Sundari Mohan Das who is now 84, but I am glad to say, still going strong.

There was another pioneer work which was carried out in the Corporation Laboratory *viz.*, the investigation regarding the purity of drinking water in Calcutta. In 1909 Major Clemesha, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal was deputed by Government to study this question and for a whole year he worked in the Corporation Laboratory. He was assisted in his investigation by Assistant Surgeon Dr. Charu Chandra Sinha and V. Govinda Raju (now Rao Bahadur) and a series of elaborate experiments was also carried out later on with the water at Pulta where no local laboratory existed at that time. As a result of these investigations, the underground reservoir at Wellington Square and Halliday Park (now called Muhammad Ali Park) were closed down and the overhead reservoir at Tallah came into existence. In course of his experiments Clemesha laid down the technique of water examination and a workable standard for the tropics for judging the potability of water. This was the standard which the Corporation Laboratories both at Calcutta and Pulta closely followed till a new standard was laid down in 1937 by the London Ministry of Health

Another landmark in the history of the Corporation Laboratory was the pioneer work done by it in determining the standard of purity of foodstuffs especially of Indian Ghee. Buffalo Ghee is peculiar to India and it was in this Laboratory that analytical work in respect of Ghee and mustard oil was carried on for 8 to 10 years before a standard was worked out. The work was initiated by Dr. S. B. Ghosh and was completed in 1920 by our late Chief Analyst Dr. T. K. Ghosh. The Corporation Laboratory was also responsible for working out the standard of purity of other foodstuffs like milk, *chhana*, *dahi*, *khoa*, flour, *ata*, *tea*, etc. In milk analysis the determination of lactose as one of the constants was introduced to obviate the difficulty of determining pure cow's milk from adulterated buffalo milk. This did not trouble the continental Analysts as buffalo milk was not in use there.

In 1924 the Corporation appointed a Food Standard Sub-Committee of which Col. Stewart, Director of Public Health, was a member. The members of the Food Standard Committee which included many other scientific men went very thoroughly into the question of the purity of foodstuffs, carefully scrutinised the results recorded in the Corporation Laboratory and after deliberations lasting for nearly two years laid down standards of purity for important articles of food on the basis of results obtained in our Laboratory. These were accepted by the Government of Bengal without any alteration when on 20th March, 1928 they by a notification laid down the standards of the following foodstuffs under Section 422 of the Calcutta Municipal Act:—Milk, *dahi*, *chhana*, *khoa*, *ghee*, butter, mustard oil, cocoanut (edible) oil, wheat flour (*maida*), *ata* and tea.

The Corporation Central Laboratory is thus the inheritor of a glorious tradition, associated as it was in the past, with such world figures as Koch, Haffkine, Simpson, Clemesha. It may well feel proud in having set the standards for important foodstuffs like milk, ghee, mustard oil, etc., which were adopted by Government and incorporated without any change or alteration in the Bengal Food Adulteration Act. But the Laboratory should not rest on its oars and live on its past achievements. Now that it has got a better habitation and more up-to-date equipments than what Haffkine and Simpson had, they should emulate the work and uphold the tradition of these great masters.

The direction in which the Corporation Laboratory should now turn its attention, is the fixing of standard for drugs and new kinds of foods which have become popular. Both foods and drugs have assumed new values. Ideas about nutrition have been revolutionised. The importance of some dietary essential factors like vitamins and minerals in the protection of our system has been established. Manufacturers of artificial foods have not been slow in placing on market food products alleged to contain the various vitamins. Not only the determination of the chemical constants of such artificial foods but their effect on system has to be ascertained.

The same is true of drugs also. Remedial agents obtained by more or less complicated processes of synthesis, organo-metallic compounds, glandular products, sera and vaccines, malt and cod-liver oil preparations are daily being placed on the market with high sounding claims They have to be examined and their standards fixed.

The Drugs Enquiry Committee (1930-31) under the Chairmanship of Col Chopra dealt extensively with the question of drug-adulteration in India. After subjecting a large number of samples to careful analysis the Committee came to the conclusion that a very large number of commonly used medicine like quinine, aspirin etc. were either adulterated or below strength.

As a result of the labours of the Drugs Enquiry Committee a Bio Chemical Standardisation Laboratory has been established in 1937 in the All-India Institute of Hygiene under the auspices of the Tropical School of Medicine. This Laboratory is at present collecting data which would prove very useful in working out standards in future. There is also a Nutrition Laboratory in the Institute where important nutrition problem is being investigated. Our men should be trained in these laboratories to enable them to carry on investigations regarding drugs and nutrition value of food products. I am sure the Institute of Hygiene and the Tropical School would only be too glad to impart to our men the required training.

The legal powers possessed by Government and the Corporation to take action against spurious drugs and food products are fairly ample Under the definitions of "adulterated" (Section 3, Sub-Section 2) and "misbranded" (Section 3, Sub-Section 42) the Corporation can take action but before that can be done the standards will have to be fixed by Government The Local Government have the power to declare the normal constituents of any drug and determine by rules what deficiency in constituents or additions of extraneous matter will raise a presumption that the drug is not genuine or injurious to health. The Corporation Laboratory in collaboration with Government Laboratories will take steps to work out these standards so that Government may take action under their powers.

List of Text Books approved by the Primary Education Standing Committee for Corporation Free Primary Schools for the year 1941.

CLASS IV.

Vernacular reading.—

(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following—

1. Sahaj Parah Part IV by Jogendra Nath Gupta (Sanskrit Press Depository)
2. Mukulika Part IV by Manika Koyal (Mati Book House)
3. Sachitra Sisu Sahitya Part IV by Kali Prasanna Vidyaratna (Sur & Co.)
4. Sahitya Dipika Part IV by Muhammad Jinat Ali (Muslim Book Depot).
5. Bangla Path Mala Path IV by Dr. Md Sahidullah (Provincial Library, Dacca).
6. Balya Path Part IV by Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitter (J. C. Banerjee).
7. Parar Bai Part IV by Jyotis Ch. Roy (Siksha Sangha).
8. Primary Sahitya Part IV by Khan Bahadur Asanullah. (Mukdumi Library and Asanullah Book House.)
9. Sahitya Mukul Part IV by Kalidas Roy U. N. Dhar & Co.)
10. Supath Part IV by Probodh Ch. Sen (Kamala Book Depot).

Supplementary reading.—

1. Ram Krishna Katha O Galpa by Swami Premghanananda Udbodhan Karyalaya) (*for boys.*)
2. Nivedita by Sm Sarala Bala Dasi (Do.) (*for girls*).

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—

1. Nabin Hindi Reader Part III by Gopi Saran Saxena and Devi Dutt Sukla (Indian Press Ltd).
2. Hindi Bodh Part IV by Matramull (P. C. Dwadash Sreni & Co., Aligarh).

(C) *In Urdu*—Any one of the following of which No. 4 is compulsory :—

1. Urdu ki Tesri Ketab by Maulvi Md. Ismail (Author).
2. Ghunchai-i Urdu, Part IV by S Shafi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)
3. Nai Kitab Part IV Jamia Millia, Delhi
4. Mukaminal "Tarana" by Dr Sir Muhammad Iqbal.

Vernacular writing :—

(A) *In Bengali*—

1. Lipi Siksha Part IV by Arun Ch. Dev (P. C. Mazumdar & Bros.)

(B) *In Hindi.*—

1. Adarsha Lipi Mala Part IV (The Indian Press, Allahabad).

(C) *In Urdu.*—

1. Urdu Mashq-ki-Copy No. 4 (Haji Md. Sayeed & Sons.)
2. Urdu script letter writer (Syed Abdul Wasey Jafri.)

Religious Instruction :—

(A) *In Bengali*—Same as in Class III

(B) *In Hindi.*—Balak Dharma Siksha by Rishi Lochan Sharma (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar).

(C) *In Urdu*.—(Compulsory).

1. Quran Pak by Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.
2. Rasala i-Diniyat Part III by Majlis Nisab Diniyat, (Govt. of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad).

(Optional.)—

3. Sarkar-ka Durbar by Maulvi Ilyas Ahmed Mujibee, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

In Bengali—(*For Moslem Children*)—Any one of the following:—

1. Diniyat-O-Quran Siksha Part IV by Maulana Md. Abdus Subhan (Islamia Library, Dacca).
2. Diniyat-O-Quoran Path Part IV by A. Z. Noor Ahmed.
3. Diniyat-O-Qoran Siksha Part IV by Maulana Md. Idris.

Arithmetic:—

(A) *In Bengali*—Same as in Class III.

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following:—

1. The Modern Arithmetic Book I Parts 1 & II by K. C. Bhattacharje (Indian Publishing House).
2. Sishu Ganit Part III by Tileswar Roy (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar).

(C) *In Urdu*—Same as in Class III.

History:—

(A) *In Bengali*—Same as in Class III.

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following:—

1. Bharat-ka-Itihas by Pandit Sidhi Nath Misra (Pustak Bhandar)
2. History of India by Sriram Bari (Hindi Prachanak Pustakalaya)

(C) *In Urdu*—Any one of the following:—

1. Tarikh-Hind by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot).
2. Tarikh-i-Hind, Part II by Prof. Akhtwar Hossain (Moulvi Abdus Satter)
3. Tarikh-Islam-kisachi-Kahaniyan Part I by Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Supplementary Reading.—(For Class III & IV)—

1. Tarikh Hind-ki-Kahaniyan Part II by Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Geography:—

In Bengali—Same as in Class III.

In Hindi—Any one of the following:—

1. Nabin Prathmik Bhugole by Ramnagin Lal and Ram Sakal Singh (Pustak Mandir).
2. Saral Bhugole Siksha by Rani Lochan Sarma (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar).

In Urdu—Same as in Class III.

Atlas:—

Any one of the following:—

1. Manchitre Prithibi by Amal Chandra Ghose (Book Corporation Ltd)
2. Oxford School Manchitra (Oxford University Press).

Science:—

In Bengali—Same as in Class III.

In Hindi—Any one of the following:—

1. Prathamik Bijnan by Sudhir Kumar Shoma and Gopi Saran Saxena (Indian Press, Allahabad).
2. Saral Bijnan Bodh by R. Shanker and S. S. Kaul (Bala Sahitya Prakasaka Samity, Calcutta).

In Urdu—Same as in Class III.

Observation Lessons.—For teachers' use.

In Bengali—Same as in Class III.

Hygiene :—

In Bengali—Same as in Class III.

In Hindi—Cleanliness & Health by Dr. R. N. Bansikar (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)

In Urdu—Same as in Class III

Civic Hygiene :—*In Bengali, Hindi & Urdu*—Same as in Class II

English :—

Any one of the following :—

1 A Way to English, Book I, (Oxford University Press)
2 The New India Readers, Reader No. I (Gold Quin & Co. Ld.)
3 Moti Reader by Dr. Sanaullah & P. K. Samaddar (Moti Book House)
4 My Reader by Khan Bahadur H. A. Khan and A. L. Das Gupta (A. C. Das Gupta)
5 Baby Reader by Dr. A. F. M. K. Rahman (Modern Library, Dacca)
6 Jubilee Reader by J. L. Banerjee (M. L. Dey & Co)
7 New Bengal Reader by P Gupta (New Bengal Press)
8 Modern Reader by N. Mitra (F. Ahmed)
9 Macmillan's Primary English Course Reader I (for Urdu Schools)

English Writing :—

Any one of the following :—

1 Jubilee English Copy Book, Book II by Abul Fazal Muhammad
2 Model Copy Book No. 2 by A. T. Dhar (Ashutosh Library)

Drawing :—

Rekha Ankan Part I by Purna Ch. Ghose (Book Co. Ltd.)

Drill :—See Remarks under Infant Class

Manual Work—According to the Syllabus.

CLASS III

Vernacular Reading.—

(A) *In Bengali.*—Any one of the following :—

1 Sunity Sikaha Part II by M. Huq and Afzal-ul-Huq (Moslem Publishing House)
2 Prathamik Sahitya Part III by P. C. Mukherji (Bengal Printing & Publishing Co)
3 Mohan Path Part III by Manoj Bose (Biswanath Bros)
4 Naba Niti Sudha Part III by U. N. Das (S. C. Ghose)
5 Sulekha Part III by Khan Bahadur Moulvi H. A. Khan and A. L. Das Gupta (A. C. Das Gupta)
6 Adarsha Bangla Sahitya Part III by Madhu Sudan Deb (P. C. Majumdar & Bros)
7 Suruchi Path Part III by Sahadat Hossain (Itikatha Book Depot)
8 Parar Bai Part III by Jyotish Ch. Roy (Associated Publishing Co)

Supplementary Reading :—

1 Sib O Buddha by Sister Nivedita (Udbodhan Karyyalaya)
2 Galpe Chittaranjan by L. M. Sen Gupta (Deshapriya Library)

(B) *In Hindi.*—Any one of the following—

1 Bala Sahitya, Part III by Bhubaneswar Mishra (Hindi Pustak Agency).
2 National Hindi Reader Part III by K. K. Sarma (Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya)
3 Bodh Bikash Part III by R. N. Singh and R. R. Sastri (Pustak Mandir)
4 Hindi Parichay Part III by I. S. Srivastava (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)

(C) *In Urdu* —Any one of the following prose :—

1 Nasim Gulshan-i-Urdu, Part III by Maulana Md. Idris (author)
2 Hindustani Reader Part III (Macmillan & Co)
3 Nai-Kitab Part III by Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

Poetry —(Compulsory)

1 Bachon-ke Ismail by Sayeed Ansari (Jamia Millia, Delhi)

Vernacular Writing :—

(A) *In Bengali* .—

1. Lipi Siksha Part III by Arun Ch. Deb (P. C. Mazumdar & Bros).

(B) *In Hindi* :—

1. Hindi Hasta Lipi, Part III by Girija Sankar Verma Atur (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar).

(C) *In Urdu* :—

1. Urdu Mashq-ki Copy, No 3. (Haji Mahammed Sayeed & Sons).

Religious Instruction —

(A) *In Bengali* :—Any one of the following :—(for Hindu children).

1. Sishuder Dharma Siksha by J. N. Tarkatirtha (author).
2. Prathamik Hindu Dharma Parichay Parts I & II by A. K. Sarkar & R. P. Banerjee (Sarkar & Co.)
3. Hindur Dharma by Sukumar Mitra (B. B. Banerjee)
4. Dharma Parichay Parts I & II by Swami Nirvedananda (New Book Stall).
5. Chhotoder Dharma O Karma by Asoke Nath Sastri (Associated Publishing Co.)

(B) *In Hindi* :—Same as in class IV.

(C) *In Urdu* :—(for Moslem children).

1. Rasul-i-Pak by Abdul Wahid Sindhi (Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi).
2. Resala-i Diniyat Part II by Majlis Nisab Diniyat, (Govt. of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad)

In Bengali (for Moslem children) :—Any one of the following :—

1. Diniyat O Quran Siksha Part III by Maulana Ashanullah (Rasidia Library).
2. Diniyat O Quran Path Part III by A. Z. Noor Ahmad (Students' Supply Co.)
3. Quoran O Diniyat Siksha Part III by Moulana A. Subhan and Kasi Amir Hossain. (Islamia Library)

(A) *Arithmetic in Bengali.*—Any one of the following—

1. Sishuranjan Ganit Prasnamala Parts III & IV by K. P. Basu (K. P. Basu Library).
2. Adhunik Ganit Bikas Part III by Nalini Ranjan Sen Gupta (Mahamaya Book Depot).
3. Primary Ganit Parts III & IV by Faziltun Nessa (Mukdumi Library & Asanullah Book House Ltd).

4. Saral Sishu Ganit Part III by J. K. Sarkar and D, N. Biswas (Chakravarty & Sons).
5. Sishu Ganit Parts III & IV by D. P. Ghose (Modern Book Agency)
6. Prathamik Ganit Part III by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan (Provincial Library).
7. Ganit Sopan by Bhabani Charan Roy (revised edition) Kalipada Roy).
8. Ganit Mukul Parts III & IV by Chintaharan Roy (Sree Durga Library).

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—
1. Saral Anka Ganit Part III by Chandra Sekhar Panday and Ram Sakal Singh Visarad (Vidyasagar Library).
2. Primary Mohajani Zamindari Siksha by Sridutt Singh and I. D. Singh (Pustak Mandir).
3. Sishu Ganit Part III by Tileswar Roy (Calcutta Pustak Mandir).

(C) *In Urdu.*—Any one of the following.—
1. Tahsil-ul Hisab by Moulvi Mohammad S. Athar (Haji Md. Sayed & Son.)
2. Saidi Arithmetic Part III by Hoti Lal Gour (Haji Mahammed Sayeed & Sons).
3. Makhzan-i-Hisab Part III by Khawdjah Dil Mohammad (Macmillan & Co)

History.—
(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following—
1. Sisuder Bharat Itihas by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan (Dacca Library)
2. Chhotoder Itihas by Narayan Chandra Banerjee (National Publishing House)
3. Bharatbarsher Itihas by Abdus Sattar (Haji Abdul Majid).
4. Prathamik Bharatbarsher Itihas by Satyananda Roy and Nihar Ranjan Ray (U. N. Dhar & Co.)
5. Sishu Ranjan Bharat Itihas by Ramesh Ch. Majumdar and Nalini Kanta Bhattasali. (N K. Bhattasali.)
6. Bharatbarsher Saral Itihas by Rajani Kanta Gupta (Sanskrit Press Depository).
7. Chhotoder Itihas by Jainal Rahim (Book Co Ltd.)

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—
1. History of India by Ram Sakal Singh Visharad (Pustak Mandir).
2. Bharat-ka Itihas by Pandit Sidhi Nath Misra (Pustak Mandir).
3. History of India by Sri Ram Beri (Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya).

(C) *In Urdu*—Any one of the following .—
1. Tarikh-Hind by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot).
2. Tarikh-hind Part I by Prof. Akhtar Hossain (Haji Md. Sayeed & Sons).

Supplementary Reading :—
1. Tarikh-Hind-Ki-Kahaniyan Part I by Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Geography—
(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following :—
1. Prathamik Bhu Parichay by Madan Mohan Vidyabhusan (Book Corporation Ltd.)
2. Chhotoder Bhu Parichay by Dhirendra Kumar Dutt (Chittaranjan Guha)
3. Bhougolika by Bimalendu Kayal and Maulvi Asmatullah (Mati Book House)

4. Parthamik Bhugole Siksha by Haridas Mukherjee (New-Bengal Press)
5. Saral Bhugole Path by Bidhu Bhusan Das Gupta (Das Gupta & Sons)
6. Bhugole Manjusa by Binayendra Banerjee (Digest Book House)
7. Primary Bhugole Path Part II by Nabi Nawaz Khan Lodi (Liakat Publishing House)
8. Prathamik Bhu Parichay O Samaj Bidhan by Nazir Ahmed Chowdhury and Hemanta K Sarkar (Sarkar & Co.)
9. Adhunik Bhugole Path by Abdus Samad (India Library)
10. Adhunik Bhu Parichay by Ajit Kumar Banerjee (Oxford University Press)
11. Abhinaba Bhu Parichaya by Amalesh Ghose (Indian Publishing House)
12. Chheleder Bhugole Part I by Kumud Ch. Roy Chowdhury (Kamala Book Depot)

(B) In Hindi—Any one of the following :—
1. Saral Bhugole Parichaya by Raghu Nandan Pathak (Hindi-Pracharak Pustokalaya)
2. Prathamik Bhugole Parichaya Part I by Ram Sakal Singh (Pustak Mandir)
3. Bangala-ka-Bhugole by Jagadish Narain Tewary (Hindi Pustak Agency)

(C) In Urdu—Any one of the following :—
1. Geographia-i-Jadid by Elish Ch. Ghose and Fakir Chand Mehra (Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad)
2. Jadid Primary Geography Part II by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)

Map Drawing :—In Urdu—
Map Drawing Part I by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)

Science—
(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following :—
1. Chhotodar Bijnaner Alo by Md. Sahabuddin (Islamia Library)
2. Bijnan Manjusa by Dr. Jyotirmoy Banerjee (Digest Book House)
3. Prathamik Bijnan Parichay Part II by Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra (Book Co. Ltd.)
4. Prathamik Bijnan Parichay by Sarada Ranjan Roy (Sri Sri Ram Krishna Book Stores)
5. Bijnan Prabesh Part II by Kshiti Nath Ghose (Kamala Book Depot)
6. Sahaj Bijnan by Dr. Devi Prosad Roy Chowdhury (Nritya Lal Seal's Library)

(B) *In Hindi*—Same as in Class IV.

(C) *In Urdu*—Any one of the following :—(For Class III and IV)
1. Urdu Primary Science by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)
2. Ibtedai-ilm-e-Science by Sudhir Kumar Shome and Gopi Saran Saxena (Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad)

Observation Lessons—(for teacher's use) Any one of the following :—
In Bengali—
1. Prakritir Rup by Kali Charan Kar (Gouri Book Depot)
2. Paryyabekshan Siksha Part I by Jagadananda Roy (Book Co. Ltd.)

Hygiene.
In Bengali—(*For Boys*)—Any one of the following :—
1. Chhotoder Swasthya Part II by Khan Md. Moinuddin and Dr. Golam Majid Chowdhury (Students' Library)
2. Sachitra Swasthya Katha Parts III & IV by Dr. Subodh Kumar Sen (Book Co. Ltd.)
3. Swasthya Bidhi by Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra (Book Co. Ltd.)

(For Girls) :—Any one of the following :—

1. Balikader Swasthya Rakaha by Anukul Ch. Sastri (Gupta & Sons)
2. Balikader Swasthya Bidhi Part I by Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra (Book Co. Ltd.)
3. Swastha Katha Garhasthya Bijnan by Dr. Subodh Sen and Sm. Nila Sen (Book Co. Ltd.)

In Hindi—Any one of the following :—

1. Swasthya Sopan by Sambhu Narayan Roy (Saroda Pusthak Bhander)
2. Saral Swasthya Parichaya Part II by Ram Bichar Pandey (Pustak Mandir)
3. Cleanliness and Health by Dr. R. N. Bansikar (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)

In Urdu—

1. Tandurusti-ki-pahli-kitab by Macmillan & Co.

Civic Hygiene—

In Bengali—Same as in Class II

In Hindi—Same as in Class II

In Urdu—Same as in Class II

English.—Any one of the following :—

1. A way to English, Primer (Oxford University Press)
2. Young India Reader Primer by S. N. Banerjee (Standard Book House.)
3. New Sunshine Reader, Primer by Latika Ghose (Indian Publishing House)
4. A Beginners' Primer by Humayun Z. A. Kabir (Provincial Library)
5. Child's Phonic Primer by K. K. Mookerjee (Indian Publishers)
6. New Indian Readers Primer by Lilabati Nag (Presidency Library)
7. Taj Primer by Rezaul Karim (M. L. Dey & Co.)
8. Baby Primer by Dr. A. F. M. K. Rahman (Modern Library, Dacca)
9. The School Primer by D. L. Sarkar (Bina Library)
10. The Lotus Primer (Anglo-Hindi) by Ram Lochan Sarma (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)
11. Modern Empire Primer (Anglo-Urdu) by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (Mukdumi Library)

English Writing.—Any one of the following :—

1. Primary Copy Book No. I by R. C. Chakravarty (Chakravarty Chatterji & Co.)
2. Ideal Copy Book Part I by A. K. Das Gupta (Das Gupta & Sons.)

Drawing—Any one of the following :—

1. Rekha Ankan Part I by Purna Chandra Ghose (Book Co. Ltd.)
2. Chitran Part IV by Samar De. (Biswanath Das)

Manual Work—According to the Syllabus.

Drill—See remarks under Infant class.

CLASS II

Vernacular Reading.—

(A) *In Bengali.*—Any one of the following—

1. Sahitya Sopan, Part II by Dr. Sunity Chatterjee, Priyaranjan Sen and Enamul Haque (Sen Roy & Co.,)
2. Manjuri by Binayendra Banerjee and Ushashi Bose (Digest Book House)
3. Naba Niti Sudha Part II by Upendra Nath Das (S. C. Ghose)
4. Aloke Mala Part II by Golam Mustafa (author)
5. Dipika by Amalangshu Sen (Sudhir Kumar Das Gupta)
6. Sahitya Kalika Part II by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan and A. K Koy (Dacca Library)
7. Sunity Sopan Part II by Ibrahim Khan (Rashidia Library)
8. Probhat Part by Gurudas Chatterjee and Ganesh Ch. De (Oriental Book Depot)
9. Naba Sishu Siksha by Asoke Banerjee (K. Banerjee)
10. Kanak Path Part II by Moulvi Taibuddin Ahmed (Adarsha Library)

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following.

1. Nabin Hindi Reader Part II by Tejeswar Dutt Johury (Calcutta Pustak Bhander)
2. Sahitya Promode Parts II & III *for the early, middle and final stages of the class.* (Pathsala Press, Patna)
3. Bodh Bikash Part II by Prof Ramnarain Singh and Raja Ram Sastry (Pustak Mandir)
4. Bala-Batika Part II by Suryadeo Ojha and Ramashis Singh (Hindi Pustak Agency)

(C) *In Urdu*—Any one of the following—

1. Nai-kitab Part II by Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi
2. Nasim Gulshan-i-Urdu Part II by Moulana Md. Idris (Author)
3. Hindustani Reader Part II (Macmillan & Co)
4. Islamia Urdu-ki-Dusri-kitab by Taher Rezvi and Maulvi Shibli Ibrahimi (Islamia Library)

Vernacular Writing—

In Bengali—Any one of the following—

1. Adarsha Lipi Part II by Lilabati Debi (Tara Chand Das & Sons).
2. Adarsha Lipi Part III by Ashutosh Dev (P. C. Majumdar & Bros).
3. Adarsha Lekha Part II by Gazi Jamila Akhtwar Khatun (Indian Book Club)

In Hindi—Any one of the following—

1. Nagri Lipi Bodh Part III by Palak Dhari Singh (Vidyasagar Library)
2. Hindi Hastalipi Part III by Girija Sankar Verma Atur (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)

In Urdu—Any one of the following—

1. Urdu Mashq-ki-Kitab No. III by Haji Abdul Quyum (Quayumi Press)
2. Star Copy Slip No. 3 (Star Book Depot)

Religious Instruction—

In Urdu—

1. Hamarey Nabi by Prof Syed Nawab Ali (Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi)
2. Resala-i-Diniyat Part I by Majlis Nisab Diniyat (Govt. of H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad)

In Bengali—Any one of the following—(For Muslem Children)

1. Diniyat-O-Quran Siksha Part II by Moulana Abdus Subhan (Islamia Library)
2. Diniyat Siksha Part II by Moulana Md Idris (author)

Arithmetic—

(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following—

1. Prathamik Ganit Siksha Part II by B N Mukherjee (U N Dhar & Co)
2. Naba Sisu Ganit Part II by Saroda Prasanna Das (K L Pal)
3. Nutun Sisu Siksha Patiganit Part II by N D Banerjee and Manmatha Banerjee (Indu Book Depot)
4. Prathamik Patiganit Part II by Ram Ch Bose (K B Bose)
5. Prathamik Ganit Part II by Md Khorshed Ali Khan (Great Eastern Library)
6. Sahaj Ganit Siksha Part II by Moulvi Md. Moinuddin (Afsar Library)
7. Ganit Prabesh Part II by Dr Ahiuddin Mahmud and S. Nahar (Bulbul Publishing House)
8. Anker Boi Part II by S C Dutt (N N Chattopadhyaya)
9. Prathamik Patiganit Part II by Kedarnath Dutta (S K Dutta)

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—

1. Sishu Ganit Part II by Tileswar Roy (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)
2. Lower Primary Arithmetic by Ram Lochan Sharan (Do)

(C) *In Urdu*—

1. Saidee Arithmetic Part II by Hotilal (Hajee Md Sayed & Sons)

Geography—

(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following—

1. Chhotoder Bhu Parichay by Giribala Sen Gupta (A. C. Sen Gupta)
2. Bhugole-O-Bijnaner Ka, Kha by Moulvi A Ali & S K Das (Presidency Library)
3. Bhugole-O-Bijnan by Dr Kamakshya Charan Banerjee (N C Banerjee)
4. Bhugole-O-Bijnan Parichay by Charu Ch Sen Gupta (Students' Supply Co.)

For teachers' use—

1. Chotoder Bhugole-O-Bijnan Siksha by Abdur Rashid (Kohinoor Library)

Geography—

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—

1. Kalkatta-ka-Bhugole by Ram Sakal Singh (Pustak Mandir)
2. Bach-u-ka-Bhugole Part I by Ram Kumar Goenka (Author).
3. Kalkatta-ka-Saral Bhugole by K K Sarma (Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya)

(C) *In Urdu*—

1. Jadid Primary Geografia Part I by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot).

Observation Lessons—

In Bengali—for teacher's use—Any one of the following.

1. Paryyabekshan Pranali by H K Bhattacharjee (Ashutosh Library)
2. Paryyabekshan Sahaya by Kazi Motahar Hossain (A. Z. Khan)

Hygiene—

(A) In Bengali—Any one of the following—

1. Saral Swasthya Katha by Dr A. K. Roy (Sarbamangala Library)
2. Saral Swasthya Bidhi by Dr. J. N. Maitra (G N Maitra)
3. Prathamik Swasther Katha by Dr N. B. Mandal (Sri Sri Ram Krishna Book Store)
4. Chhotoder Swasthya Part I by Khan Md. Moinuddin and Dr. Golam Majid Chowdhury (Students' Library)

(B) *In Hindi*—
1. Sishu Swasthya Parichaya by Sib Kumar Tewari (Hindi Pracharok Pustakalya)

(C) *In Urdu*—
1. Usul Sehat Part I by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)

Civic Hygiene—
1. Sahar Swasthya by Bijoy Ratna Majumdar (In Bengali, Hindi and Urdu) (Author)

Drawing—
1 Chitra Rekha Part I by Susbama Devi (N C Banerjee)

For teachers' use—
1 Chotoder Chhabi Anka Part III by Purna Ch Chakravarty (School Library)

Manual Work—
According to Syllabus.

Drill—
See remarks under Infant class

CLASS I

Vernacular Reading—

(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following—
1. Supath Part II by Probodh Ch. Sen (Kamala Book Depot)
2 Bangla Dwitiya Path by Khan Md. Moinuddin (Al-Hamra Library)
3 Lekha Parah Part II by Amina Meher (Provincial Library)
4 Parar Boi Part II by Jyotish Ch. Roy (N. N. Chattopadhyay)
5 Sisu Bhasa by Ashutosh Das Gupta (S. N Das Gupta)
6. Komal Path Part I by .Paresh Ch. Goswami (R. M. Goswami.)
7 Mohan Path Part II by Monoj Bose (Biswanath Das & Sons)

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—
1 Hindi Parichay Part II by I. S. Srivastava (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar)
2 Bodh Bikash Part I by Raja Ram Sastri (Pustak Mandir)
3 Sisu Sahitya Kusum Parts I & II (*Part I for early stage and Part II for advanced stage*) (Pustak Bhandar)
4. National Hindi Reader by Keshari Kanta Sarma (Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya.)
5. Barna Parichaya Part II by R. R. Sastri & R. S. Singh Bisharad (Pustak Mandir.)

(C) *In Urdu*—
For the first stage—Any one of the following—
1. Nasim Gulshani-i-Urdu Part I by Moulana Md. Idris (Author)
2 Gunchse-i-Urdu Part II by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)

For the Second Stage—
1 Nai-Kitab Part I (Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi)

Vernacular Writing—

(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following :—
1. Lekha Sekha by Ashutosh Das Gupta (Author).
2. Adarsha Lekha Part I by Qazi Jamila Akhtar Khatun (Indian Book Club).
3. Chheledar Hater Lekha Part II by Narendra Nath Neogi (S. C. Sett).

(B) *In Hindi*—"Takhta" writing—Any one of the following :—
1. Hindi Hasta Lipi Part II by Girija Sankar Varma Atur (Calcutta Pustak Bhandar).
2. Nagri Lipi Bodh Part II by Palakdhari Singh (Vidyasagar Library).

(C) *In Urdu*—"Takhta" writing according to any one of the following:-
1. Urdu Mashq-ki-Kitab No. II by Haji Abdul Quyum (Quaymi Press.)
2. Star Copy Slip No. 2 (Star Book Depot).

Religious Instruction—
In Urdu—
1 Islami Talim Part I by Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)

In Bengali—Any one of the following—(For Moslem children).—
1 Diniyat O Quran Siksha Part I by Moulana Md Abdus Sobhan (Islamia Library)
2 Talim-i-Diniyat Part I by K M Akhtar Hossain and Kasimuddin Ahmed (Grand National Library)
3 Diniyat Siksha Part I by Moulana Md Idris (Indian Book Club)

Arithmatic—
(A) *In Bengali*—Any one of the following.
1. Prathamik Ganit Bikas Part I by Manada Charan Gupta (Dev Library).
2. Sisu Ganit Part I by Ashutosh Das Gupta (S. N. Das Gupta).
3. Sisu Ganit Part I by D. P. Ghose (U. C. Bhattachrjee).
4. Sisu Ranjan Ganit Prasna Mala Part I by K. P. Bose (K. P. Basu Library).
5. Primary Ganit Part I by Faziltunnessa (Mukhdumi Library and Ashanullah Book House).
6. Amar Ganit Part I by A. H. M. Baset (Baliadi Publishing House).
7. Nutun Ganit Part I by Md. Sahabuddin (Kohinoor Library).
8. Saral Patiganit Part I by Biswanath Chatterjee (S. C. Soor),
9. Adhunik Ganit Bikas Part I by N. R. Sen Gupta (Mahamaya Book Depot).

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following:—
1. Saral Anka Ganit, Part I by Chandra Sekhar Pandey & Ram Sakal Singh Bisharad (Vidyasagar Library).
2. Lower Primary Arithmetic By Ram Lochan Sharan (Pushtak Bhandar).
3. Sishu Ganit, Part I by Tileswar Roy (Calcutta Pustak Bhadar).

(C) *In Urdu*—
Saidee Arithmetic Part I by Master H. L. Gour. (Haji Sayeed & Sons.)

Observation Lessons—For Teachers' use.
Same as in Class II.

Hygiene.—
To be taught conversationally according to the syllabus by means of pictures and models or simple demonstrations about things which boys can see with their eyes. No books are prescribed for use by pupils.

Drawing—For teachers' use.
1. Chotoder Chabi Anka Part II by P. C. Chakraburtty (School Library).

Drill.—See remarks under Infant class.

Manual Work—
According to the syllabus.

INFANT CLASS.

Vernacular Reading.—

(A) *In Bengali—(for Upper Infant class)*—Any one of the following—

1. Bangla Pratham Path by Khan Md Moinuddin (Al-Hamara Library)
2. Probhati by Ushashi Bose and Binayendra Banerjee (Digest Book House)
3. Saisab Siksha by Kshitish Ch Bagchi (Nrityalal Seal's Library)
4. Tajmahal Path Part I by Bondey Ali Miah (Mirza Mohiuddin)
5. Amar Boi Part II by Ramendra Sundar Sanyal (Sisu Sahitya Mandir)
6. Sachitra Balya Path by Gopal Ch. Banerjee (D. Banerjee)
7. Chotoder Parah by Anath Nath Basu (Siksha Sangha)
8. Aloke Mala Part I by Golam Mustafa (author)
9. Saisab Siksha Part I by Sm. Sarat Kumari Devi (Arun Ch. Roy)

For Lower Infant Class—Any one of the following—

1. Pratham Parah by Asit Kumar Haldar (Jogendra Publishing House)
2. Chhotoder A, Ah, Ka, Kha, by Giribala Sen Gupta (A. C. Sen Gupta)
3. Bangala Path Part I by Lilabati Roy (P. C. Deb)
4. Amar Boi Part I by Ramendra Sundar Sanyal (Sisu Sahitya Mandir)

Supplementary Reading :—

1. Ramayane Ka, Kha by Satya Charan Chakravarty (Sree Guru Library

(B) *In Hindi*—Any one of the following—

1. Manohar Pothi by Ram Lochan Saran (Pathsala Press, Patna)
2. Barna Bikash by Baij Nath Singh (Pustak Mandir)
3. National Hindi Primer Parts I & II by Sri Krishna Chandra Beri (Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya)
4. Barna Batika by Thakur Ram Ashis Singh (Hindi Pustak Agency)

(C) *In Urdu.*—Any one of the following—

1. Urdu Primer by Moulvi Shafiq Athar Fazil (Haji Md. Sayeed & Sons)
2. Asan Urdu Part II by Gopi Saran Saxena and S. Mumtaz Ali (Indian Press, Allahabad)
3. Ghuncha-i-Urdu Part I By Safi Haider Kauser (Star Book Depot)

Vernacular Writing.—

(A) *In Bengali*—Same as in Class I

(B) *In Hindi*—

"Takhta" writing—According to any one of the following:—

1. Hindi Hasta Lipi Part I by G S Varma (Atur Calcutta) Pustak Bhandar)
2. Nagri Lipi Bodh Part I by Palakdhari Singh Visharad (Vidya-sagar Library)

(C) *In Urdu*—

"Takhta" writing—According to any one of the following—

1. Urdu-Mashq-ki-Kitab No. 1 by Haji Abdul Qaum (Qaum Press, Cawnpore)
2. Star Urdu Copy Slip No. I (Star Book Depot)

Religious Instruction—

(For Moslem Students)

The three "Kalimas" to be taught orally

Arithmetic.—

No text books are prescribed for use by the pupils. The subject is to be taught according to syllabus.

Observation Lessons—

To be taught according to syllabus. No text books are necessary

Drawing—For teachers' use—

1 Chotoder Chhabi Anka, Part I by P. C Chakravarty (School Library)

Hygiene—

To be taught according to syllabus. No text books are necessary.

***Hygiene Charts*—issued by the Publicity Department of the Calcutta Corporation are to be kept in all schools.**

***Drill*—No text books are prescribed for or used by the pupils. Teachers should consult a book on this subject which will cover the syllabus.**

No deviation from this List is permissible in C. F. P. Schools.

A. BARUA,
Education Officer to the Corporation of Calcutta.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

Supplement to the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette", Saturday, 15th Februa... 1941

CENSUS AND CALL FOR ENUMERATORS

Employees' Claims For Exemption Deprecated In Official Circular

Particular attention of all concerned is drawn to the following extract from Circular No 207 C., dated the 28th January, 1941, issued by Mr R A. Dutch, Superintendent of Census Operations in Bengal. All Heads of Departments in the Corporation are also being specially invited to assist in the coming Census enumeration in the light of the following :—

"I find that some misapprehension persists regarding the degree to which the routine of official or semi-official institutions will be affected by the appointment of their employees as enumerators. This misapprehension has led, in some cases to requests for wholesale exemptions, and in other cases, to the return of large numbers of *parwanas* which have been issued To allow exemptions to this extent would deprive Calcutta of enumerators and reduce the census to chaos

2. The census period extends from the 19th February to 4th March **Many office heads appear to think that their clerks will have to be exempted from their office duties throughout this period. This idea, if it is entertained, is quite erroneous.** The greatest number of persons an enumerator is likely to have to deal with is only 300 If he is totally exempted from his routine duties, two or at the most, three days should suffice **The prolonged period of 15 days for enumeration has been fixed entirely because in this census as in all others, we have to consider the position of an enumerator who must go on his rounds outside office hours.** An enumerator, who cannot be spared from his office, is expected to work either before or after his attendance in office, and for this purpose **he is allowed 15 days to enumerate a maximum of 300 persons.**

3 It is natural for individuals to object against the imposition of additional unrewarded tasks, and **undoubtedly the tendency is to exaggerate the difficulties. It is exactly here that I solicit the cooperation of heads of offices It would help the situation immensely if they would impress on their subordinates the plain fact that census duties are a statutory obligation and cannot be evaded.** If it is brought clearly home to the selected enumerators that they cannot shuffle out of this work, and that, if they cannot be spared from their office, **they must find time in their leisure, there is no apparent reason why office routine should be much disorganised,** especially when it is understood that the enumeration of 300 persons (in many blocks less) is not excessively onerous

4. In most cases it will be found that the enumerator's block is situated in the Ward in which he resides. Where the block is situated outside the Ward in which he resides, the payment of the actual tram or bus hire will be considered.

5. For those clerks fortunate enough to work in offices controlled by the Local Government, **it is probable that that Government will recommend heads of offices to relieve enumerators of their routine duties on six specified days, and on other days to allow them to attend office later than usual. No doubt, some discretion will be left to the heads of offices.** I have neither the power, nor, most emphatically, the desire to interfere in the internal discipline of Government Offices. I would merely suggest that where, in a given office, a large number of the staff have been recruited for enumeration, extreme disorganisation may be avoided, if such concessions as may be considered permissible, are allowed to different batches, on different dates. A particular concession may facilitate the enumeration of a block in a few

days. In that case, one batch may enjoy that concession for one period; and a second batch for the successive period and so on. So long as the first round is concluded not later than March 1st, it does not matter when it begins in any particular block, or when it ends. The second round, extending from March 2nd—4th is a simple affair, involving only the correction of the record for omissions and, in a few cases, alterations On March 5th, enumerators must attend at a place specified by their supervisor or charge Superintendent to return their pads, and prepare their extracts. It is hoped that this explanation will mitigate the anxieties which many heads of offices have felt, and enable them to see their way to extend their fullest co-operation for the proper performance of the census operations in Calcutta.

6 Where specific claims for exemption have been made, these will be dealt with individually on their merits by the Special Officer Many cases have already been dealt with. Where the person appointed is on leave, or resides outside Calcutta, or where he is a keyman who can on no account be spared, a claim for exemption will be allowed But where exemption is claimed for the bulk of the persons appointed (usually on the mistaken notion that they must all be granted holidays throughout the census period), I trust, I have no other course but to direct the Special Officer to refuse exemption. I trust that the reasons I have offered in the foregoing paras, will sufficiently attest that my action in so doing does not spring from arbitrary or ill considered harshness but from sheer necessity."

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

Supplement to the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Saturday, the 22nd February, 1941.

THE CORPORATION BUDGET: 1941-42

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

THE following statement of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr J C Mukerjea, in connection with the Budget Estimates of the Corporation of Calcutta for 1941-42 *was presented at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the* 10*th February*, 1941 —

The Budget Estimates for 1941-42 prepared in accordance with the provisions of the law will be found laid on the Secretary's table An abstract of the estimates has been circulated to the members of the House. This is the second Municipal Budget since the commencement of the war and as I pointed out on the last occasion when presenting the Budget for the current year, we are as profoundly affected by the war as any other similar institution It is not difficult to see that the civic work depends to a very large extent on the availability and the cost of materials It is a matter of common knowledge that in India prices of materials have, due to the war, gone up considerably. In framing our Budget we have therefore to bear in mind the need for readjustment so as to be within the limits of our means The year's work has revealed in consonance with our apprehension that the prices of articles that we required have increased in some cases to 200 per cent. We think we can congratulate ourselves that notwithstanding the abnormal situation created by the war we have been able to keep our head above water No essential civic duty has been neglected and in some cases some improvements have been effected It may be we have had to apply the prunning knife to some of the projects which some of us are anxious to get completed The Finance Committee has been very carefully considering their relative importance and sanctioning release of funds only in cases of absolute necessity We shall have to postpone some of these projects till normal conditions re-appear Notwithstanding this disadvantage, I think I can say that we have spent a fairly large amount on useful works of improvement. The need for moderation however cannot be gainsaid and will continue so long as the existing situation continues

I have for sometime past been drawing the attention of the House to the immediate necessity of improving our finances. The principal sources of the income of the Corporation are derived from rates and taxes Unlike other bodies we are more or less circumscribed. We have no option to adopt measures, excepting a few that are mentioned in the Act, for augmenting our income With a limited means at our disposal we have been able to perform as much as could possibly be done; but a modern progressive city cannot now be content with improvements that appeared to suffice in days gone by New ideas have come within the scope of civic administration, which requires adequate resources Unless we have the means we cannot tackle them. In this city of ours there is a persistent demand for further improvements in all directions and we need money for them Not that there is no desire to make such improvements, but in every direction we find that we are handicapped. I have been for some years past putting forth suggestions for the improvement of our finances and in this connection I should like to make a reference to my statement in connection with the current year's Budget estimates. I press the case for increase in our income with as much emphasis as it is possible for me to do. I am afraid we have not received as yet any help from

Government. The Government have recently been making great efforts to increase their income, *e.g.*, raising the petrol tax, introducing the Sales Tax (which is now before the Council) etc. They have however neglected us. If they need more money, we also need more money and is it unreasonable on our part to expect Government to help us in this matter? I suggest that the Corporation should take up the matter at once in all seriousness and a Committee should be entrusted with the work of getting in touch with Government as quickly as possible. In this connection the recent decision not to levy any tax on petrol is somewhat unfortunate as from this source we could have received quite a decent sum for our funds as a recurring income. In my view the matter deserves reconsideration and I hope the Corporation will see their way to modify their decision. If there can be no objection on the part of Government to levy a petrol tax, I am unable to see what objection can there be in regard to the Corporation levying a small tax, which they are entitled to under the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act. There may be some difficulty in the working of the provisions but means should be found to overcome them. The Education Cess is another source of income that should be imposed.

It has been pointed out on many occasions that we are shouldering a burden of about Rs 15 lakhs from the ordinary revenues of the Corporation for a purpose which requires a special cess. It is hardly fair to throw this burden on the general revenue. It may be that the payment of this cess is distasteful to the ratepayers or citizens, but they must be prepared to pay for an object which is now considered to be one of the primary duties of a civic body. If we are anxious to remove illiteracy and impart primary education, we must be prepared to pay for it. This matter should no longer be neglected and a decision arrived at in the course of the following year. There are some other matters to which I made a reference in my statement last year. I do not wish to repeat them here, but I hope that a Special Committee will be appointed to take this question during the year so that the next Budget may include receipts from these heads.

Efforts that we have made for getting a larger share out of the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles taxation have so far proved fruitless This income is one that should go, properly speaking, to the local body after deduction of necessary expenses for realisation. It was prior to the Amendment Act which took away the collections from the hands of the Corporation, entirely a source of income for the local body. While giving due credit to the Government for realising more than what the Corporation could realise, I think there are more cogent reasons why the local body should get the entire nett proceeds. The principal reason why the collection has gone up is no doubt due to the fact that it is made through the help of the Police, who have powers which the Corporation never enjoyed. If the Government take away the whole or portion of small incomes that are available to us, it will not be possible for the Corporation to carry on with any degree of success some of the legitimate works that properly belong to a local body. It is important therefore that we should make strong representations to Government and explain to them the need for considerate treatment, as without their assistance the Corporation under present conditions cannot function properly.

If a comprehensive scheme is framed for future work for the Corporation, it will be found that we have not addressed ourselves to many such projects, as for example, the housing of the poorer classes, providing sanitary dwellings for our own menial staff, adequate pure milk supply for the people of Calcutta, all round improvement of bustees, adequate distribution of water supply, providing additional maternity homes, systematic examination of food-stuffs and drugs etc Before long all these will have to be taken up, but no substantial achievement could be possible without adequate financial resources. I hope the importance of augmenting our resources will be fully realised

and no further time should be lost in taking steps to make it a *fait accompli.*

There has been some little improvement in our revenue from consolidated rates. This is a welcome sign no doubt and if maintained will lessen our anxieties to some extent. We shall not however expect much relief from this source as the valuations appear to have reached a peak. For the time being however the Assessor's estimated demand of Rs. 199 lakhs as against his last year's demand of Rs. 196 lakhs is a satisfactory feature.

The position of the Drainage Outfall Scheme needs a word of explanation. Of the main works as stated last year, the Storm Water Channel from Kulti to Bantala—a length of 17 miles—has been completed and is now in operation. The construction of the Pruss Sedimentation tank, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 11,42,000 has been taken in hand and the work is in progress. The department propose to take up the excavation of the remaining portion of the D. W. F. Channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,68,000 during the next year. There will still remain the question of making this channel pucca as per the original scheme. This will have to be taken up as funds are available. When these two items are completed practically the whole of the original outfall scheme will have been given effect to. Practically the whole length of the service road has been constructed and is in use now. So far as the internal drainage scheme is concerned, the total estimated cost is Rs. 65 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 42,36,000 was available for expenditure including Rs. 39,25,000, being the raised loan for the project and Rs. 3,11,000 balance of loans of other projects diverted to this scheme. At present works to the extent of Rs. 8,59,000 are in progress These include works of great importance, such as the construction of Storm Water and Dry Weather Flow Pump House in Dhappa Lock Pumping Station, costing about Rs. 2,24,500, construction of 6 ft. dia. brick sewer in Canal West Road from its junction with Halsi Bagan Street and Grey Street Extension in connection with the intercepting sewer at a cost of Rs. 1,36,500, construction of 8 ft. dia. brick sewer in Canal West Road from Mohanlal Street to Grey Street Extension at a cost of Rs. 1,96,200, construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Canal West Road and Galiff Street up to the junction with Cornwallis Street at a cost of Rs. 1,17,400. There are proposals for further works in connection with the scheme costing about Rs. 6 lakhs but no funds have yet been provided for them. It will be necessary for us to get these works completed and unless we could raise a loan it would not be possible to take them up. The question of raising a loan to complete the internal and outfall drainage schemes is of primary importance and every means should be explored in order to establish a borrowing capacity.

Although the financial situation has slightly improved, yet there is no margin between the recurring income and recurring expenditure for any loan. One of the ways of restoring the position will be to get all our new works done, not out of revenue but from loan. If that were done, large sums may be set free to establish a borrowing capacity. This question had been raised on the last occasion, but the matter had rested there. It will be for the Corporation to decide whether for some time in future this method should not be adopted. I trust however that the Budget Special Committee and the Corporation will give this matter the consideration that it deserves.

An interesting suggestion has been made by the Engineering Department for the purchase of a number of tractors and trailers (tank bodies)—one set of one tractor and two trailers—each for Manicktolla, Cossipore, District III and District IV—for the removal of night soil. It is considered by them that this will be a great improvement, minimising the nuisance which has been responsible for much adverse comments in several quarters. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 32,000. I have however made no provision in my Budget proposals

as the scheme has not yet been considered by the Committee or the Corporation. If it is decided to be adopted, every effort will be made to find funds for it.

The question of implementing the water supply in certain areas has received consideration, but as any improved distributory system will involve very heavy expenditure as a loan project, no progress has been made.

The dispute with the Garden Reach Municipality regarding the installation of the Venturi meter has now been settled. The Garden Reach Municipal main system will now be connected with the Venturi meter and the quantity of water supplied will now be definitely ascertained.

I should like to take this occasion to thank on behalf of the Corporation Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the Institute of Hygiene and the members of the Water Supply Technical Advisory Board, established in connection with the filtered water supply. They have been indefatigable in their work and have succeeded in obtaining very valuable information. We are grateful to them for the time they have spared for this work voluntarily and the trouble they have taken in ascertaining facts. I believe according to them Calcutta water is of a very high standard of purity and the belief entertained in some quarters as regards its potability is wholly unfounded. This is indeed very reassuring and should set all doubts at rest.

As I have stated before there are certain matters to which our attention has not yet been sufficiently directed. The question of pure and adequate milk supply for the public of Calcutta had cropped up off and on, but nothing tangible has so far resulted. The only thing which has been done so far is a loan of Rs. 50,000 to the Co-operative Milk Societies Union Ltd. which they have since repaid. A well organised system for the supply of pure milk appears to be a *desideratum*. In the absence of any definite conclusions no provisions can be made in our Budget.

It is regrettable that we have not been able as yet to tackle the question of housing for the poorer classes. Before the war this used to be a question of questions in modern European and American cities. Much work has been done by the Borough Councils and County Councils in this direction Slums have been cleared and in their places beautiful sanitary buildings have been put up, to be let to the poorer classes on very reasonable rates of rent. Many cities which had the unenviable distinction of possessing most insanitary slum areas had become after clearance well laid-out sanitary buildings. In Calcutta not to speak of the poorer classes we have not yet been able to provide sanitary dwellings for our own scavengers and carters. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been set apart in the Budget for this purpose, but unless we are really serious and up and doing, this will remain unspent and the existing conditions will continue indefinitely. Many of our bustees are the plague-spots of the city. They require immediate improvement. Our Mayor feels this very keenly. It would be a gigantic task for the Corporation to improve all the bustees out of their own funds and if there is non-co-operation from the bustee owners, very little can be done. We can no longer remain indifferent. If Calcutta is to become a beautiful city, these plague-spots must be changed beyond recognition, similarly as they have done in Western countries. This may require legislation, but if there is no other way out of it, this will have to be done. Housing of the poorer classes and improvement of slum areas have now assumed first rate importance and it will be for us to devise ways and means to put our ideas into operation.

I have briefly touched in my statement the work that we have done and the work that still remains to be done. I shall now deal with some of the salient points before I discuss the Budget in detail.

Consolidated Rate.

The current year's Budget Estimate is Rs. 1,87,04,000 against which the revised estimate is Rs. 1,91,00,000 and the new estimate is Rs. 1,94,00,000. The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the arrear realisation of Rs. 2,81,000 from the Port Commissioners in the second quarter of this year due to the revaluation of their properties in King George's Docks.

The estimate for the next year shows an increase mainly due to the arrears expected from the settlement of the rates of the Government House (about Rs. 3 lakhs) besides other arrears in the hands of the Assessor, the Collector and the Law Officer which amounts to nearly Rs. 8 lakhs. It is expected that the general revision of certain wards, *viz.*, 5, 7, 8, 20, 21 and 29 will give an increased income. I am glad to say that the collection of rates has been satisfactory. Up to the 3rd quarter there has been an excess collection of Rs. 8 lakhs over the collection of the previous year. This has been most welcome.

License Taxes, Markets and Building Receipts.

The receipts from the License taxes, Markets and Building construction have been greatly affected. The prevailing economic depression as also the high prices of materials now ruling are primarily responsible for the loss in receipt.

Sale of Water.

This has also been greatly affected owing to the War as a smaller number of ships are coming to this port. There is a likelihood of a further reduction in this revenue if the abnormal conditions continue.

The dispute with the Garden Reach Municipality regarding the cost of installation of the Venturi Meter has as stated above been settled. It is expected that the receipts from sale of water to that Municipality will now be stabilised. In this connection it is to be mentioned that it is time that the rate for supply of water to the Garden Reach Municipality should be revised to bring it into conformity with the prices charged elsewhere. In the new Budget the cost of water supplied to that Municipality has been estimated at the rate of eight annas per 1000 gallons. The rate for Garden Reach had been fixed somewhat low by Government as the Municipality has to pay the loan charges for their portion of the Water Supply System. That consideration should no longer have any force.

It is also to be mentioned that for the current year's budget a new scale of receipts for supply of water for non-domestic purposes had been fixed by the Corporation last year and on that basis an increased provision had been made. It has however been found that there were certain defects in the new scale of fees and accordingly the matter has been placed before the Water Supply Committee for their rectification. As this has not been finally settled the enhanced revenue has not been received this year. It is expected that this will materialise next year.

Sale Proceeds of Land.

Last year, the Corporation authorised the Chief Executive Officer to sell the available surplus lands as included in a schedule approved by them. Accordingly some lands have been sold; and a sum of Rs. 4,65,000 has been realised from the sales this year against the Budgest estimate of Rs. 4,13,000. Next year also Rs. 2,55,000 is expected from the sale of some other plots of land still to be sold.

Profit from Workshop.

We have been called upon to accept for execution in our Workshops some works of the Military department of the Government in connection with the War. It has been estimated that the profit from these undertakings will not be less than Rs. 3,000 per month or Rs. 36,000 per year. In our new Budget this amount has been shown as profit from the Workshop.

Contribution for Preparation of a Map of Calcutta.

In connection with the preparation of a Map of Calcutta it was expected that 70 per cent. of the cost would be borne by the various public utility concerns and the Government Telegraph Department. But this expectation has not materialised as Government sanction to such levy of contribution has not yet been received. It is also for this reason that the progress of preparation of the map has been greatly retarded. It is expected, however, that next year Government sanction will be available and effect can be given to the realisation of the contributions.

The International Situation.

As regards our expenditure, the effects of the war on the supply of various materials are being felt very greatly this year. Prices have gone up, in some cases very considerably, particularly of coal, petrol and lighting materials. In the current year's Budget due to the absence of any particulars regarding the extent of such increases, no enhanced provision was made to meet the increased cost. In the Budget Estimates as framed provision has been made on the basis of the increase already operating.

In pursuance of the Corporation resolution passed early in the current year the provisions for contributions to the various institutions such as Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, Primary and Technical Schools, etc., have been reduced by 25 per cent. both in the revised estimate for the current year as well as in the new estimate for 1941-42. This has effected a saving of about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

No decision has yet been arrived at as to the amount of the contribution to be paid to the Calcutta Improvement Trust which now amounts to about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. It would appear that the Calcutta Improvement Act when framed contemplated a contribution of Rs. 7½ lakhs from the Corporation. If that was the intention of the Government, the sum now paid appears to be a high figure not thought of at the time. The question now arises whether it should be allowed to stay where it is or brought into conformity with the objects and estimates of the framers of the Act.

The Estates and General Purposes Committee have adopted a scheme very kindly prepared by our Councillor Mr. Speller which it is hoped will reduce the expenditure on Telephones considerably. Effect of this scheme should be observed in the next year's Budget.

NEW WORKS FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

In the new Budget the total provision for New Works is Rs. 9,77,200 of which Rs. 5,21,500 is for works carried over for which funds have been released, Rs. 55,700 is for works carried over for which no funds have yet been released and Rs. 4 lakhs for additional works altogether new. The Corporation while considering the current year's Budget accepted the principle that from the current year (1940-41) the maximum amount to be provided for New Works out of Revenue should be fixed

at Rs. 4 lakhs, any New Works in excess of that amount being undertaken out of loan. The effect of this reduction of the new works out of Revenue will be fully perceptible when the large carried over provisions get wiped out probably during 1942-43 decreasing the recurring expenditure by Rs. 2 lakhs, thus improving the borrowing capacity by that amount.

Out of the new provision of Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 2½ lakhs has been allotted for bituminous road surfacing works in the districts and the added areas and Rs. 1½ lakhs has been provided in lump to be placed under the Chief Executive Officer for expenditure in the Districts and the added areas for urgent works.

While on the subject of new works, I should like to point out as was done in the Budget Special Committee last year that if no new works are provided for in the Revenue Fund Budget but all such works are included in the Loans Budget, the whole of Rs. 6 lakhs which has been accepted by Government as the recurring portion of the total estimate for New Works, may be released improving our borrowing capacity very largely. It would seem that the interests of the Corporation will be far better served if instead of spending Rs. 6 lakhs every year from Revenue, we raised a loan of Rs. 1 crore with this Rs. 6 lakhs thus released and did our new works with the money thus obtained.

This is a question that deserves careful consideration and if approved of, and in my opinion there is no reason why it should not, effect could be given from the year 1942-43 by which period the whole of the carried over and released works are expected to be completed and paid for.

LABORATORY.

It was felt for some time past that the Central Laboratory situated at the Central Municipal Office buildings had become out of date and required reorganisation and expansion. It has now been shifted to the newly constructed commodious extension wing in the Hogg Street Building. The Laboratory has been thoroughly remodelled and refurnished on up-to-date scientific lines under the supervision of the First Deputy Executive Officer.

CASES BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

As per Corporation dated 30th April, 1940, all resolutions passed by the Corporation within the year 1939-40, relating to revision of grade, special increments within the grade, special or personal allowances or additional emoluments of any kind, extension of services, as well as additional staff were rescinded in respect of those cases to which effect had not been given or on which no action had been taken. A Special Committee was appointed to consider all these questions *de novo*. This Committee has not completed their deliberations as yet and no definite directions have been obtained. In the Budget for 1941-42, provision has only been made in accordance with the Advocate-General's opinion. As regards the others, no provision could be made for want of definite directions of the Committee.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

In the current year's budget provision was made for starting a Corporation Library at a Central place but no effect could be given to this as the proposal is still under consideration of the Estates and General Purposes Committee.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The Corporation decided sometime ago to maintain a Closing Balance of Rs. 40 lakhs. In the new Budget, I am glad to say, the Closing Balance has almost come up to about this figure, *viz.*, Rs. 39,70,000.

LOANS BUDGET.

In the Loans Budget next year a total provision of Rs. 37,03,000 has been made including Rs. 17,29,000 for the Works in progress as included in List A and Rs. 19,74,000 in List B for which no loans were raised previously. As usual preference will be given to the works in List A when the Loan Statement is submitted to Government.

The new loan for List A mainly includes provisions of Rs. 2,00,000 for Set Backs, Rs. 7,00,000 for Moore's Scheme and Rs. 8,40,000 for the Main Drainage Scheme—Outfall portion, besides a number of smaller provisions for other miscellaneous projects, the balance being met from the balance of the Loan Fund and probable receipts.

The project of shifting Chingreeghatta Refuse Platform from its present site to Dhappa has been included in the List A as a provision of Rs. 2,07,000 has been made for it by the Corporation by diversion of an equivalent amount from the raised loans of other less important projects in the Budget.

There is hardly any prospect of raising any loan next year also as it is expected that there will be no adequate borrowing capacity.

As the necessity of raising a work loan will be very great next year and so no more funds will be available by diversion from the projects it will be worthwhile to consider how the resources of the Corporation may be utilised for fresh borrowing next year.

INTERNAL DRAINAGE.

The original estimate for the Internal portion of the new drainage scheme is Rs. 65,00,000. So far, however, funds have been provided to the extent of Rs. 42,36,000 including the raised loan of Rs. 39,25,000 and Rs. 3,11,000 obtained by diversion from other projects. Thus there will still be a balance of Rs. 22,64,000 necessary to complete the scheme.

At present the following works are in progress the total estimate of which is Rs. 8,59,000.

	Rs.
(1) Construction of S. W. & D. W. F. pump house in Dhappa Lock Pumping Station	2,24,500
(2) Syphon under Beliaghata Canal	72,600
(3) Construction of road fencing, sludge chambers and drainage connections in the yard at Dhappa Lock ...	51,600
(4) Construction of 6 ft. dia. brick sewer in Canal West Road from its junction with Hazibagan and Grey Street Extension, in connection with the intercepting sewer	1,36,500
(5) Construction of 8 ft. dia. brick sewer in Canal West Road from Mohanlal Street to Grey Street Extension ...	1,96,200
(6) Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Canal West Road and Galiff Street up to the junction with Cornwallis Street	1,17,400
(7) Relaying sewer in Pashupati Bose Lane and Nanda Lal Bose Lane	60,200
Total ...	8,59,000

The department proposes to take up the following further works next year for which there is no provision of funds. They will, however, have to be taken up as early as possible.

	Rs.
Construction of 9 ft. diameter brick sewer from Chitpore Lock Pumping Station to Cornwallis Street ...	2,40,600
Chitpore Lock Pumping Station building and staff quarters	84,400
Remodelling Town and Suburban reservoirs including excavation of silt from Suburban Head Cut (Point A to Reflux Gate)	39,640
Remodelling Town and Suburban reservoirs including excavation of silt from Suburban S. W. reservoir (Reflux Gate to 4,000 ft. east)	28,829
Remodelling Town and Suburban reservoirs including excavation of a S. W. channel parallel to Town Reservoir from Pagladanga to Makalpota Sluice ...	47,000
Remodelling Town and Suburban reservoirs including excavation of silt from Makalpota to Byntolla ...	54,800
Construction of a Syphon under dry weather channel for Town Storm Water	60,000
Land Acquisition for Pumping Stations etc. ...	40,000
Total ...	5,95,269
Say ...	6,00,000

Remodelling of the Town and Suburban reservoirs is proposed to be done by manual labour as it was found that the expenditure on the Government dredger was very high.

OUTFALL SCHEME

The original estimate for the outfall portion is Rs. 48,40,000 against which the provision so far made is Rs. 39,90,000 including the raised loan of Rs. 33,00,000 and Rs. 6,90,000 by diversion from other projects.

Thus the balance of Rs. 8,50,000 would be necessary in ordinary circumstances to complete the scheme. The estimate will probably have to be revised to make room for the extra works which had to be done, resulting in an increase in the estimate. This additional amount will have to be financed by a fresh loan.

At present the following works are in progress:—

	Estimate Rs.
Pruss Sedimentation Tank	11,41,700
Surface road from Kulti to Byntala	1,61,000
Total ...	13,02,700

The Department has proposed to take up the following works next year, the probale expenditure being mentioned against each:—

		Rs.
Excavation of D. W. F. channel,	16th & 15th mile ...	32,000
Do.	14th to 12th mile ...	44,000
Do.	11th to 9th mile ...	41,000
Do.	8th to 7th mile ...	45,000
Do.	6th to 5th mile ...	25,000
Do.	4th to 3rd mile ...	23,000
Do.	2nd to 1st mile ...	23,000
Do.	... ...	22,200
Construction of Bridges	... ...	13,000
Cross drainage works		
Total ...		2,68,200
Say ...		2,68,000

At present there is no provision in the Budget to meet this cost, but necessary provision will have to be made as early as possible.

I shall now proceed to compare the Budget Estimates for 1941-42, with the revised estimates for 1940-41:—

	Original Estimate for 1940-41 Rs.	Revised Estimate for 1940-41 Rs.	Budget Estimate for 1941-42 Rs.
Opening Balance ...	51,56,000	64,59,000	40,46,000
Receipts	2,54,77,000	2,54,99,000	2,58,50,000
Expenditure	2,74,54,000	2,79,12,000	2,59,26,000
Closing Balance which is the Opening Balance of the following year.	31,79,000	40,46,000	39,70,000

A. ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1940-41.

Before I take up the details of the estimates for 1941-42, I shall briefly explain the differences between the Original and Revised Estimates for the current year, *viz.*, 1940-41.

These stand as follows:—

	Original Estimate for 1940-41 Rs.	Revised Estimate for 1940-41 Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Opening Balance ...	51,56,000	64,59,000	+13,03 000
Receipts	2,54,77,000	2,54,99,000	+22,000
Expenditure ...	2,74,54,000	2,79,12,000	−4,58,000
Closing Balance ...	31,79,000	40,46,000	+8,67,000

(1) OPENING BALANCE.

It may be mentioned at the outset that the improvement of Rs. 13,03,000 in the Opening Balance for 1940-41, is not a real improvement as it comprises many deferred liabilities which are mostly unpaid grants These grants, although sanctioned last year, were paid during the early part of the current year, necessitating appropriations from the Closing Balance, they are as follows:—

	Rs
Grants to Hospitals	6,52,000
Grants to Alms Houses, etc.	1,66,000
Grants to Primary and Technical Schools	2,54,000
Total	10,72,000

This increase in the Opening Balance for 1940-41, may be placed, according to our method of accounting, under the following heads —

	Rs
Increase in receipt as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1939-40 (Rs. 2,57,77,000—Rs. 2,56,74,000)	+1,03,000
Decrease in expenditure (Rs. 2,67,03,000—Rs. 2,45,33,000)	+21,70,000
Expenditure on account of advances and purchase of Stores, etc	−9,70,000
Total	+13,03,000

The increase of Rs. 1,06,000 in the Receipts is arrived at as follows:—

Increases.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	30,000
Trades and Professions Tax	34,000
Sale of Water	1,91,000
Interest on Surplus Cash	20,000
Total ...	2,75,000

Against this should be set off the following decreases:—

	Rs.
Receipts from Markets	14,000
Receipts from Slaughter Houses	10,000
Miscellaneous Fees	29,000
Fines	32,000
Receipts from the Turbo-Alternators	36,000
Miscellaneous Receipts [B I No 22 (n)] ...	34,000
Total ...	1,55,000

The difference is due to small increases and decreases in other items of receipts in the Budget

The decrease of Rs. 21,70,000 in expenditure falls mainly under the following heads:—

	Rs
Contribution to Libraries	53,000
Contribution to Primary and Technical Schools ...	3,41,000
Contribution to Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	7,51,000
Contribution to other Institutions such as Zoological Gardens, Industrial Exhibition, etc.	37,000
Contribution to Mahajati Sadan	1,00,000
Materials	64,000
Dispensaries, Maternity Homes, etc.	37,000
Pensions, gratuities, etc.	33,000
Motor Vehicles, etc	14,000
New Works	95,000
Precaution against epidemics	28,000
Repairs to Bituminous Roads	13,000
Filter Working	1,92,000
Deposit with the Bengal National Bank Ltd , owing to Liquidation unrecoverable ..	2,41,000
Air Raid Precaution	25,000
Expenditure on the occasion of Public Ceremonies etc ...	10,000
Total	20,34,000

The balance is due to other small items of increases and decreases.

(2) RECEIPTS

Coming to the estimate of Receipts for 1940-41, the increase of Rs. 22,000 under revised receipts falls chiefly under:—

	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	3,96,000
Sale proceeds of land	52,000
Rebate on account of Charges for Electricity ...	45,000
Total ...	4,93,000

Against this are to be set off the following decreases:—

	Rs.
Taxes on Trades and Professions	10,000
Calcutta Share of the Combined Hackney Carriage Fund	6,000
Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana ...	61,000
Sale of Water	2,24,000
Fines	13,000
Miscellaneous Fees	78,000
Contribution from the Public Utility Companies etc., for the preparation of a Map of Calcutta ...	15,000
Recoveries from Contractors on account of rolling charges	10,000
Profit from Workshop	33,000
By-product from the Incinerator	5,000
Total ...	4,55,000

The difference is due to other small items of increases and decreases.

(3) EXPENDITURE

The increase of the total expenditure for the year 1940-41, amounting to Rs. 4,58,000 falls mainly under:—

	Rs.
Contribution to Free Libraries	44,000
Contribution to Primary Technical Schools	2,91,000
Contribution to Hospitals etc.	6,82,000
Law Charges	22,000
Electricity for Street lighting	10,000
Materials	2,42,000
Precaution against epidemics	33,000
Repairs to Road rollers	40,000
Repairs to Roads	45,000
Repairs to Refuse Wagons	25,000
Repairs to Sewers and Collapsed Sewers	42,000
Filter Working at Pulta	22,000
Election Charges	22,000
Expenditure on the occasion of Public Ceremonies ...	15,000
Scavengers' Strike	80,000
Deposit with the Bengal National Bank Ltd. owing to liquidation unrecoverable	2,42,000
Dearness allowance	90,000
Total ...	19,47,000

Against this are to be set off the following decreases:—

	Rs.
Establishment Charges	2,59,000
Improvement of Primary Education	88,000
Contribution of Zoological Gardens	20,000
Contribution to Calcutta Improvement Trust ...	9,000
Cost of Motor Vehicles etc.	75,000
New Works	9,62,000
Preparation of a Map of Calcutta	17,000
Repairs to Town Hall	9,000
Repairs to Outfall	14,000
Extra cost on account of acting arrangements in leave vacancies	20,000
Central Corporation Library	20,000
Total ...	14,33,000

The difference is due to various small items of expenditure.

In this connection the following items of Increases and Decreases deserve consideration:—

(a) *AS REGARDS RECEIPTS*

(i) INCREASES (NET)

Consolidated Rate—Rs. 3,96,000.

The current year's revised estimate is Rs. 1,91,00,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 1,87,04,000. This increase is mainly due to the realisation of Rs. 2,81,000 from the Port Commissioners which was not included in the original estimate.

It has been stated already that the current year's collection of Consolidated Rate has so far proved satisfactory and up to the third quarter the collection has been about Rs. 8 lakhs more than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The revised estimate of Rs. 1,91,00,000 has been taken on the basis that this excess collection of Rs. 8 lakhs will be maintained during the remaining period of the year and also the collection of the Law Department will not be less than Rs. 1 lakh during this period.

Sale proceeds of Surplus Lands and Structures—Rs. 52,000.

In the current year's Budget the original estimate was Rs. 4,13,000 for sale of surplus lands against which the revised estimate is Rs. 4,65,000. The increase is due to the actual prices of some of the plots of land being more than the estimate. The estimated receipt of Rs. 2,60,000 for sale of land at the Mullick Ghat Pumping Station, to be received from the Port Commissioners, is included in the revised estimate.

Rebate on account of charges for Electricity—Rs. 45,000.

The original estimate in the current year's Budget was Rs. 40,000 as the probable receipt for the year 1939-40 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 85,000. This latter figure includes Rs. 44,855, as rebate for the year 1938-39, which was received from the Electric Supply Corporation during the current year.

(ii) DECREASES (NET)

Taxes on Trades and Professions—Rs. 10,000.

The original Budget Estimate under this head was Rs. 13,35,000 against which the revised estimate is Rs. 13,25,000. The decrease is due to trade depression on account of the present International situation.

Calcutta Share of the Combined Hackney Carriage Fund—Rs. 6,000.

The original Budget Provision was Rs. 6,000 against which the revised estimate is nil. We have been informed by the Police Authorities that there has been no surplus in the Hackney Carriage Fund and consequently there is nothing available for distribution. There will therefore be no receipt under this head during the current year.

Markets, Slaughter Houses, Dhobikhana—Rs. 61,000.

The current year's revised estimate under Markets is Rs. 12,55,000 against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 12,92,000 (decrease Rs. 37,000), under the Slaughter Houses Rs. 1,54,000 against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,77,000 (decrease Rs. 23,000) and under the Dhobikhana Rs. 18,000 against Rs. 19,000 (decrease Rs. 1,000).

The decrease under the Markets is mainly due to vacancies of stalls due to acute trade depression for which the War appears to be responsible. The receipts of the College Street Market are also partly affected by a number of shop rooms having come into existence in private houses around the market. The decrease in the Park Circus

Market is due to the fact that the new building was ready late in the year.

The decrease under the Slaughter Houses is due to scarcity of animals and rise in the price of Live Stock.

Sale of Water—Rs. 2,24,000.

The total revised estimate under this head is Rs. 5,52,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 7,76,000. The decrease mainly falls under the following heads:—

	Rs.
To shipping	20,000
To Municipalities and Cantonments ...	1,60,000
For non-domestic purposes	40,000

The decrease under Shipping is due to a reduction in the number of ships calling to port due to the war. The decrease under the Municipalities and Cantonments is due to the fact that the arrears up to 1939-40, amounting to Rs. 1,60,416 due from the Garden Reach Municipality, which were included in the Budget provision for the current year, were actually adjusted during 1939-40, at the rate of Rs. 35,000 per year.

The decrease under the non-domestic purposes is due to the fact that the enhanced rates which were proposed to be introduced this year and on the basis of which the Budget estimate was prepared have not been given effect to during the year.

Fines—Rs. 13,000.

The revised estimate is Rs. 62,000 against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 75,000.

The receipt under this head is on the decline and did not reach the estimate, as before.

Miscellaneous fees—Rs. 78,000.

This decrease includes decreases under the following heads, *viz.*, scaffolding and depositing building materials—Rs. 13,000. Fees from verandahs and projected structures—Rs. 20,000. Sanctioned plan fees—Rs. 33,000 and fees under the Drainage Bye-laws—Rs. 16,000.

The decrease under these heads is mainly due to the fact that on account of the abnormal rise in the prices of materials as also the acute economic depression on account of the war there have been fewer building operations during the year.

Contribution from the Public Utility Companies etc., for the preparation of a Map of Calcutta—Rs. 15,000.

The preparation of the map of Calcutta is estimated to cost Rs. 50,800 as sanctioned by the Corporation dated 10th November, 1937. It includes charges for staff, drawing instruments, furniture etc. The preliminary work was taken up by the Chief Engineer in the year 1935-36 but the actual work against the estimate has not yet commenced for want of Government sanction to the contributions from the Public Bodies and the Government Telegraph Department, although it was stipulated originally that the preparation of the map would take two years to complete.

As regards contributions, it was decided by the Corporation that a part of the cost would be borne by the Public Utility Companies and

Government Post and Telegraph Department in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.
The Calcutta Improvement Trust ...	... 15
The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.	... 25
The Oriental Gas Co. Ltd. ...	... 10
The Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. ...	... 5
The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd.	... 10
The Government Post and Telegraph Department	... 5

This receipt was shown in the Budget Estimate under B. I. No. 21-B (viii) of the current year's Budget in the hope that Government sanction would be received during the year and the contributions from the above Bodies would be realised on the basis of actual works. The deficit is due to non-realisation of the amount for want of Government sanction as aforesaid.

Recoveries from Contractors on account of Rolling Charges—Rs. 10,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 30,000 against the Budget Estimate for the current year amounting to Rs. 40,000. The receipt under this head also is on the decline.

Profit from Workshop—Rs. 33,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 2,000 only against the current year's Budget Estimate of Rs. 35,000.

For the purpose of the Budget, the usual procedure for the calculation of profit is to take 25 per cent of the estimated cost of raw materials and Labour and deduct therefrom the Workshop on-cost. The Revised Estimate has been calculated on this basis from the Revised Estimates under the respective heads of B. I. No. 91.

By-products from the Incinerator—Rs. 5,000.

The Revised Estimate is nil against the current year's Budget Estimate of Rs. 5,000 under this head. No receipt has been realised as the arrangement for by-products has not yet materialised.

(b) *AS REGARDS EXPENDITURE.*

(i) INCREASES (NET).

Contribution to Free Libraries—Rs. 44,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 84,000 against the Budget Estimate for the current year amounting to Rs. 40,000. This is due to the contributions for the previous year paid during this year.

Contribution to the Primary and Technical Education Institutions—Rs. 2,91,000.

The current year's Revised Estimate is Rs. 5,91,000 against the Bugdet Estimate of Rs. 3,00,000. As in the case of Libraries, the increase is due to the previous year's liabilities being paid during this year.

Contributions to Hospitals etc.—Rs. 6,82,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 14,42,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 7,60,000. This is also due mainly to the payment of the previous year's sanctioned grants during the current year.

Law Charges—Rs. 22,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 1,38,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 1,16,000 under this head. This is mainly due to the new provisions for "Suits by outside lawyers" sanctioned by the Corporation on 4th September, 1940.

Electricity for Street Lighting—Rs. 10,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 1,20,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 1,10,000 for the current year. The increase is due to installation of additional electric lamps during the year.

Materials—Rs. 2,42,000.

This increase is the result of the following increases and decreases:

Increases—

	Rs.
Road metals	37,000
Coal.	1,03,000
Burners, mantles etc.	25,000
Petrol, tyres and tubes of Motor Vehicles ...	60,000
Motor stores and spare parts	15,000
Oil and stores of Water Supply Pumping Stations	13,000
Railway Stores	18,000
Total	2,71,000

Decreases—

	Rs.
Alum Cake	17,000

and various other smaller items of decreases.

Increase in materials is mainly due to rise in prices due to the War.

Precaution against epidemics—Rs. 33,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 1,33,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh. This increase is due to contribution of Rs. 33,500 to the Campbell Hospital for opening temporary Cholera, Small-pox and Meningitis beds during the epidemics in 1938-39 and 1939-40.

Repairs to Road Rollers—Rs. 40,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 1,00,000 against the current year's Budget Estimate of Rs. 60,000. This increase has been necessary for purposes of adjustment of the cost of repairs to certain rollers of the previous year.

Repairs to Roads—Rs. 45,000.

This is due to payment of the liabilities in connection with the unfinished works included in the previous year's Road Repairs Programme.

Repairs to Refuse Wagons—Rs. 25,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 75,000 against the current year's Budget Estimate of Rs. 50,000. The increase of Rs. 25,000 is due to more work being necessary than what was provided for in the Budget.

Repairs to Sewers and Collapsed Sewers—Rs. 42,000.

The Revised Estimate under repairs to sewers is Rs. 37,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 20,000. This increase is due to payment of Rs. 17,903 for repairing the cracks in the Town High Level Sewer. This was not provided for in the Budget originally.

The Revised Estimate under Collapsed Sewers is Rs. 30,000 against the current year's Budget Estimate of Rs. 5,000. This increase is due to the fact that the works under this head cannot be anticipated beforehand, so that it is not possible to make necessary provision in the Budget in anticipation.

Filter-working at Pulta—Rs. 22,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 1,55,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 1,33,000. This increase is due to the adjustment of the advances made to the Contractors Messrs. K. C. Ghose and Co. for their work of filter-working during 1938-39.

Election Charges---Rs. 22,000.

The current year's Revised Estimate is Rs. 72,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 50,000. The increase is due to the cost incurred for erection of polling stations and making necessary arrangements for holding the General Election in 1939-40, which was unprecedented this year due to the introduction of Separate Electorates and Labour Constituencies.

Expenditure on the occasion of Public Ceremonies—Rs. 15,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 25,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 10,000. This increase is due to payment of previous year's charges for Mohurrum, Id, Eclipses, Durga and Kali Puja festivals etc.

Scavengers' Strike—Rs. 80,000.

There was no Budget provision under this head in the current year's Budget. But the Revised Estimate of Rs. 80,000 includes Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 55,000 for adjustment of the advances and payment of outstanding bills in connection with the first strike in March, 1940 and the second strike in August, 1940, respectively.

Deposit with the Bengal National Bank Ltd., due to liquidation irrecoverable—Rs. 2,42,000.

There was no provision for this in the current year's budget, but there was a corresponding provision in the Revised Estimate for the previous year. This outstanding amount has been adjusted during the current year.

Dearness Allowance—Rs. 90,000.

There was no provision for this in the current year's budget but the amount had to be paid as a measure of compromise during the first strike under sanction of the Corporation dated 15th May, 1940 at the rate of Re. 1 per head to the labour staff whose pay was less than Rs. 30 each. This allowance was subsequently discontinued under the sanction of the Corporation dated 25th September, 1940.

(ii) DECREASES (NET).

Establishment Charges—Rs. 2,59,000.

The current year's Revised Estimate is Rs. 68,31,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 70,90,000.

Our normal savings under this head are about Rs. 1 lakh each year and are due to vacancies etc., throughout the year. This year, however, it is anticipated that the savings will be Rs. 1,59,000 more. This is mainly due to the savings under the various labour heads resulting from the strikes this year. I have to point out, however, that this saving cannot be regarded as a real saving inasmuch as expenditure has correspondingly been incurred under other Budget heads to cope with the work abandoned by the strikers. The work of removal of refuse is being carried on with the help of hired lorries since the last strike, the cost of which has been proposed to be met out of this saving and advance payments have been made in anticipation of proper sanction and provision of funds. But such expenditure has not been shown in the Budget as no estimates have yet been submitted by the Engineering Departments.

Improvement of Primary Education—Rs. 88,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 11,65,000 against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 12,53,000. The decrease falls under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Pay of teachers	34,000
Equipment	8,000
Rent	3,000
Contingent and other charges	2,500
Repairs to school buildings	9,000
Census of school-going children	1,500
Construction of primary school buildings ...	30,000
Total ...	88,000

The decrease under pay of teachers is due to normal savings as well as vacancies not being filled up.

The decrease under Equipment is mainly due to less expenditure being incurred for conversion of baby-desks into combined benches and desks and also for free distribution of text books as provided for in the original estimate.

The decrease under Repairs to school buildings is mainly due to non-completion of the works and non-payment of bills for the completed works during the year. The provisions are being carried over to the next year.

The decrease under Construction of Primary School Buildings which is an item of New Work, is due to the fact that the provision is being carried over to the next year as the work could not be taken up for want of sanction.

The other items do not call for any particular notice.

Contribution to the Zoological Gardens—Rs. 20,000.

There is a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the current year's budget for contribution to the Zoological Gardens. Against this, the Revised Estimate is nil, as the Zoological Gardens have been exempted from the payment of consolidated rates which will render the payment of contribution unnecessary.

Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.—Rs. 75,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 1,15,000 against the current year's budget provision of Rs. 1,90,000. The decrease is mainly due to the provisions of Replacements of Asphaltum lorries, Conservancy lorries, Carcass lorries, street watering lorries, silt-lorries, and Motor cars and also for purchase of Street Watering (additional) lorries, being carried over to the next year's budget.

New Works—Rs. 9,62,000.

The current year's Revised Estimate is Rs. 5,77,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 15,39,000 including Rs. 11,39,000 for works carried over from 1939-40 and Rs. 4 lakhs for altogether new items. The Corporation dated 2nd October, 1940 resolved that out of the total provision of Rs. 15,39,000 nothing but the asphaltum programme (Rs. 2½ lakhs) and works for which commitment in the shape of acceptance of tenders or quotations etc., had been made already be considered this year. The Revised estimate of Rs. 5,77,000 is the result of this direction of the Corporation.

Of this year's provision, Rs. 5,77,200 has been carried over to the next year which includes Rs. 5,21,500 for released items and Rs. 55,700 for items not yet released.

The balance has been dropped from the Budget either being paid during the previous year or as saving out of the estimates for works completed and paid for.

Preparation of a Map of Calcutta—Rs. 17,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 5,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 22,000. It has already been stated in connection with the Receipt item—Contribution from the Public Utility Companies etc., for the preparation of a Map of Calcutta, that the actual work against the estimate of Rs. 50,800 could not be taken up by the Chief Engineer for want of Government sanction to the contributions from the Public Bodies although it was stipulated orginally that the work would be completed in two years. The revised figure of Rs. 5,000 represents the cost of preliminary works which are being carried on in this connection during the last several years.

Repairs to Town Hall—Rs. 9,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 16,000 against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 25,000. This is due to the balance of the current year's estimate being carried over to the next year.

Repairs to Outfall—Rs. 14,000.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 16,000 against the Budget provision of Rs. 30,000. The decrease is due to the provision of Rs. 2,000 for emergent repairs, Rs. 10,000 for clearing silt from the Sub Head-cut from the Ballygunge Pumping Station to Reflux Gate for discharging storm water to the newly dredged channel and Rs. 2,000 for raising the northern embankment of the Town Storm Water Reservoir, being carried over to the next year.

Extra cost on account of acting arrangement in leave vacancies—Rs. 20,000.

This provision is always wiped out at the end of the year as the provision is distributed to the appropriate Budget heads.

Central Corporation Library—Rs. 20,000.

There is a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the current year's Budget for establishing a Central Corporation Library, which is being carried over to the next year.

The other items do not call for any particular explanation.

B. BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1941-42.

Coming to 1941-42, the estimates stand thus: —

	Rs.
Opening Balance	40,46,000
Receipts	2,58,50,000
Expenditure	2,59,26,000
Closing Balance	39,70,000

(1) ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

It may be noticed that the estimated receipts show a figure higher by Rs. 3,51,000 than the revised estimates of receipts of 1940-41 (Rs. 2,54,99,000).

This increase falls under:—

	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	3,00,000
Taxes on Trades and Professions	10,000
Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana ...	46,600
Sale of Water	86,000
Fines	13,000
Recovery of Law Charges	9,000
Miscellaneous Receipts including Profits from Workshp	1,24,600
	5,89,200

Against this are to be set off the following decreases:—

	Rs.
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands ...	2,10,000
Rebate on account of charges for electricity ...	41,000
Total	2,51,000

The balance is due to smaller items of increases and decreases.

(*i*) *Increases* (*Net*).

Consolidated Rate—Rs. 3,00,000.

The consolidated rate for 1941-42 has been estimated at Rs. 1,94,00,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 1,91,00,000 and the original Budget estimate of Rs. 1,87,04,000.

The Assessor's estimate for Consolidated Rate for 1941-42 is a current demand of Rs. 1,99,04,000 against Rs. 1,95,70,000 of 1940-41. The percentage of collection has been taken at 92% for 1941-42 as in the previous year. The amount of collection for 1941-42 therefore comes to Rs. 1,83,00,000 of the current demand against Rs. 1,80,00,000 of 1940-41. An additional amount of Rs. 11,00,000 has been added as probable collection out of arrears against Rs. 7,00,000 of the previous year. Thus the estimated collection for 1941-42 including arrears amounts to Rs. 1,94,00,000 against Rs. 1,87,04,000 of 1940-41.

I would point out that there has been a noticeable improvement in collection this year. It may also be possible that the Budget expectation under the Consolidated Rate, will, after a long time, be realised this year.

This may be seen from the following figures:—

Consolidated Rate.

	Budget estimate. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
1936-37 ...	1,85,43,000	1,78,31,000
1937-38 ...	1,88,54,000	1,78,09,000
1938-39 ...	1,84,43,000	1,78,28,000
1939-40 ...	1,86,26,000	1,85,19,000 (excluding Rs. 12,11,000 realised from the Port Commissioners for revaluation of the King George Docks, which was not included in the Budget.)
1940-41 ...	1,87,04,000	1,87,50,000 (excluding Rs. 3,50,000 received from the Port Commissioners (Rs. 2,81,000) and from other parties, which was not included in the original Budget.)

if this improvement is maintained by the Departments, our anticipations in the next year's Budget provision may be fulfilled. Besides the current demand in the next year's Budget, the Assessor hopes that the large amounts of arrears from the Port Commissioners for their remaining properties in the Docks as well as from Government for the Government House will be realised during the next year.

It cannot, however, be ignored that there is enough margin for further improvement in the collection of rates inasmuch as there is a large accumulation of the outstanding rate bills in the hands of the Assessor, the Collector and the Law Officer, the growth of which may be seen from the following statements:—

Year.	Collector.	Transferred by Collector to Law Officer.	Assessor.	Law Officer.	Total of Columns. 1, 3 & 4.
	1	2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35 (1-4-35) ...	16,41,000	4,03,000	14,39,000	12,54,000	43,84,000
1935-36 (1-4-36) ...	15,29,000	4,07,000	11,10,000	14,70,000	41,09,000
1936-37 (1-4-37) ...	13,63,000	2,88,000	11,00,000	15,58,000	40,21,000
1937-38 (1-4-38) ...	14,44,000	4,50,000	12,49,000	17,92.000	44,85,000
1938-39 (1-4-39) ...	17,38,000	4,38,000	13,60,000	19,68,000	53,14,000
1939-40 (1-4-40) ...	12,79,000	5,93,000	12,69,000	22,24,000	47,72,000

I am, however, in a position to state that due to the efforts of the Law Department Working Special Committee, a scheme for institution of a larger number of legal proceedings against the defaulting ratepayers by employing outside lawyers, has been adopted by the Corporation, as a result of which the accumulations in the Law Department are expected to go down steadily year after year.

Taxes on Trades and Professions—Rs 10,000.

The new estimate has been increased on the expectation that the deficit during the current year may be made up during the next year.

Receipts from Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana—Rs. 46,000.

This is composed of various items in the Markets and the Slaughter Houses. The current year's revised estimates are less than the original Budget provisions for reasons stated already.

Sale of Water—Rs. 86,000.

This increase falls mainly under the following heads:—

	Rs.
To Shipping	20,000
To Municipalities and Cantonments ...	22,000
For non-domestic purposes	40,000
For Building purposes	5,000
Total ...	87,000

The decrease in the current year's revised estimates under Shipping and Building purposes is due to less receipts on account of the present International situation. It is expected that the condition will change next year and the Budget expectations may be fulfilled.

The increase under Municipalities is due to the estimate for sale of water to the Garden Reach Municipality having been prepared as explained previously at the enhanced rate of As. 8 per 1,000 gallons.

As regards non-domestic purposes, it is expected that the Budget provision may be realised when the new rates come into operation next year.

Profit from Workshop—Rs. 34,000.

This is due mainly to the orders received from the Government in connection with the War, as I have already mentioned.

(ii) DECREASES (NET)

Sale of surplus lands and structures—Rs. 2,10,000.

This is due to a provision of Rs. 2,55,000 being made in the next year's Budget for receipts from sale proceeds of surplus lands against Rs. 4,65,000 expected during the current year. The receipts under this head depend upon the number of surplus lands available for sale.

Rebate on account of charges for electricity—Rs. 41,000.

This is due to the fact that during the current year rebate for two years 1939 and 1940 is expected to be realised, whereas the provision for the next year is only for 1941.

The other items do not call for any special comment.

(2) *Estimated Expenditure.*

The Budget Estimate of total expenditure for 1941-42, *viz.*, Rs. 2,59,26,000 is Rs. 19,86,000 less than the Revised Estimates for 1940-41.

The decrease falls under the following items:—

	Rs.
Contribution to the Fire Brigade	2,25,000
,, to Free Libraries	54,000
,, to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions	3,65,000
,, to Hospitals, Almshouses, etc. ...	8,72,000
,, to the Reserve Fund	8,00,000
Deposit with the Bengal National Bank Ltd., owing to liquidation irrecoverable	2,42,000
Dearness allowance	90,000
Expenditure in connection with Scavengers' strike ...	80,000
Precaution against epidemics	43,000
Filter-working at Pulta	47,000
Repairs to roads	45,000
Repairs to road-rollers	50,000
Establishment and other charges for the new lorries in District IV, in connection with the Incinerator ...	20,000
Repairs to Refuse wagons	25,000
Election charges	57,000
Total ...	30,15,000

Against these are to be set off the following increases—

	Rs.
Establishment charges	2,20,000
Primary Education	78,000
Materials	30,000
Pensions, Gratuities & Compassionate allowances ...	75,000
Law charges	48,000
Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust ...	37,000
Motor Vehicles, etc., ...	47,000
Maintenance of Pipes and Reservoirs of Water Supply Pumping Stations	32,000
Extra cost on account of acting arrangements in leave vacancies	20,000
New Works	4,00,600
Total ..	10,56,000

The difference is due to smaller items of increases and decreases.

(i) *Decreases (Net).*

Contribution to the Fire Brigade—Rs 2,25,000.

The revised estimate for contribution to the Licensed Warehouse Fund for Fire Brigade is Rs. 4,28,000 and th. Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs 2,03,000 The revised estimate of Rs. 4,28,000 includes Rs. 2,09,000 for ordinary maintenance of the Fire Brigade contributed from the general revenues of the Corporation and Rs 2,18,000 for contribution towards the construction of the Fire Brigade Head-quarters The Budget provision for 1941-42 is for maintenance only.

It is to be pointed out here, as explained by me in previous years, that due both to the deficits in the receipts of the Licensed Warehouse Fund and increase in the expenditure of the Fire Brigade, the Corporation has been compelled to pay every year for the last several years much more than their share of the moiety to be paid out of general revenues in order to make good the shortage in the moiety to be met out of the receipts of the Licensed Warehouse Fund. Admitting that the revised scale of receipts for the Fund will somewhat improve the position, it is to be considered if further avenues should not be explored to increase the receipts so as to give relief to the Revenue Fund of the Corporation. The following table will show the amount of extra contributions from the revenues—

	Rs.		Rs.	
1931-32 .	67,300	1936-37 ..	39,500	
1932-33	30,400	1937-38 ...	42,100	
1933-34 .	46,200	1938-39 ...	51,700	
1934-35 ..	9,600	1939-40 ...	57,700	
1935-36 ..,	44,800	1940-41 ...	47,100	(revised)

Besides the contribution for ordinary maintenance during 1939-40 and 1940-41, the Corporation had to contribute out of their Revenue Fund, a sum of Rs. 3,71,000 for construction of the Fire Brigade Headquarters at the Free School site This represents 83·5 per cent. of the total contribution made by the Calcutta Corporation, Howrah Municipality and the Garden Reach Municipality.

Contribution to Free Libraries—Rs. 54,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 30,000 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 83,000 which includes the unpaid contributions for the previous year.

Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions —Rs. 3,65,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 2,26,000 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 5,90,000 which also includes the previous year's liabilities.

Contribution to Hospitals, etc.—Rs. 8,72,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 5,70,000 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 14,42,000 which, as in the other cases of contributions, includes liabilities for the previous year.

It is also to be mentioned in this connection that in pursuance of the direction of the Corporation given on 2nd October, 1940 both the Revised estimates for the current year and the Budget provisions for the next year have been made on the basis of a 25 per cent. reduction from the original Budget provision of the current year.

Contribution to the Reserve Fund—Rs. 8,00,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is nil against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 8,00,000. For want of sufficient surplus after meeting the liabilities, it has not been possible so long to start this Reserve Fund with the contribution of Rs. 8,00,000. It is, however, expected that this will be done before the close of the year, when the position of such surplus is definitely known.

Deposit with the Bengal National Bank Ltd. owing to liquidation unrecoverable—Rs. 2,42,000.

The Budget provision for 1941-42 is nil against the revised estimate of Rs. 2,41,600. No new provision is necessary under this head.

Dearness Allowance—Rs. 90,000.

It has already been mentioned that this amount has been included in the revised estimate for payment, during the current year, of an allowance of Re. 1 per head to the labour staff whose pay was less than Rs. 30 each. No corresponding provision is necessary next year, as this allowance has subsequently been discontinued.

Expenditure in connection with Scavengers' Strike—Rs. 80,000.

This expenditure has been incurred during the current year to meet the exigencies of the two Scavengers' Strikes held during the current year. No corresponding provision is necessary next year.

Precaution against epidemics—Rs. 43,000.

The next year's Budget provision is Rs. 90,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 1,33,000. The increased revised estimate is mainly due to contribution of Rs. 33,500 to the Campbell Hospital for opening temporary Cholera, Small-pox and Meningitis beds during the period of epidemics in 1938-39 and 1939-40.

Filter Working at Pulta—Rs. 47,000.

The Budget provision for 1941-42 is Rs. 1,08,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 1,55,000. Increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the expected adjustment of advance payment made to Messrs. K. C. Ghose and Co., for filter-working during 1938-39.

Repairs to road—Rs. 45,000.

This is due to the increase in the revised estimates for repairs to roads in order to meet the liabilities for unfinished works in the previous year's road-repairing programme.

Repairs to road-rollers—Rs. 50,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 50,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 1,00,000. This increase in the revised estimate is necessary for adjustment of the previous year's charges.

Establishment and other charges for the new lorries in District IV in connection with the Incinerator—Rs. 20,000.

The next year's Budget provision is nil against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 20,000. The original estimate of the current year, Rs. 30,000, was made to meet the cost for running the new lorries in connection with the Goragacha Incinerator which was expected to be in operation earlier in the year. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the fact that the lorries were actually introduced late in the year. No new provision is necessary under this head as the provision has been distributed over the appropriate Budget items to which it is chargeable.

Repairs to Refuse Wagons—Rs. 25,000.

The Budget provision for 1941-42 is Rs. 50,000 against this year's revised estimate of Rs. 75,000. The revised estimate has been increased to meet the cost of more repairs necessary during the year.

Election Charges—Rs. 57,000.

The Budget estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 15,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 72,000. The difference is due to less provision being necessary next year to meet the outstanding charges of the last General Election and probable bye-elections.

(ii) INCREASES (NET).

Establishment charges—Rs. 2,89,000

The Budget estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 71,20,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 68,31,000. But if this figure is compared with the Budget estimate for the current year (*viz.*, Rs. 70,90,000) the increase is only Rs. 30,000.

It has already been pointed out that making allowance for the normal savings of Rs. 1 lakh the current year's decrease under the Establishment charges comes to Rs. 1,59,000 which is mainly due to the Labour Strikes during the year. The next year's Budget provisions have however been made on the basis of sanctions and consequently it has not been possible to make any reduction of the basis of this year's figures as a guide. Therefore, the real increase as shown by the difference between the revised estimate for the current year and the new estimate for 1941-42 amounts to Rs. 1,30,000 only. Out of this, Rs. 1 lakh may be taken as the amount for normal savings and Rs. 30,000 as the real increase which again is mainly due to normal grade increments.

Primary Education—Rs. 78,000.

This falls mainly under :—

	Rs.
Pay of Teachers	34,000
Rent	3,000
Repairs to School Buildings	8,000
Construction of Primary School Buildings ...	30,000
	75,000

The balance is due to some other small items of increases.

The increase under pay of Teachers (Establishment) is due to—

(a) Ordinary annual increments to the Teachers.
(b) Provision for existing vacancies,
(c) Provision for the proposed new schools to be started next year.
(d) Increment to menials.

The total number of schools at the end of March, 1941, is expected to be 229, besides one Training College, *viz.*, 7 Model Schools, 98 Class-I Type Schools, 123 Bustee-type Schools and 1 Morning (part-time) School. It is proposed to start 3 Bustee-type Boys' Schools and

one Bustee-type Girls' School and also to convert 3 Bustee-type Schools into Class-I Type Schools during 1941-42.

The increase under Repairs to School buildings is due partly to the liabilities of the current year being carried over to the next year and partly to new estimates.

Construction of Primary School Buildings—Rs. 30,000.

It has already been stated that this provision has been carried over from the current year's Budget as the work has not been taken up for want of sanction.

Although this item is a New Work (Petty Improvement Work), it has been excluded from the total provision of New Works shown in the Budget and included in the item for Primary Education.

Materials—Rs. 30,000.

The increase falls mainly under:—

	Rs.
Fodder	3,000
Incinerators—Stores and fuel oil	30,000
Apparatus for the Laboratory	7,000
Motor Vehicles Dept.—Running stores, *e.g.*, petrol, lubricants, tyres and tubes and miscellaneous stores	50,000
	90,000

Against this are to be set off the following decreases:—

	Rs.
Road Metal	37,000
Coal	8,000
Railway Stores	10,000
Motor Vehicles—Spare parts	15,000
	70,000

The balance is due to some other small items of increases and decreases.

The increases are mainly due to the rise in the prices due to the War, and also to the increased requirements for the various departments, particularly for the "Running Stores" of the Motor Vehicles Department resulting from the purchase of 22 new lorries for District IV.

Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowance—Rs. 75,000

This falls mainly under:—

	Rs.
Gratuities and Compasionate Allowance ..	70,000
Contribution to Provident Fund	5,000
	75,000

The increase under the former head is due to the provision for the probable retirement of some of the higher officers.

Law Charges—Rs. 48,000.

This is mainly due to the increased provision being necessary for filing a large number of suits for realisation of arrear rates both by the existing staff of the Law Department and by outside lawyers, as sanctioned by the Corporation dated 4th September, 1940.

Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust—Rs. 37,000.

This is due to the increased valuations next year. Under the Calcutta Improvement Act, a contribution of 2% of the annual rateable valuation is paid to the Calcutta Improvement Trust which is paid in 4 quarterly instalments.

Cost of Motor Vehicles etc.—Rs 47,000.

The Budget provision for 1941-42 is Rs. 1,62,000 as against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 1,15,000.

The new provisions are as follows :—

	Rs
Replacement of Asphaltum lorries	10,000
Purchase of Conservancy lorries	23,000
Replacement of do.	10,000
Do. of Carcass lorries	10,000
Purchase of Street watering lorries	4,000
Replacement of street-watering lorries	12,000
Do of silt-lorries	16,000
Do of Motor Cycles for the Ground Hydrant Inspectors	4,000
Do. of Ambulance (Non-infectious)	4,500
Do of Motor Cars	15,000
Tools etc , for Asphaltum work	13,000
Purchase of Road—rollers	30,000
Do of Asphaltum Mixing Plant	10,000
Total	1,61,500
Say	1,62,000

The revised estimates are –

	Rs.
Purchase of Conservancy lorries	98,800
Tools etc.	13,500
Purchase of Road rollers	14,700
Total	1,15,000

Maintenance of Pipes and Reservoirs—Rs. 32,000

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs. 65,000 against the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 32,500 This is mainly due to the provisions being carried over to the next year's Budget.

Extra remuneration on account of arrangements in leave vacancies—Rs 20,000

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs 20,000 as against the revised estimate of Rs nil in the current year's Budget As stated already this provision is distributed under the various Establishment Budget Items during the year

New Works—Rs. 4,00,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1941-42 is Rs 9,77,000 against the revised estimate of Rs. 5,77,000 for the current year.

It has been stated already that this Rs. 9,77,000 includes Rs 5,21,500 for works carried over and released, Rs. 55,700 for works carried over but not released and Rs. 4 lakhs for additional works altogether new. The new provision of Rs 4 lakhs is made in pursuance of the direction of the Corporation given last year while considering the Budget Estimates for the current year. Out of this Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 2¼ lakhs. has been allotted to all the Districts and the Added Areas for works of bituminous road surfacing and Rs. 1¼ lakhs has been kept as a lump sum to be spent by the Chief Executive Officer for the Districts and the Added Areas in cases of urgency.

ADDED AREAS.

The details of Receipts and Expenditure of the Added Areas for the year 1941-42 are shown below:—

	Cossipore.		Manicktola.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	.	7,68,500	...	5,03,800
Expenditure ...	9,85,000	...	9,26,000	...
Loan charges on Moore's Scheme.	82,500		1,89,400	...
Cost of Water, say ...	55,000	11,22,500	45,000	11,60,400
Deficit ...	...	3,54,000		6,56,600

These figures will show at a glance the disparity between the Revenue and the Expenditure for the Added Areas.

The expenditure on Cossipore and Manicktala has always been far in excess of the total revenues from these areas. The actuals are shown in the yellow sheets in each year's Budget. It may be seen from the following actuals for the last five years that during each of these years substantial amounts had to be drawn from the Balance to cover the recurring deficits owing to the expenditure exceeding the receipts:—

Manicktola.

	1935-36	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39	1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (actuals)...	4,40,100	4,16,200	4,20,500	4,06,900	4,62,000
Expenditure (actuals), ...	10,63,600	12,23,200	11,71,300	11,31 000	8,76,000
Deficit ...	6,23,500	8,07,000	7,50,800	7,24,100	4,14,000

Cossipore.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (actuals).	6,37,600	6,76,300	6,41,100	7,10,600	7,25,600
Expenditure (actuals).	9,89,500	10,13,900	10,00,600	10,91,600	9,70,000
Deficit ...	3,51,900	3,37,600	3,59,500	3,81,000	2,44,400
The two areas together (Deficit) ...	9,75,400	11,44,600	11,10,300	11,05,100	6,58,400

It goes without saying therefore that unless the expenditure in these areas is brought within their receipts there is no other alternative for the City proper than to suffer on account of these heavy drains

So far as the total Municipal Funds are concerned it may be seen from the following figures that we have drawn large amounts from the Balance during the last several years:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41. (Revised Estimate).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total actual receipts ...	2,40,77,000	2,38,93,000	2,39,04,000	2,39,19,000	2,55,77,000	2,54,99,000
Total actual expenditure...	2,45,16,000	2,42,55,000	2,42,16,000	2,52,75,000	2,65,24,000	2,79,12,000
Difference	—4,39,000	—3,62,000	—3,12,000	—13,56,000	+13,47,000	—24,13,000

The total actual deficit in five years is Rs. 12,98,000 and together with the estimated deficit on the basis of revised estimates for the current year the total amount rises up to Rs. 37,09,000.

Estimates of Receipts, Expenditure and Balances under the Municipal Fund for the year 1941-42.

(In round numbers)

Particulars.	Opening Balance on 1st April, 1941	Receipts during 1941-42	Reference to page	Total of Opening Balance and total receipts, (columns 2 and 3.)	Expenditure during 1941-42	Reference to page.	Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1942.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THE MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
REVENUE FUND	(a) 40,46,000	2,58,50,000	...	2,98,96,000	2,59,26,000	...	39,70,000
Suspense Heads Contra	10,00,000	1,26 34,000		1,36,34,000	1,26,34,000	...	10,00,000
LOAN FUND							
For works of a permanent nature as in List A	32,14,000	17,76,000	...	69,64,000	49,88,000	...	2,000
For works of a permanent nature as in List B	...	19,74,000			19 74,000		
	32,14,000	37,50,000			69,62,000		
TRUST FUNDS							
a) Combined Cart Registration Fund of the several Municipalities		1,15,000	...	1,15,000	1,15,000	...	...
(b) Licensed Warehouse Fund		3,29,000	...	3 29,000	3,29,000	...	...
Total	..	4,44,000		4,44,000	4,44,000		...
Grand Total	82,60,000	4,26,78,000		5,09,38,000	4,59,66,000		49,72,000

The Consolidated Rate is proposed to be levied at 19½ per cent, with an additional ½ per cent on the Howrah Bridge tax, the dog tax at Rs. 5 per dog per annum under Section 173 (2) and the other taxes in accordance with the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923

The Licensed Warehouse fees will be levied at 10 per cent (as in 1940-41) on the annual valuation of the Licensed Warehouses under Section 10 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, as amended in 1934

(a) This Balance is estimated on the basis of Receipts and Payments only, but on the basis of Income and Expenditure a normal liability of Rs 12 lakhs roughly is to be provided for Besides this the balance carries with it a further liability of Rs 5,21,500 for items of New Works which are released and carried over from the previous year The Cash balance does not include the amounts held for contractors' deposit, which are estimated at about Rs 5 lakhs. They are included in the opening balance of Rs. 10 lakhs shown under "Suspense Heads Contra' above

N SARKAR,
Chief Accountant.
6th February, 1941.

J C MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Estimated Receipts of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1941-42 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

	Estimate for 1941-42.	Original estimate for 1940-41.	Revised for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate—	1,94,00,000	1,87,04,000	1,91,00,000	1,97,29,789
Tax on Animals and Carriages—	67,000	67,000	67,000	62,212
Tax on Trades and Professions—	13,35,000	13,35,000	13,25,000	13,59,117
Contribution from Govt. as compensation for taking over the licensing of Motor Vehicles— ...	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter-houses and Dhobi-khana—	14,73,700	14,88,800	14,27,100	13,89,020
Do. from Tramways, Telephone and Electric Companies—	1,15,000	1,14,300	1,13,200	1,12,420
Exemption fees, Rent of Lands, Buildings, &c.— ...	1,81,200	1,81,900	1,79,100	1,78,210
Sale Proceeds of Lands and Produce of Lands— ...	2,56,000	4,14,100	4,66,000	58,336
Contributions from Government—	72,800	73,800	74,000	76,535
Receipts from Burial Grounds and Crematorium— ...	27,500	27,500	23,500	20,265
Do. from the Combined Cart Registration Fund, being the share of the Corporation in the surplus— ...	78,100	77,500	75,900	75,017
Do. from the Combined Hackney Carriage Fund, being the share of the Corporation under Section 60 of the H. C. Act—	2,000	6,000	...	2,104
Sale of Water—	6,38,000	7,76,000	5,52,000	7,11,544
Scavenging Tax—	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,762
Fines under the Municipal Act and other Acts— ...	75,000	75,000	62,000	89,599
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances— ...	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	3,19,586
Recovery of equated annual instalment from the Garden Reach Municipality towards cost of Moore's Scheme—	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,674
Recovery of Law Charges—	18,000	11,000	9,000	6,927
Sale Proceeds of Unserviceable Stores— ...	40,000	37,000	36,000	36,748
Electricity from the Turbo-alternators— ...	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,38,000	94,466
Deduction from pay of employees— ...	1,500	1,500	800	660
Rebate on account of charges for electricity— ...	44,000	40,000	85,000	2,565
Miscellaneous Receipts (including profit from Workshops)—	10,87,400	11,09,000	9,62,800	9,74,458
Total ...	2,58,49,900	2,54,77,100	2,54,99,100	2,57,77,014
In round numbers ...	2,58,50,000	2,54,77,000	2,54,99,000	
Suspense Heads (Contra) including Workshops ...	1,26,34,000	1,26,40,000	1,10,92,000	
	3,84,84,000	3,81,17,000	3,65,91,000	
Balance—being excess of expenditure over receipts	76,000	19,77,000	24,13,000	
Grand Total	3,85,60,000	4,00,94,000	3,90,04,000	

Estimated Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1941-42 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

Establishments—

	Superior Supervision	Supervision.	Clerical and Subordinate	Labour.	Total 1941-42	Total Estimate for 1940-41	Total Revised for 1940-41.	Total Actuals for 1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	
Salaries of Officers under section 51(1) ...	1,40,300	..	...	...	1,40,300	...	...	
Do. of other Officers and Servants under section 51 (2)... ..	2,66,450	17,69,330	23,56,380	27,03,120	70,95,280	...	...	
Total ...	4,06,750	17,69,330	23,56,380	27,03,120	72,35,580	...	...	
Less—debitable to other funds ..	23,950	34,530	55,760	930	1,15,170	...		
Debitable to Revenue ...	3,82,800	17,34,800	23,00,620	27,02,190	*71,20,410	70,89,540	68,31,000	68,36,081
Interest on Loans—					39,60,600	40,18,400	40,15,600	41,28,826
Contribution for Repayment of Loans—					16,03, 0	15,98,400	15,99,800	15,07,130
Contribution to the Sinking Fund for prevention of shortage— ..					1,52,000	1,52,000	1,52,000	1,52,000
Contribution to the Licensed Warehouse Fund for the Metropolitan Fire-Brigade—					2,03,300	4,36,800	4,27,900	3,79,337
Contribution to Free Libraries—					80,000	40,000	83,900	2,698
Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions— ...					2,26,000	8,00,000	5,90,600	3,14,340
Improvement of Primary Education—					12.42,100	12,52,500	11,64,500	11,47,680
Materials—					23,41,700	20,69,400	23,11,000	20,51,971
Contribution to Hospitals, Almshouses and Child-welfare division, Indian Red Cross Society, etc.—					5,70,000	7,59,700	14,42,200	6,78,014
Other contributions (Zoological Gardens, Industrial Exhibitions, Malaria Survey Work)—					...	20,200	...	29,397
Dispensaries, Maternity Homes, Baby Clinics and Milk Kitchens, etc.—					1,64,300	1,66,800	1,62,200	1,17,608
Anti-Tuberculosis, Anti-Malarial and Anti-Kala-Azar measures (Ward Health Associations)—					...	...	4,500	30,965
Pensions, Gratuities, Compassionate allowances, Contribution to the Provident Fund and Commutation of pension, etc.—					5,1 8,200	5,19,200	5,28,000	5,13,304
Law charges—					1,85,100	1,15,600	1,87,500	1,50,542
Commission to Bank—					28,000	28,000	27,700	28,396
Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust—					20 38,000	20,10,000	20,00,600	19,75,785
Contingencies					1,15,400	1,04,200	1,09,600	89,117
Uniforms					45.400	46,200	41,700	34,905
Telephone charges					3 ,2 0	34,400	41,600	42,757
Gas for street lighting—					4, 0,000	4,26,000	4,35,000	4,31,490
Electricity for street lighting—					1, 5,000	1,10,000	1,20,000	1,13,949
Grain compensation allowance—					3,1 ,000	3,15,000	3,10,000	3,07,721
Cost of Motor Vehicles, Road rollers, etc.—					1,61,500	1,89,800	1,15,000	18,274
Contribution to the new Garden Reach Municipality—					2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Unpaid Liabilities on account of Garden Reach—					1,000	1,000	7,500	6,133
Expenditure for improving the conditions of service of the Harijans (Conservancy Coolies, Mehters, Carters, etc.)—					5,000	5,000	5,000	5,758
Other *Miscellaneous* items, such as Repair works, Filter working, Precaution against epidemics etc. (previously designated as Contract labour, Contract of labour and materials not distinguishable and *Miscellaneous*)					29,64,490	30,57,060	36,25,900	25,53,004
Contribution to Reserve Fund					...	8,00,000	8,00,000	...
New works— For works released and carried over ...				5,21,500				
For works carried over from 1940-41 (but not released.) ...				55,700				
For additional works				4,00,000				
				9,77,200	†9,77.2 0	15,89,000	5,77,200	6,40,386
Total ...					2,59,2 .100	2,74,54,200	2,79,12,500	2,45,32,513
In round numbers ..					2,59,26 00	2,74,54,000	2,79,12,000	
Suspense Heads (Contra) including Workshops ...					1,26,34,000	1,2 ,40,000	1,10,92,000	
Grand Total ..					3,85,60, 00	4 00,94,000	90,04,000	

*The provision excludes Rs. 9,30,000 for the school staff which is included in the provision under "Improvement of Primary Education."

†This provision excludes Rs. 20,000 for Construction of Primary School buildings, which has been shown under "Improvement of Primary Education."

Comparison in round numbers of estimated receipts and expenditure with actuals as well as of actual receipts and actual expenditure for the last seven years:—

Receipts.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate ...	2,56,82,000	2,54,52,000	2,52,38,000	2,47,52,000	2,47,75,000	2,49,05,000	2,50,73,000
Actuals ...	2,41,49,000	2,35,03,000	2,40,77,000	2,38,22,000	2,39,04,000	2,39,19,000	2,57,77,000
	—15,33,000(a)	—19,49,000(b)	—11,61,000(b)	—9,30,000 (d)	—8,71,000 (d)	—9,86,000(b)	+7,04,000 (i)

Expenditure.

Estimate ...	2,69,40,000	2,69,71,000	2,93,56,000	2,63,64,000	2,72,81,000	2,72,88,000	2,73,63,000
Actuals ...	2,30,33,000	2,31,30,000	2,45,16,000	2,42,55,000	2,42,16,000	2,52,75,000	2,45,33,000
	—39,07,000(f)	—38,41,000(g)	—48,40,000(f)	—21,09,000 (e)	—30,65,000(h)	—20,13,000(c)	—28,30,000 (e)

Actual Receipts and Actual Expenditure.

Receipts ...	2,41,49,000	2,35,03,000	2,40,77,000	2,38,22,000	2,39,04,000	2,39,19,000	2,57,77,000
Expenditure...	2,30,33,000	2,31,30,000	2,45,16,000	2,42,55,000	2,42,16,000	2,52,75,000	2,45,33,000
	+11,16,000	+3,73,000	-4,39,000	-4,33,000	-3,12,000	-13,56,000	+12,44,000

(a) The deficit is due to less receipts from Consolidated Rate, License Taxes, Markets, Sale of surplus lands, Exemption fees, etc.

(b) The deficit is mainly due to less receipts from Consolidated Rate, Markets and Slaughter Houses, Exemption fees, Sale of surplus lands, Sale of water and Miscellaneous fees.

(c) Mainly due to less expenditure on New Works, Establishment, Materials, Loan charges, etc.

(d) The deficit is mainly due to less receipts from Consolidated Rate, Sale of water, Sale of surplus land and Fines.

(e) Mainly due to less expenditure on New Works, Establishment, Materials, Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.

(f) The principal items which contribute to this decrease are New Works, Establishment, Loan charges, Materials, Cost of lighting, Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.

(g) Mainly due to less expenditure on New works, Establishment, Motor vehicles, Cost of lighting, Drainage outfall, Pumping Stations, etc., as also to an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 as contribution to the New Garden Reach Municipality, not being paid during the year, as the said Municipality was not constituted until April, 1935.

(h) The principal items which contribute to this decrease are New Works, Establishment, sundry grants sanctioned very late in the year, Filter working, etc.

(i) The excess is mainly due to the realisation of Rs. 12,10,000 from the Port Commissioners for Consolidated Rate on account of revaluation of the King George's Docks, against which are set off the deficits under Receipts from Markets and Slaughter Houses, Sale proceeds of surplus lands, Fines, Miscellaneous receipts, etc.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL 1940/1941

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

[*With the Bill Embodying Amendments Recommended by them*],

We, the members of the Select Committee, to which the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1940, was referred by a motion carried in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 10th September, 1940, have the honour to submit this our final report with the Bill embodying amendments recommended by us. Matter recommended to be omitted by us has been printed in italics and included in square brackets and new matter recommended by us to be inserted has been underlined

The Committee met and began their deliberations on the Bill for the first time at 11 a.m on the 4th December, 1940, and thereafter on the 5th December, 1940, and on the 6th January, 1941.

As the Committee could not come to a final decision on all the provisions of the Bill by the 31st January, 1941, the time appointed by the Assembly for the purpose, an *ad interim* report was presented to the House and the time for submitting the final report was extended till the 28th February, 1941.

The Committee thereafter met from time to time till the 26th February, 1941, when they concluded their deliberations on the Bill

The Bill was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* before introduction on the 13th June, 1940, and we do not consider it to have been so altered by our recommendations as to require republication

The reasons for the changes suggested in the Bill, apart from those of a purely drafting or consequential nature, are as follows.—

Clause 1.

The alteration in the date of the Act has been necessitated by the lapse of time since the introduction of the Bill.

Clause 3

This clause has been deleted in consequence of the deletion of the proposed new section 19B recommended by us in clause 6

Clause 5

We thought it desirable to exclude the few words at the end of the proposed Section 19 to avoid any possibility of undesirable controversies

Clause 6.

The proposed new section 19B was intended as an extreme measure against "incompetence, persistent default in the performance of duties and abuse or excess of powers." In our opinion, the existing provisions of the Act together with the reformatory and penalising provisions introduced by the Bill, including the control of important appointments and supersession of a Department under certain circumstances, are expected, to provide sufficient safeguards against the charges usually made against the Corporation and we have considered it expedient to give the new conditions a fair trial before thinking of a clause for dissolution of the Corporation. We have, therefore, recommended the deletion of this *prima facie* drastic provision from the present Bill.

Clause 7.

In sub-clause (*1*) we have changed "six" to "four" in order to further extend the franchise under clause (*a*) of section 20 of the Act and particularly in view of the fact that there is no class of licenses for the exercise or carrying on of professions, trades or callings for which a fee of six rupees is payable under Schedule VI of the Act.

Sub-clause (2).—We did not consider it advisable to reduce the rent qualification under section 20(*b*) as we were apprehensive of [illegible] taking advantage of such reduction. We have, therefore, recommended deletion of this sub-clause.

Sub-clause (3).—While accepting the principle of reduction of the rate qualification contemplated by the original sub-clause we considered it desirable also to do away with the necessity of an application for registration required by the present law as all necessary particulars for such registration are available from the *Bustee* Inspection Registers maintained by the Corporation. We have accordingly taken the opportunity of revising the entire sub-clause (*c*) of section 20.

Sub-clause (4).—In our opinion franchise contemplated by the proposed new sub-clause (*d*) to section 20 should have a lower rent-qualification for more adequate representation of the persons coming under this sub-clause and we have reduced it from rupees five, as originally proposed, to rupees three. The necessity for an application for registration as provided is expected to be a safeguard, in this instance, against abuse.

Clause 8.

Sub-clause 2.—In our opinion, the mere dismissal of a servant of the Crown unless such dismissal was on a charge involving moral turpitude should not render him ineligible for election or appointment as a Councillor or for election as an Alderman and we have amended the sub clause accordingly.

Clause 9.

We have inserted a proviso to the proposed new section 36 (*1*). This is intended to provide for the proper representation of the particular constituency involved.

Clauses 10 *and* 12.

The provisos to the proposed sections 37 (*4*) and 39 (*2*) have been deleted consequentially on the deletion of the proposed new section 19B in clause 6

Clause 13.

The amendment in this clause is intended to make the provision more stringent in view of the alarming increase in arrears of dues from some of the existing Councillors and Aldermen who are, by virtue of their office, in a more advantageous position than an outsider and are expected to set an example in the matter of payment of their legal dues.

Clause 14.

The deletion has been necessitated by the amendment recommended by us in clause 6 of the Bill.

New Clause 16*A*.

While considering clauses 15 and 16 of the Bill we thought it desirable to take the opportunity of laying down the special procedure to be adopted in election petitions for further scrutiny and recount of votes and the new section 47A has been inserted for this purpose. Among others a preliminary deposit of one thousand rupees as security for costs, counting and scrutiny of votes by the Court, rejection of votes obtained by corrupt practice, casting of vote by lot in case of equality have been provided for after careful consideration.

In the proposed new section 47B we have made clear provisions as to costs and compensation in election cases to avoid any possibility of ambiguity in relation to these matters.

Clause 17.

The sub-clause (*ii*) of the proviso to the proposed new section 51(1) has been deleted in view of the fact that the Committee were strongly of opinion, without casting any reflection on the capacities of the members of the Bengal Civil Service (Executive), that the Chief Executive Officer to be appointed by Government must, for the first few years at any rate, be a member of the Indian Civil Service. Other sources of recruitment for the post should be considered only after the affairs of the Corporation have been brought to a [illegible] satisfactory working order.

Clause 18.

We have deleted the last few lines of the proposed new section 51A(3) as we considered it undesirable to tie the hands of Government in this matter.

The explanation to the proviso to the proposed new section 51B(1) has been inserted with a view to avoid any possibility of circumvention in the matter of temporary appointments.

Some new posts have been included in sub-section (3) of the proposed section 51B, as well as in the proviso thereto, as we thought these were of sufficient importance to be covered by the provisions of this sub-section.

In the proposed new section 51C(2) we have added a proviso giving to any officer or servant of the Corporation, aggrieved by any order of the Executive Officer, a right of appeal to the Corporation. This is expected to operate as a check against any hasty or arbitrary action on the part of the Chief Executive Officer.

Clause 22.

This clause had to be deleted in view of the deletion of the provision for dissolution of the Corporation.

Clause 23.

We have considered it expedient to add an explanatory clause to the proviso that the voting shall be by secret ballot. The intention is to obviate as far as practicable any undue influence or interference, in the matter of free exercise of the right of voting.

Clause 24.

The proposed section 66 has been redrafted with certain alterations. We did not think it necessary that all rules of business made by the Corporation need be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government. It was, in our opinion, essentially necessary, however, that Government should be provided with copies of the rules framed and should have a right to point out any legal or technical defect and also suggest the framing of new rules. The provisions of the original sub-section (2) have also been expanded to provide Government with powers to make rules in cases of failure of the Corporation to do so.

Clause 25.

In the proposed new section 66A we have limited the proposed power of the Executive Officer to sanction estimates up to Rs. 5,000 only instead of Rs. 10,000 as originally provided, as in our opinion this would serve the purpose of the clause without conferring too wide a power on the Officer.

Clause 26.

The amendments to the proposed sub-section (2) of section 67 of the Act have been necessitated by the amendments in the proposed new section 66A.

New Clause 26*A*.

In this clause we have proposed insertion of the new section 67A in order to ensure that execution of works or supply of materials involving expenditure over Rs. 1,000 is not undertaken except on the basis of a fair and over-board contract entered into by the Corporation, as the existing "system of cash purchase" is readily amenable to undue influence and improper advantage.

Clause 28.

The slight amendment here is consequential on the earlier amendments in the Bill.

Clause 32.

In amending this clause our object was to let the Corporation have the final say in expanding the scope of primary education although we have left the details of the proposals for such expansion to the recommendation of the Primary Education Standing Committee.

Clause 33.

In amending the proposed sub-clause (1)(*bb*) we have extended its scope to all concerns of public utility as we thought that the Corporation should have wider latitude in these matters. The amendment in sub-clause (2) is merely consequential.

Clauses 39 and 40.

We have recommended deletion of these clauses as we were of the opinion that these provisions, if enacted and brought into operation, would land the Corporation into difficulties and might also lead to other inequitable results. It is often difficult to realise arrears of consolidated rates from an occupier of land or building when he has left the holding. We were further of opinion that the liability *in rem* provided in section 205 of the Act should be treated as distinct from the liability *in personam* provided in section 200 of the Act. We thought, therefore, that the arrears should continue to remain a charge on the land or building. Experience has shown that a provision for realisation to be completed within three years cannot be worked properly and is bound to result in ultimate financial loss to the Corporation. We have, therefore, thought it proper to delete clause 40

Clauses 41 and 42.

In these two clauses we have considered it desirable to insert a clear provision against permanent closure of ',parts of squares or gardens" except under the provisions of the clause Some consequential changes being necessary in sections 306 and 307 of the Act the clauses had to be recast and redrafted as recommended by us

Clause 44

The earlier portion of the proposed new section 365A (1) appeared to us too wide and open to abuse by unscrupulous persons. We have, therefore, limited the scope of the clause Under our recommendation only those persons who are really affected by any contravention of rules or provisions of this Act, will be entitled to take action under this clause As an additional safeguard we have inserted the new sub-clause (*1a*) by requiring the Magistrate to scrutinise an application under thi., section before proceeding with the case

Clause 46.

We have deleted the original sub-clause (*a*) of the proposed proviso as we considered it undesirable for the Executive Officer to take any action over the head of the Corporation Government measures should be called for only where the Corporation, and not any of its subordinates, has failed to take action and we have amended the rest of the proviso accordingly.

Clause 48.

We have deleted sub-clause (*2*) (*b*) as we did not find any sufficient ground for raising the limit of penalty in this case

K. HABIBULLAH,
Chairman.

*W. C. WORDSWORTH.
*C. W. MILES
*J. N. GUPTA.
*ANUKUL CHANDRA DAS.
*MD. SOLAIMAN.
*(Mrs.) HASINA MURSHED.
*PULIN BEHARY MULLICK
ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI
M. A. H. ISPAHANI.

K. ALI AFZAL,
Secretary to Bengal Legislative Assembly.

CALCUTTA:
The 27th February, 1941.

*Signed, subject to the minute of dissent, annexed

Note 1.—Signatures of Mr K Nooruddin, M.L.A., Mr Syed Bodrudduja, M.L.A.; and Mr Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, M.L.A., had not been obtained till the time of printing this report

Note 2.—Mr J N Gupta, M.L.A., Mr Pulin Behary Mallick, M.L.A.; and Mr. W. C. Wordsworth M.L.A., were appointed members of the Select Committee by Mr. Speaker under Rule 127 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules in the respective vacancies caused by the resignations by Maharaj Kumar Uday Chand Mahatab, M.L.A., and Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, M.L.A. of their membership of the Select Committee and by Mr. P. C. Mitchell of his membership of the Assembly.

Minute of Dissent by Mr. J. N. Gupta, M.L.A.

While I reserve to myself the right to suggest any amendments I may think fit when the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, comes before the Assembly, I sign the report subject to the following minute of dissent :—

In clause 18, in sub-section (*3*) of new section 51A, I consider that the members of the Service Commission should not be appointed on communal basis; hence, I suggest that the fourth and fifth lines be deleted.

Joint Minute of Dissent by Mr. Anukul Chandra Das, M.L.A., and Mr. Palin Behary Mullick, M.L.A.

We, the undersigned members, sign on Select Committee's Report, subject to the following note of dissent :—

That in clause 17 the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer should not be reserved for the members of the Indian Civil Service, but the same should also be open to the members of the Bengal Civil Service (Executive). Therefore, the original clause (*ii*) should be retained.

That in clause 18 which deals with section 51A, sub-clause (*3*), in place of "one a person other than Muhammadan" the following should be inserted "one a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes." This is necessary to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes who have been systematically neglected in the administration of the Calcutta Corporation.

Joint Minute of Dissent by Mr. C W. Miles, M.L. A. and Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, M.L.A.

We generally approve of the provisions of the Bill and the alterations made by the Select Committee in so far as they relate to the executive and the proceedings of the Corporation but we find it necessary to record our dissent with regard to the following points :—

(1) We consider that the inclusion of provisions extending the franchise in a Bill the primary object of which is to improve the adminstration of the Corporation inadvisable and inappropriate. The addition of a large number of new voters to the Electoral Roll will tend to increase opportunities for the irregularities which have been so marked a feature of recent Corporation elections and will hinder rather than help the main object of the Bill. In our opinion extension of the franchise is a separate problem which should be considered in conjunction with the rules governing the conduct of elections and the preparation of electoral rolls and the statutory provisions relating to elections and dealt with in a separate Bill.

(2) In our opinion clauses 43 and 44 do not touch the root of the undoubtedly unsatisfactory position with regard to the regulation of buildings in Calcutta. The trouble is mainly due to the system of sanctioning building rules and to the fact that the building rules themselves are out of date, and we therefore consider that the provision in clause 44 for filing objections to contraventions of the building rules will be of little value so long as the building rules themselves are not revised and may prove a source of additional trouble. We therefore recommend that these provisions should be ommitted from this Bill and that Government should immediately take up the revision of the building rules with a view to introducing a separate amending Bill dealing solely with this question.

(3) Our signature of the Report does not denote our acceptance of (*a*) the constitution of the Service Commission as laid down in clause 18, new section 51A(*3*), nor the alteration made by the Select Committee to this sub-clause, and (*b*) the deletion of clauses 39 and 40.

We reserve the right to move any amendments to the provisions of the Bill we consider proper.

Joint Minute of Dissent by Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.L.A., and Khan Sahib Mohammad Sulaiman, M.L.A.

We feel that we cannot sign the Report of the Select Committee without stating our views on certain clauses of the Bill.

Clause 17.—Sub-clause (*ii*) of the proviso to the proposed new section 51(*1*) should not in our opinion be deleted. We very strongly feel that this deletion is absolutely uncalled for and the original sub-clause (*ii*) of the proviso to the proposed new section 51 (*1*) should be restored. We fail to understand why this sub-clause should be deleted at all. If any amendment was needed, the scope of cluse 17 might have been extended rather than narrowed down, as it is now sought to be done by deleting the sub-clause (*ii*) and thereby debarring a class of officers from being appointed Chief Executive Officer who actually form the backbone of administration in the province. It is very curious that in a scheme of Provincial Autonomy provision should be made for the employment of an officer of the Indian Civil Service over whom the Ministers have no control whatsoever. It is, therefore, a retrograde policy to reserve by statute a post for members of the Indian Civil Service over whom the Ministry have no control. Secondly, from the point of view of efficiency, it cannot be said that officers of the Provincial Civil Service are in any way inferior in calibre, in administrative ability and in other respects to the members of Indian Civil Service as a class. In spite of the very limited opportunities to the members of the Provincial Civil Service, they have held the highest of administrative posts available to them in the province, for instance, posts of Divisional Commssioners have very worthily been filled by the members of that Service It is extremely unfair, therefore, to shut out officers of this category by statute. The suggestion for the deletion of the sub-clause, in our opinion, is tantamount to a want of confidence in members of a Service over which we have control and which has more than a century established a tradition of which it may well be proud

Clause 40.—We do not agree that clause 40 of the Bill should be deleted. While we appreciate the difficulties which might ensue if clause 40 were enacted, we cannot at the same time give a *carte blanche* to the Corporation authorities to allow arrears to accumulate through their own indifference and remissness and then make the party liable for such huge arrears of rates and taxes. In our opinion, the deletion of this clause will have the effect of putting a premium on negligence, and we feel that in no case should the Corporation authorities be permitted to realise arrears beyond a certain specified period. There may be a difference of opinion with regard to the period of limitation. If the three years suggested previously be considered to be too small, we suggest that the period be fixed at four. In other words, no rates, etc., will be leviable after the expiry of four years from their becoming due. Four years ought to be enough to enable the Corporation authorities to wake up and to realise their dues. If they do not, the fault certainly lies with the authorities and not with the poor tax-payers. Where is the guarantee that the so-called arrears have not been due to the indifference and negligence on the part of the tax-collectors more than to the unwillingness on the part of the tax-payers to pay? We, therefore, repeat that we very strongly feel that this sub-clause should be restored, but the period of limitation may be altered to four years.

[The text of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee will appear in the next issue of the "Gazette" —Editor, "C. M. G."]

THE CORPORATION BUDGET: 1941-42

BUDGET SPECIAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Presenting the Budget Estimates as modified by the Budget Special Committee, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, (Deputy Mayor), Chairman of the Committee made the following statement at the Special Meeting of the Corporation on Thursday, the 20th March, 1941. —

The Corporation on the 10th February last appointed the Budget Special Committee to consider the Chief Executive Officer's budget estimates for the year 1941-42. The Budget Special Committee finished its labours in 10 sittings. I venture to think that the members of the Committee proceeded with their task with an outlook which was realistic. This will be evident from the Minutes of their deliberations which have been circulated amongst you already. In the main the Chief Executive Officer's provisions have been left untouched, and his suggestions have been adopted. We have however brought to bear on the whole problem, in a generous measure, the impress of our own point of view,—the point of view of representatives of rate-payers; and we have been materially assisted in our task by the invaluable help rendered throughout by the Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee who proved to be a prominent and particularly useful member of the Budget Special Committee.

In an organisation like ours which proceeds on democratic lines what fundamental functions does the Budget fulfil? This question has thus been ably answered by a modern authority on Municipal Government:—

"Two things must be done in democracy, to make control over the purse effective, whatever may be its form of organisation namely:—

A. A constitutional inhibition must be established to the effect that no money may be raised or spent by officers except with the consent of a majority of those who have the authority to express the will of the people.

B. There must be a full accounting for past grants and a plan for future revenues and expenditures which are acceptable to a majority"

The Budget is thus indeed the "measuring stick of democracy;" and this factor of all factors invests it with a special meaning and significance.

Coming back to the realities of our present situation, the Chief Executive Officer's suggestion, so far as the revenue budget is concerned may be summarised as follows:—

1941-42

		Rs.
Opening balance	... ...	40,46,000
Receipts	... .	2,58,50,000
Expenditure	... ...	2,59,26,000
Closing balance	... ...	39,70,000

The Chief Executive Officer's budget showed a small deficit of Rs. 76,000 though the closing balance in hand was nearly Rs. 40 lakhs.

Our proposals may be summarised as follows:—

1941-42

		Rs.
Opening balance	... ...	40,70,000
Receipts	... ...	2,59,50,000
Expenditure	... ...	2,55,38,000
Closing balance	... ...	44,82,000

We have thus wiped off the small deficit, reduced the revenue expenditure and correspondingly enhanced the closing balance *i. e.* by nearly Rs. 4,12,000.

As regards the loans, as in the suggestions of the Chief Executive Officer, we have decided to provide for a loan of Rs 37 lakhs during the next year; with regard, however to the questions (i) as to how the necessary borrowing capacity for the loan should be established (ii) as to how the money, when raised should be spent, we have come to decisions mainly on the advice of our Chief Accountant

An important change we have instituted under receipts is the increase in the figure for consolidated rates by Rs. 1 lakh As is well-known this constitutes our principal source of revenue The actual collections under this head this year have reached a high level (revised estimates Rs 1,91,00,000) although the percentage of collections against the demand might fall somewhat short of our expectations. On the basis of the actual collections during the last few years, the Chief Executive Officer thought we could reasonably collect Rs 1,94,00,000 under this head next year.

As members might know there were rate bills to the total value of over Rs 28 lakhs to be collected in the Law Department at the beginning of this year. The successive formalities of legal procedure delay results in the Law Department so that any appraisal of work of that department must be qualified by this consideration We have however provided facilities by way of additional staff, and have also fixed the actual quota of work for each member of the staff We feel the department ought to be in a position to collect at least Rs. 4 lakhs in place of Rs. 3 lakhs suggested by the Chief Executive Officer. Another minor enhancement approved by us under "Receipts" is in the schedule of fees and charges for sale of water for non-domestic (*i. e* business) purposes. This would scarcely operate as a hardship while the expected annual increase in revenue on this account is Rs. 50,000

Coming to revenue expenditure our total liability on account of salaries of the staff as per the Chief Executive Officer's budget is Rs. 80,50,000; pensions etc., Rs 5,98,000. Total roughly Rs. 86½ lakhs, of which Rs. 3,83,000 is to be spent in respect of the superior staff, which works out at 4·4 per cent. of the total. It is for the rate-payers of the city to judge if this percentage has been fixed on an unduly liberal scale While arriving at their decision ratepayers must also reflect on the tasks and responsibilities assigned to the superior staff, which includes, besides routine work, disposal of valuations amounting to crores, the collection of the revenues and other dues of the Corporation now exceeding a total of Rs. 2½ crores per annum, storage and disposal of materials worth tens of lakhs, control of over 12,000 employees classed as labour, supervision of capital engineering works of stupendous proportions which would tax the ingenuity of the ablest technicians all the world over. The realities of the task demand that we must have none but the ablest men at the helm of affairs, men whose integrity is unquestioned, whose ability beyond doubt, and whose technical skill of the highest order. Any compromise in these vital regards would have the most deleterious effect on the entire administration of our city.

Sound finance dictates that in fixing the emolument of an employee, the employer should simultaneously consider the value of the service rendered by the employee. It may be sound finance to fix the emoluments of an employee on an apparently liberal or even lavish scale, if the latter is able to secure for the administration annual savings valued at several times his own emoluments. This principle is in operation in a systematic way even in Soviet Russia. On the other hand a low paid employee is nevertheless an expensive employee if he renders indifferent or unsatisfactory service.

In my considered view true economy in administration costs can best be achieved by reorganisations and realignments in the several departments, which eliminates waste, and avoids duplication, which secures the maximum of effort, of service and of results, on the minimum of outlay. The alternative is a general pay cut, resorted to on occasions in the past, which must operate not only as an abatement of the emoluments of the employees in general, but also as an expression of no confidence in them. Any proposal for a general pay cut must take both these factors into account.

I may mention in passing that out of the Rs 86½ lakhs to be spent on the staff over Rs. 27 lakhs are for the labour staff

Next to establishment our heaviest (revenue) expenditure is on account of loan charges. The amounts budgetted under the several heads for loan charges total Rs. 57·6 lakhs.

I cannot help remarking that the incidence of our loan charges on our general revenue from year to year is exceedingly unequal This fact was brought out clearly in a note prepared by an outside expert on municipal finance, Prof K T Shah, who sometime ago, was specially requested on our behalf to examine the position with regard to our outstanding loans, and the incidence of the liability on account of the loans. The annual liability which now bears a comparatively high proportion to our present income will diminish comparatively rapidly in the years to come

Placed as we are it will be decidedly easier and more convenient for us to bear a lighter though longer burden *A lighter burden would be most welcome* at the present juncture, when we have nearly completed an expensive Water Works Extension Scheme which has taxed our resources to such an inordinate extent, and are in the midst of an expensive Drainage scheme. *A longer burden we can bear* firstly, because we hardly think the capital works which may eventually have to be undertaken (say within the next decade or two) could bear comparison in magnitude with the Water Works Extension and Drainage Schemes combined; also because it would be reasonable to expect that the lives of the capital works financed out of our outstanding loans would last much longer than the periods of currency of those loans.

Professor Shah's suggestion was virtually to consolidate all our outstanding loans into one single loan spread over a longer and more convenient period, so that we secure an immediate relief without imposing any undue burden on the generations to come. This suggestion the execution of which would require an amendment of the statute is well worth examination

In this connection I would request the Chief Executive Officer to consider the question of detailing a senior officer to examine comprehensive financial problems of this type. He might be authorised to consult the leading financial experts of the city as well as the advisers of the provincial and Imperial Governments. I am convinced much useful and fruitful work can be done on these lines

In making the provisions for school grants next year we had to take into account the 25 per cent. cut imposed by the Corporation by their resolution dated October, 1940. The rapid expansion of Primary Education in the city during the last 15 years has been a feature of our administration, one which any administation might have well been proud of. Any suggeston of slackening efforts on our part in this regard at this stage would meet with opposition, even resentment from all quarters and from all sections of our citizens. The cry is emphatically for progress, not retrogression We have compulsory education only in one ward; in Bombay, it is universal. Even in Chittagong it is so.

Japan made primary education compulsory in 1872. The result attained enabled her to stride over the transition between medievalism

and modernism in 40 years. England, France and Germany took four hundred In Japan as elsewhere compulsory primary education proved to be the most potent factor not only in building up the nation, but in strengthening the nation, and in organising that strength

A few facts may prove interesting reading.

Primary education in Japan is comprehensive in its outlook and includes moral development, language, mathematics, history geography, elementary and natural science, drawing, singing and gymnastics.

Meals are often provided free.

In Japan there are at present :—

Schools including Kindergartens and Universities ...	46,000
Number of Teachers	840,000
Students attending	14,000,000
Percentage of students in relation to population, ...	20
Ratio of children of 6 to 12 years	99·58 p.c.

This is the highest percentage in the world

Primary Schools :—

Number of Schools	25,000
Expenditure per year	Yen. 250,000,000 (1 Yen = 1s. 3d.)
Average per School	,, 10,000
Number of students	11,000,000
Average per School	440
Number of Teachers	25,000
Average per School	10

A comparison with the statistics of Bengal should be considered pertinent and be excused. The Report of the Administration of Primary Education, recently published by the Bengal Government, shows :—

Number of schools	61,000
Expenditure per year	Rs. 8,300,000
Average per school	Rs. 136
Number of boys and girls	2,486,000
Average per school	40
Number of teachers	92,000
Average per school	1½

So much for the Land of the Rising Sun. Let us turn to London, the metropolis of the Empire over which the sun never sets. The expenditure on education in London is approximately 2 crores of rupees a year. I am quoting from the London County Council report for 1938.

"Some idea of the size of the problem may be gathered from the annual cost. The estimated expenditure by the Council on all education for 1937-38, is approximately £14,021,000. To meet this expenditure about £5,200,000 will be received from Government grants, some £540,000 from fees, and the remainder, rather more than 8¼ millions will fall on the rates.

The description of London education may conveniently be given under four headings—(i) elementary, (ii) special (including residential), (iii) secondary and univerisity, and (iv) technical and continued evening education".

Thus of the 14 million pounds London spends annually on Education, nearly 37 per cent. is directly contributed by the Government. What an object lesson for the Government of Bengal!

Coming nearer home, in Afghanistan elementary and secondary schools exist throughout the country, elementary education is free and compulsory, and higher education is also free.

Shall we be wrong in demanding that a fair share of our expenditure on education should be contributed by the Government!

In the Budget Committee, apprehensions were felt in the minds of some, that it was not fair to burden the general revenues of the Corporation year to year with increasing demands on account of the spread of education while the important and appropriate source of special taxation, the education cess remained unlevied. In the Budget Committee, the question of levying of fresh taxes nowhere found favour.

The Mosquito Control department has lately come in for some criticism on the score that the expenditure on the supervision staff is high compared to the cost of the materials handled by the staff, further relatively much more is spent over supervision than over labour.

The Mosquito Control Department has a considerable area to supervise,—a fact which may be advanced by way of an explanation. The Special Committee appointed by the Corporation may examine the working of the department, and if necessary, suggest a suitable reorganisation.

It has been represented in the Budget Special Committee that the present practice of financing ward improvements known as petty improvement works out of revenue is fundamentally unsound. Most of these so called petty works last long enough for their burden to be legitimately spread over a number of years: it would be unfair to charge any single year with liability on account of such works. It is often a matter of considerable difficulty to classify works of a permanent, semi-permanent or non-permanent type. The magnitude of each work as well as its duration have to be taken into account before its category could be settled

There is much to be said in favour of a general policy of capitalization of recurring expenditure, especially at the present juncture. when every item of recurring saving has to be conserved in order to establish a possible borrowing capacity.

In the course of our sittings, and at our request, the Chief Accountant placed before us a note pointing out how in the coming year, a borrowing capacity could be established He pointed out that a surplus of Rs 2,63,000 of recurring receipts over recurring expenditure is possible which would enable us to borrow Rs 37,00,000 In calculating the surplus however, he made no provision whatever for petty improvement works under revenue, and it must be clearly understood that a borrowing power can only be established on the basis of this important omission, *i e*, if we agree not to charge petty improvement works to revenue

But no budget would be complete without adequate provision for improvement works—a point of view which admits of no controversy In our last meeting we arrived at the following decision We would accept the Chief Accountant's suggestion for raising a loan of Rs 37 lakhs on the basis of the figures placed before us by him. Out of the Rs. 37 lakhs we would spend Rs. 15 lakhs on Ward improvements *viz.*, Rs. 3 lakhs in each of the 4 districts, and Rs. 1½ lakhs in each of the two added areas,—the expenditure being spread over a period of 3 years.

The rest of the money would mostly be spent in financing the Main Drainage Works.

The earliest opportunity will be taken to raise the loan for the next year

This is admittedly a departure from our usual procedure, but we are convinced it possesses certain distinct advantages :—

(a) it provides for a more even and more equitable distribution of liability;

(b) it permits a planned programme for improvement works.

It is to be of advantage if in handling such works, which often concern several departments, a Central Co-ordinating Authority could be established. A senior officer may be placed in charge, at all the stages in connection with the execution of a set programme of improvement works, including their planning, securing of sanctions, release of funds, scrutiny of their progress, right up to completion.

These are the broad features of our lines of work in the Budget Special Committee.

Those of us who have examined our finances closely can arrive at only one conclusion. Not only there is nothing wrong with our finances, but provided we adopt certain sane and wise principles, we can look forward to the future with confidence. The principles which appeal to me are:—

1 We must set our face sternly against any suggestion of pampering our liabilities and alienating our assets.

2. All expenditure that we incur must be done with an eye to its possible productivity. The return may be direct and immediate; it may on the other hand equally be remote or merely potential. But all expenditure ought to be remunerative in the long run.

3. We must strive, with the limited powers at our disposal, for the general expansion and prosperity of the City.

Elsewhere and abroad the local authority is invested with almost limitless powers in this regard. The City authority promotes the industries or the city by reserving certain areas for workshops, warehouses and factories; by arranging for cheap and abundant supply of power; by creating and encouraging markets for fabricated wares. The City authority further offers working facilities through Municipal banks. The growth of the city is fostered by publicity work which brings out the advantages of Community living, of the superior sanitary conditions in a well-ordered city, the advantages of an organised system of free primary education and of medical relief, etc.,—factors which promotes the attraction of population to a city.

Much useful work can be done on these lines.

As I said the present state of our finances does not call for undue pessimism or undue alarm. On the other hand there are certain definitely reassuring factors. The receipts under the consolidated rates—our principal revenue receipts—indicate a welcome improvement. The collection of current demands has been maintained at a satisfactory level; as regards arrears, there has also been an improvement. Elaborate steps have been taken to set the machinery of the law against defaulters. The assessments have also been fully maintained, —so that the annual demand is now approaching the unprecedented total of Rs. 2 crores. The settlement of age-long disputes regarding the assessments of certain valuable holdings, and the assessment of others previously unassessed, have chiefly contributed to the improvement.

Indeed when we examine the position closely, we find we have not only no grounds for pessimism,—we might even display an attitude of mind which may be regarded as one of balanced optimism. Over 50 lakhs of rupees in outstanding rates are waiting to be collected; and if we address ourselves to the task of collection with energy, judgment and determination, it would be possible to convert these enormous frozen assets of the Corporation into fluid ones, and that within a shorter period than most of us imagine.

In connection with the Outfall and other main Drainage projects we have acquired immense areas of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. To put these lands into economic use, either directly or through reliable agents would not be a difficult task. These lands thus represent assets which are both useful and unalienable.

The large Pulta Pumping Station area can partially at any rate, be put to similar remunerative use.

Throughout the city the Corporation possesses valuable areas of land, with gradually appreciating values.

In return for our annual statutory contribution the Calcutta Improvement Trust transfers to us every year fully developed areas which contribute to such a large extent to the annual increase of our recurring revenue. Individual enterprises also result in similar transfers, though on a smaller scale. We have numerous sanctioned road alignments in almost every locality in the city. Even a partial maturity has a potential value in raising our income

These have all a cumulative effect on the valuation of the city.

While we have thus large and growing assets it cannot be denied that our responsibilities are heavy. The extensive Water Supply Extension and Drainage reorganisation schemes may nevertheless prove inadequate, at no distant date, to meet the needs of a growing city. The ameliorative social services may have to be further expanded, primary education made compulsory throughout the city, medical relief, both curative and preventive need further extension

With our large and growing assets, however, we need not falter in our task. It is only a question of approaching the problems on the basis of a sound and businesslike financial policy, which aims at conserving our assets,—which are indeed very real and very considerable—and at the exercise of judgment in expenditure. Finance to be sound, must be judicious. And true thrift is often judicious spending.

In framing this Budget we have neither imposed any new taxation, nor increased the existing scales of taxation. We have made full provisions to enable us to discharge our obligatory duties. We have not neglected those which are merely optional. We have adequately provided for the Main Drainage Scheme We have not forgotten the Ward improvement works.

The results of our deliberations are now placed before you for your scrutiny and verdict.

Principal resolutions of the Budget Special Committee.

(1) *That a representation be made to the Government for increasing the rates of supply of water to other municipalities.*

(2) *That in connection with the Corporation resolution dated 20th March, 1940, regarding enhancement of fees for supply of water for non-domestic purposes, it be also directed that the ferrule rates and other rates be increased with retrospective effect from April 1, 1940, as in the following schedules.*

Schedule of Fees and Charges for Sale of Water.

Filtered water for non-domestic (business) purposes:—

Size of ferrule.	Existing rate p.m.	Enhanced rate p.m.
	Rs.	Rs.
1/8"	3	4
3/16"	5	7
1/4"	8	11
3/8"	15	20
7/16"	24	32
1"	30	40
1½"	90	120
1"	180	240

Filtered water for petty businesses from domestic connections or from standposts:—

Quantity.	Existing rate p.m.	Enhanced rate p.m.
1 to 30 gals. per day ...	Free	Free.
31 to 200 gals. per day ...	Rs. 3	Rs. 4.
201 to 350 gals per day ...	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.
F. W. for manufacturing articles for human consumption in town.	Annas 3 per 1,000 gals.	Annas 4 per 1,000 gals.
F. W. for repair works, additions, alterations, etc.	1 per cent	... Re. 1-4-0 per cent
Motor-bus and lorries, (number not exceeding 5).	Rs. 2 each p.m.	... Rs. 2-8-0 each p.m.
Motor-cars (number not exceeding 5).	1 per car p.m.	... Re. 1-4-0 per car p.m.
Rickshaws (number not exceeding 4).	1 per rickshaw per qr.	Re. 1-4-0 per rickshaw per qr.

Unfiltered water supply for business (non-domestic)—

Size of Ferrule.	Size of Pipe.	Existing rate p.m.	Enhanced rate p.m.
1"	1"	6 4 0	9
1"	1"	10 8 0	16
1"	1"	12 4 0	18
1"	1¼"	13 0 0	19
1"	1½"	13 8 0	20
1"	2"	14 8 0	22
1"	2"	15 8 0	23
1"	1"	25 4 0	38
1"	1¼"	38 12 0	50
1"	1½"	38 8 0	58
1"	2"	43 0 0	64
1"	1"	35 4 0	53
1"	1¼"	47 12 0	72
1"	1½"	57 12 0	87
1"	2"	67 0 0	100

	Existing rate.	Enhanced rate.
For use of U. F. W. from ground hydrants.	Re. 1 per hour per Hyd.	Rs. 1-8-0 per hour per Hyd.
For cattleshed and stables per animal.	„ 0-4-0 p.m.	„ 0 6-0 p.m.
Repair works upto Rs. 2,000.	„ 2 p. m.	„ 3 p.m.
For garden supply (½" Ferrule and ½" pipe).	„ 5 per qr.	„ 7-8-0 per qr.
For building (½" ferrule and ½" pipe.)	„ 5 p. m.	„ 7-8-0 p.m.
For 3" Tee connection for fire extinguishing purposes.	„ 15 p.a.	„ 22-8-0 p.a.

Outside Calcutta:—

F. W. for private residents	Re. 1 per 1,000 gals.	Re. 1-4-0 per 1,000 gals.
F. W. per *Mosak* or 3 *Kalsis.*	3 pies	4½ pies.

(3) *That the Corporation give direction to the appropriate Committees to go into the matters like uniforms, contingencies, etc., scrutinise their cost, find out if any increase in expenditure in respect of those items was justified or not and help the Budget Committee with their definite views in future.*

(4) *That in modification of the previous resolution of the Corporation dated 20th March, 1940, the Corporation accept the principle that from the year 1941-42, the maximum amount to be provided annually for New Works out of Revenue should be fixed at Rs. 50,000 only for small works, any new work in excess of this amount being undertaken out of Loan.*

(5) *That the Corporation also accept the principle that the Bituminous road surfacing work which had hitherto been executed out of Revenue Fund be included in the Loans Budget from the year 1941-42.*

(6) *That the Corporation give direction to the District and other Committees that all allotments shown in the New-Works List appended to the Budget against the carried over but unreleased total provision for New Works amounting to Rs. 55,700 be treated as cancelled and the provisions be re-allotted to such works as in the opinion of the respective Committee would be of urgent nature.*

In connection with the Loans Budget, the Committee resolved :—

(7) (a) *That the following additions be made in List A of the Loans Budget—*

	Rs.	As	P.
B. I. No. XI(c)—Storm Water Drainage of the area between Tolly's Nullah and Kidderpore Docks, Wards 23, 24 and 25 ...	89,600	0	0
B. I. No. XI(f)—Main Drainage Extension Scheme (Internal)	2,65,000	0	0
B. I. No. XIII(b)—Extension of the Tiljala Ground	26,000	0	0

(b) *That the following modifications be made in List B of the Loans Budget.*

B. I. No. VIII (a)—Raising Dhappa Road—Rs. 21,308 in place of Rs. 36,000.

B. I. No. XI (l)—Laying 24 in. Hume Pipe in Lansdowne Road—Rs. 10,075 in place of Rs. 12,000.

B. I. No. XI (m)—Laying S. W. Pipe Sewers in Palm Avenue—Rs. 11,352 in place of Rs. 12,781

B. I. No. XI (n)—Sewering the area of Ward 21 where Hide Tanning Depots are located—Rs. 23,740, the provision retained.

B. I. No. XIX (f)—Contribution to the C. I. T. for laying 24 in. unfiltered water main in Chittaranjan Avenue between Grey Street and Shambazar Street—[Scheme No. VII (J)]—Rs 9,378—the provision retained.

B I No. XIX (h)—Contribution to the C. I. T. for laying 24 in. unfiltered main in Chittaranjan Avenue from Grey Street and Beadon Street—Rs. 16,900, the provision added.

Lump sum unallotted for Improvement works in the Districts including Added Areas—Rs. 15,00,000, the provision added.

All other works included in List B of the Chief Executive Officer's Loans Budget be dropped.

(8) *That a loan of Rs.* 37,03,000 *be raised in* 1941-42 *for Capital Works as set out in List A and List B of the Chief Executive Officer's Loans Budget subject to the amendments made by the Budget Special Committee including Rs.* 15,00,000 *for Improvement Works in the Districts and the Added Areas, which had previously been done out of the Revenue Fund, to be distributed as follows:—*

Districts I—IV—Rs. 3,00,000 each.
Cossipore and Manicktola—Rs. 1,50,000 each.

(9) *That the Departments be directed to submit to the Chief Executive Officer within the month of June,* 1941—*programmes of Improvement works to be executed out of the above allotments from Loan duly approved by the District and other Committees for inclusion in the Loan Statement to be submitted to the Finance Committee in the month of July.*

(10) *That the Chief Executive Officer's Estimates of Income and Expenditure for* 1941-42 *as modified by the Budget Special Committee be recommended to the Corporation for adoption under section* 94 (1) (a) *of the Calcutta Municipal Act as the Budget Estimates of the Corporation for the year* 1941-42.

(11) *That under Section* 94 (1) (b), *the following rates, taxes and fees be levied for the year* 1941-42 :—

(i) *Consolidated rate at* 19½ *per cent. plus* ½ *per cent on account of Howrah Bridge Tax.*
(ii) *Dog Tax under section* 173 (2) *at Rs.* 5 *per dog per annum.*
(iii) *License and other taxes as levied in the current year.*

(12) *That under Section* 98 *of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the total amount of loan to be raised in* 1941-42 *for capital works be fixed at Rs.* 37,03,000.

BUDGET SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Estimates of Receipts, Expenditure and Balances under the Municipal Fund for the year 1941-42, as they stand as the result of the modifications made by the Budget Special Committee.

(In round numbers)

PARTICULARS.	Opening Balance on 1st April, 1941	Receipts during 1941-42.	Reference to page	Total of Opening Balance and total receipts, (columns 2 and 3.)	Expenditure during 1941-42	Reference to page	Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1942.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THE MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
REVENUE FUND .	(a) 40,70,000	3,59,50,000	16	4,00,20,000	3,55,38,000	30	44,82,000
Suspense Heads Contra . .	10,00,000	1,26,36,000	18	1,36,36,000	1,26,36,000	33	10,00,000
LOAN FUND.							
For works of a permanent nature as in List A	32,14,000	21,57,000	309	69,64,000	53,69,000	319	2,000
For works of a permanent nature as in List B	—	15,93,000			15,93,000		
	32,14,000	37,50,000			69,62,000		
TRUST FUNDS							
(a) Combined Cart Registration Fund of the several Municipalities . .		1,15,000	20	1,15,000	1,15,000	34	...
(b) Licensed Warehouse Fund .		3,29 000	20	3,29,000	3,29,000	34	...
Total	...	4,44,000		4,44,000	4,44,000		...
GRAND TOTAL .	82,84,000	4,27,80,000		5,10,64,000	4,55,80,000		54,84,000

The Consolidated Rate has been taken at 19½ per cent, with an additional ½ per cent as the Howrah Bridge tax, the dog tax at Rs. 5 per dog per annum under Section 173 (2) and the other taxes in accordance with the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923

The Licensed Warehouse fees will be levied at 10 per cent (as in 1940-41) on the annual valuation of the Licensed Warehouses under Section 10 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, as amended in 1934

(a) This Balance is estimated on the basis of Receipts and Payments only but on the basis of Income and Expenditure a normal liability of Rs 12 lakhs roughly is to be provided for Besides this the balance carries with it a further liability of Rs 5,46,200 for items of New Works which are released and carried over from the previous year The Cash balance does not include the amounts held for contractors' deposit, which are estimated at about Rs 5 lakhs They are included in the opening balance of Rs 10 lakhs shown under "Suspense Heads Contra" above

N. SARKAR,
Chief Accountant.
17*th March*, 1941.

J C MUKERJEA,
Chief Executive Officer.

Estimated Receipts of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1941-42 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

(Chief Executive Officer's estimates as modified by the Budget Special Committee.)

	Estimate for 1941-42.	Original estimate for 1940-41.	Revised for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate—p. 6	1,95,00,000	1,87,04,000	1,91,00,000	1,97,29,789
Tax on Animals and Carriages—p. 6	67,000	67,000	67,000	62,212
Tax on Trades and Professions—p. 6	13,35,000	13,35,000	13,25,000	13,59,117
Contribution from Govt. as compensation for taking over the licensing of Motor Vehicles—p. 6 ...	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter-houses and Dhobi-khana—pp. 8, 10 & 12	14,73,700	14,88,800	14,27,100	13,89,020
Do. from Tramways, Telephone and Electric Companies—p 8	1,15,000	1,14,300	1,13,200	1,12,420
Exemption fees, Rent of Lands, Buildings, &c.—p. 6 ...	1,81,200	1,81,900	1,79,100	1,73,210
Sale Proceeds of Lands and Produce of Lands—p. 6 ...	2,56,000	4,14,100	4,66,000	58,336
Contributions from Government—p. 14 ...	72,800	73,800	74,000	76,535
Receipts from Burial Grounds and Crematorium—p. 16	27,500	27,500	23,500	20,265
Do. from the Combined Cart Registration Fund, being the share of the Corporation in the surplus—p. 6 ...	78,100	77,500	75,900	75,017
Do. from the Combined Hackney Carriage Fund, being the share of the Corporation under Section 60 of the H. C. Act—p. 6	2,000	6,000	...	2,104
Sale of Water—p. 6	6,38,000	7,76,000	5,52,000	7,11,544
Scavenging Tax—p. 6	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,762
Fines under the Municipal Act and other Acts—p. 14...	75,000	75,000	62,000	89,599
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances—p. 14 ...	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	3,19,586
Recovery of equated annual instalment from the Garden Reach Municipality towards cost of Moore's Scheme—p. 14	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,674
Recovery of Law Charges—	18,000	11,000	9,000	6,927
Sale Proceeds of Unserviceable Stores—p. 16 ...	40,000	37,000	36,000	35,748
Electricity from the Turbo-alternators—p. 16 ...	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,33,000	94,466
Deduction from pay of employees—p. 16 ...	1,500	1,500	800	660
Rebate on account of charges for electricity—p. 16 ...	44,000	40,000	85,000	2,565
Miscellaneous Receipts (including profit from Workshops)—pp. 6—16	10,87,400	11,09,000	9,62,800	9,74,458
Total ...	2,59,49,900	2,54,77,100	2,54,99,100	2,57,77,014
In round numbers ...	2,59,50,000	2,54,77,000	2,54,99,000	
Suspense Heads (Contra) including Workshops ...	1,26,36,000	1,26,40,000	1,10,92,000	
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	19,77,000	23,89,000	
Grand Total	3,85,86,000	4,00,94,000	3,89,80,000	

Estimated Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1941-42 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

(Chief Executive Officer's estimates as modified by the Budget Special Committee.)

Establishments—

	Superior Supervision.	Supervision.	Clerical and Subordinate	Labour.	Total 1941-42.	Total Estimate for 1940-41.	Total Revised for 1940-41.	Total Actuals for 1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Salaries of Officers under section 51(1) ...	1,44,700	...	...	...	1,44,700	...	...	
Do. of other Officers and Servants under section 51 (2)	2,66,450	17,64,180	23,59,580	27,05,020	70,95,180	...	...	
Total ...	4,11,150	17,64,180	23,59,580	27,05,020	72,39,880	...	...	
Less—debitable to other funds ...	23,950	34,580	55,760	980	1,15,170	...	...	
Debitable to Revenue ...	3,87,200	17,29,600	23,03,820	27,04,040	*71,24,710	70,89,540	68,81,000	68,36,081
Interest on Loans—p. 78					39,60,600	40,18,400	40,15,600	41,28,826
Contribution for Repayment of Loans—p. 78					16,53,200	15,98,400	15,99,800	15,07,130
Contribution to the Sinking Fund for prevention of shortage—p. 78 ...					1,52,000	1,52,000	1,52,000	1,52,000
Contribution to the Licensed Warehouse Fund for the Fire-Brigade—p. 30					2,03,300	4,36,800	4,27,900	3,79,337
Contribution to Free Libraries—p. 76					30,000	40,000	88,900	2,698
Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions—p. 76 ...					2,26,000	3,00,000	5,90,600	3,14,340
Improvement of Primary Education—p 76					12,53,600	12,52,500	11,64,500	11,47,680
Materials—p 134					23,41,700	20,69,400	23,11,000	20,51,971
Contribution to Hospitals, Almshouses and Child-welfare division, Indian Red Cross Society, etc.—p. 68					5,70,000	7,59,700	14,42,200	6,73,014
Other contributions (Zoological Gardens, Industrial Exhibitions, Malaria Survey Work)—pp. 34, 66 & 76					...	20,200	...	29,397
Dispensaries, Maternity Homes, Baby Clinics and Milk Kitchens, etc.—pp. 68 & 70					1,64,300	1,66,800	1,62,200	1,17,608
Anti-Tuberculosis, Anti-Malarial and Anti-Kala-Azar measures (Ward Health Associations)—p. 70					...	...	4,500	30,965
Pensions, Gratuities, Compassionate allowances, Contribution to the Provident Fund and Commutation of pension, etc.—p. 78					5,66,200	5,19,200	5,23,000	5,13,304
Law charges—p. 24					1,35,100	1,15,600	1,37,500	1,50,542
Commission to Bank—p. 80					28,000	28,000	27,700	28,396
Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust—p. 78					20,38,000	20,10,000	20,00,600	19,75,785
Contingencies					1,15,400	1,04,200	1,09,600	89,117
Uniforms					45,400	46,200	41,700	34,905
Telephone charges					33,200	34,400	41,600	42,757
Gas for street lighting—p. 58					4,30,000	4,26,000	4,35,000	4,31,490
Electricity for street lighting—p. 58					1,15,000	1,10,000	1,20,000	1,13,949
Grain compensation allowance—p. 78					3,15,000	3,15,000	3,10,000	3,07,721
Cost of Motor Vehicles, Road rollers, etc.—p. 291					1,61,500	1,39,800	1,15,000	18,274
Contribution to the new Garden Reach Municipality—p. 80... ...					2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Unpaid Liabilities on account of Garden Reach—p. 80					1,000	1,000	7,500	6,133
Expenditure for improving the conditions of service of the Harijans (Conservancy Coolies, Mehters, Carters, etc.)—p. 78					5,000	5,000	5,000	5,758
Other *Miscellaneous* items, such as Repair works, Filter working, Precaution against epidemics etc. (previously designated as Contract labour, Contract of labour and materials not distinguishable and *Miscellaneous*.)					29,18,290	30,37,060	36,25,900	25,53,004
Contribution to Reserve Fund—p. 80...					...	8,00,000	8,00,000	...
New works—pp. 298—308 — For works released and carried over ...				5,46,200				
New works—pp. 298—308 — For works carried over from 1940-41 (but not released.) ...				55,700				
New works—pp. 298—308 — For additional works				50,000				
				6,51,900	†6,51,900	15,39,000	5,52,500	6,40,386
Total ...					2,55,38,400	2,74,54,200	2,78,87,200	2,45,82,513
In round numbers ..					2,55,38,000	2,74,54,000	2,78,88,000	
Suspense Heads (contra) including Workshops ...					1,26,36,000	1,26,40,000	1,10,92,000	
Excess of receipts over expenditure ..					4,12,000	...	...	
Grand Total ...					3,85,86,000	4,00,94,000	3,89,80,000	

*The provision excludes Rs. 9,30,000 for the school staff which is included in the provision under "Improvement of Primary Education."

†This provision excludes Rs. 30,000 for Construction of Primary School buildings, which has been shown under "Improvement of Primary Education."

Modifications recommended by the Budget Special Committee in the Chief Executive Officer's Budget estimates for the year 1941-42.

REVENUE.

RECEIPTS.

B. I. No.	Particulars.	Provision in the C. E. O.'s. Budget.	Provision made by the Special Committee.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	Consolidated Rate	1,94,00,000	1,95,00,000	1,00,000	...
	SUSPENSE HEAD.				
23(a) ...	Workshops—Cost of Supervision, machinery, etc.—charges adjustable.	1,20,400	1,22,400	2,000	...
	REVENUE.				
	EXPENDITURE.				
27 (a) ...	Chief Executive Officer ...	30,400	34,800	4,400	...
28A (c) ...	Secretary's Department—Clerical and Subordinate.	86,700	87,000	300	...
29A (c) ...	Accounts Department—Clerical and Subordinate.	2,71,400	2,72,900	1,500	...
33C (a) ...	Store Depots—New works ..	...	1,800	1,800	...
36A(b)(ii) ...	License Department—Clerical and Subordinate.	1,00,200	1,01,100	900	...
37B (c) ...	Central Records Department—Binding charges for old records etc.	400	700	300	...
38A (a)(ii) ...	Electricity Department—Head Office—Clerical and Subordinate.	6,700	6,800	100	...
40A (b)(i) ...	Chief Engineer's Office—Supervision.	16,400	17,200	800	...
40A (b)(ii) ...	Do. —Clerical and Subordinate ...	32,000	31,700	...	300
40B(e) ...	Preparation of Map of Calcutta ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
41A(b)(ii) ...	Drainage Department Clerical and Subordinate.	24,000	24,300	300	...
44A(c) ...	City Architect's Department—Clerical and Subordinate.	76,600	77,000	400	...
44A(d)(ii) ...	City Architect's Department—Special Officer—Clerical and Subordinate.	...	100	100	...
45B(c) ...	Surveyor's Department—Demarcation pegs and pillars.	1,500	1,000	...	500
46A(b)(i) ...	Lighting Department—Supervision.	71,800	66,400	...	5,400
50A(b) ...	Municipal Offices and Buildings—New works.	9,000	27,300	18,300	...
51A(b) ...	Roads and footpaths—Labour ...	95,900	96,100	200	...
51B(a)(iv) ...	Widening narrow lanes, rounding off corners and other petty improvement works (New works.)	25,600	26,600	1,000	...
	Carried over ...	8,68,600	8,82,800	30,400	16,200

B. I. No.	Particulars.	Provision in the C. E. O.'s Budget.	Provision made by the Special Committee.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...	8,68,600	8,82,800	30,400	16,200
51B(a)(v) ...	Bituminous road surfacing (New works).	2,50,000	...	...	2,50,000
53A(c) ...	Cleansing Streets—Labour ...	7,15,900	7,16,500	600	...
55A(c) ...	Incinerator—Labour	9,400	10,100	700	...
58A(1)(b) ...	Sewers and Surface drains—Cleansing—Labour.	1,31,400	1,31,700	300	...
58B(c) ...	Prevention of flooding (New works)...	8,500	11,400	2,900	...
58C(1)(b) ...	Sewers and Surface drains—Maintenance—Labour.	99,400	98,600	...	800
70B(a) ...	Markets—Construction and Improvement of Buildings (New works).	9,300	12,300	3,000	...
71A(b)(i) ...	Slaughter Houses—Inspection—Supervision.	6,200	5,600	...	600
71B(a) ...	Do. —Construction and improvements (New works).	4,300	5,000	700	...
81A(b) ...	Burial Ground—New works ...	8,000	13,000	5,000	...
81B(b)(i) ...	Burning Ghats—Construction and improvements (New works).	2,900	7,900	5,000	...
82A(c)(2) ...	Improvement of Primary Education—Lantern slides, sports, prizes, scouting, excursion, etc.	4,000	8,000	4,000	...
82A(c)(13)...	Improvement of Primary Education—Gratuities and compassionate allowances.	...	1,500	1,500	...
87(ee) ...	Central Corporation Library ...	20,000	...	...	20,000
88(b) ...	Gratuities and compassionate allowances.	2,00,000	1,68,000	...	32,000
89(aa) ...	Special Officer for improving collection of rates and miscellaneous bills in the Collection and Law Departments.	16,800	7,500	...	9,300
90A ...	Petty Improvement works—(New works).	1,50,000	37,000	...	1,13,000
96A(c) ...	Gowkhanas—Labour ...	2,98,100	2,98,300	200	...
	Total ...	28,02,800	24,15,200	54,300	4,41,900
	Net decrease ...				3,87,600
	Say ...				3,88,000

SUSPENSE HEAD.

91(i)(3)(e) ...	Workshops—Gratuities and compassionate allowances.	...	2,000	2,000	...

Modifications recommended by the Budget Special Committee in the Revised Estimates for 1940-41.

EXPENDITURE.

B. I. No.	Particulars.	Estimate for 8 months as in the Budget.	Estimate for 8 months as modified by the Special Committee.	Estimate of the total revised estimate as in the Budget.	Estimate of the total revised estimate as modified by the Special Committee.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33C(a) ...	Store Depots—New works	1,914	114	6,800	4,800	...	1,800
50A(b) ..	Municipal Offices and Buildings—New works	21,092	2,792	34,000	15,700	...	18,300
51B(a)(iv)	Widening narrow lanes and rounding off corners and other petty improvement works—(New works)	20,844	19,844	24,200	23,200	..	1,000
58B(c) ...	Prevention of flooding—(New works).	5,368	2,468	19,500	16,600	...	2,900
71B(a) ...	Slaughter Houses—Construction and improvements—(New works)	1,504	804	4,300	3,600	...	700
	Total .	50,217	25,517	88,600	63,900	...	24 700
						Say ...	24,000

LOANS.

Modifications made by the Budget Special Committee.

EXPENDITURE (Out of New Loan.)

LIST A.

B. L. No.	Name of work.	Provision in Col. 8 of the C. E. O.'s Budget.	Provision made by the Special Committee.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI(e) ...	Storm Water Drainage of the area between Tolly's Nullah and Kidderpore Docks, Wards 23, 24 and 25.	...	89,600	89,600	...
XI(f) ...	Main Drainage Extension Scheme (Internal portion).	...	2,65,000	2,65,000	...
XIII (b) ...	Extension of the Tiljala Burial Ground.	...	26,000	26,000	...
	Total ...	...	3,80,600	3,80,600	...
	Say ...	...	...	3,81,000	...

LIST B.

B. I. No.	Name of work.	Provision in column 8 of the C. E. O.'s. Budget.	Provision made by the Special Committee	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VIII (i) ...	Raising Dhappa Road	36,000	21,308	...	14,692
(j) ...	Making a 12 ft. wide Street in continuation of the 12 ft. wide common passage through old premises No. 5 Sevak Baidya Street to meet Ritchie Road Extension,	6,789	...	...	6,789
(k) ...	Acquisition of land at 60-A and 60B, Ballygunge Place for opening out a 20 ft. road,	2,950	...	...	2,950
(l) ...	Widening Sambhu Chatterjee Street...	1,05,300	...	...	1,05,300
(m) ...	Opening out 16 ft. road from Bowbazar Street at No. 4 and 4-1, Madan Dutta Lane,	21,700	...	...	21,700
(n) ...	Acquisition of premises No. 378 Upper Chitpore Road for opening out a 16 ft. road connecting Shibu Thakur Lane and Upper Chitpore Road.	3,22,000	...	...	3,22,000
(o) ...	Widening the north side of Muktaram Babu Street at its junction with Upper Chitpore Road.	1,53,200	...	...	1,53,200
(p) ...	Widening Serpentine Lane from Dixon Lane to Fordyce Lane.	17,900	...	...	17,900
(q) ...	Extension of Harish Mukherjee Road up to Kali Temple Road.	1,48,000	...	...	1,48,000
(r) ...	Acquisition of the road land in connection with the opening out of a 25 ft. road connecting Kalighat Road and Harish Mukherjee Road opposite Rani Sankari Lane.	42,700	...	...	42,700
(s) ...	Extension of Ghughudanga Lane to Rifle Road.	71,530	...	...	71,530
(t) ...	Widening a portion of Ghughudanga Lane from Broad Street to the eastern boundary of premises No. 19, Ghughudanga Lane.	1,34,935	...	...	1,34,935
(u) ...	Acquisition of land for widening the northern end of Nawab Abdul Latiff Lane to 30 ft.	27,169	...	...	27,169
IX(d) ...	Acquisition of additional land to provide drying space for additional stones which may be erected in the existing vacant space in Lansdowne Dhobikhana.	18,000	...	...	18,000
XI(l) ...	Laying 24 in. Hume Pipe in Lansdowne Road.	12,000	10,075	...	1,925
(m) ...	Laying S. W. pipe sewers in Palm Avenue.	12,781	11,352	...	1,429
(o) ...	Construction of a syphon across Tolly's Nullah for the drainage of Kidderpore, Alipore and Chetla areas.	80,000	...	...	80,000
(p) ...	Sewering Gariahat Road ...	51,000	...	...	51,000
(q) ...	Sewering Tollygunge Road ...	81,000	...	...	81,000
	Carried Over ...	13,44,954	42,735	...	13,02,219

B. L. No.	Particulars.	Provision in Col. 8 of the C. E. O.'s Budget.	Provision made by the Special Committee.	Increase.	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward ...	Rs. 13,44,954	Rs. 42,735	Rs. ...	Rs. 13,02,219
XII(b) ...	Acquisition of the Garden House at Dum Dum for Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,03,000	.	..	1,03,000
XIX(e) ...	Installation of a 3-drum 18,000 lb Babcock and Wilcox boiler unit at the Pulta Pumping Station.	1,51,000	...	..	1,51,000
(g) ...	Construction of Railway siding at Tallah Pumping Station.	25,000	...	..	25,000
XIX(h) ...	Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for laying 24 in. unfiltered water main in Chittaranjan Avenue from Grey Street to Beadon Street.	...	16,900	16,900	
XX(j) ..	Extension of Sradhananda Park for the use of *purdah* ladies and elderly people.	1,40,000	...	...	1,40,000
(k) ...	Acquisition of land at 17, Kaylasarak Road, Ward 24, for a children's Park.	17,000	...	...	17,000
XXV ...	Purchase of a Turbo Alternator for the Palmers' Bridge Pumping Station.	1,60,000	...	...	1,60,000
	Lump sum for Improvement works in District.	..	15,00,000	15,00,000	...
	Total	19,40,954	15,59,635	15,16,900	18,98,219
	Net decrease ...	...	...	...	3,81,319
	Say ...	...	...	...	3,81,000

SUMMARY OF LOAN FUND BUDGET.

Estimates of Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of the Loan Fund for the year 1941-42 as they stand as the result of the modifications made by the Budget Special Committee.

			Rs.
A.—Estimated Opening Balance on 1st April, 1941 ...		...	32,14,000
B.—Receipts during 1941-42 :—			
(1) Loan to be raised for works to be included in the Loan Statement :—	Rs.		
List A	21,10,000		
List B	15,93,000		
(2) Other receipts during 1941-42	47,000		
			37,50,000
C.—Available for expenditure during 1941-42 ...		...	69,64,000
D.—Expenditure during 1941-42 :—			
On Loan Works (Total of cols. 7 & 8)—			
List A	53,69,000		
List B	15,93,000		
			69,62,000
Balance		...	2,000

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL 1940/1941

AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Note.—Matter omitted by the Select Committee has been printed in italics and included in square brackets and new matter inserted by the Select Committee has been printed in bold types.

A

BILL

further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923

Bengal Act III of 1923

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing,

It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title and commencement.

1 (1) This Act may be called the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 194[0]1

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

Amendment of section 2 of Bengal Act III of 1923

2 Sub section (5) of section 2 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be omitted

Amendment of section 10

[3 *In sub section* (1) *of section* 10 *of the said Act, after the words "following year" the following proviso shall be insterted, namely :—*

"Provided that, if the Corporation is dissolved under section 19B, *the Mayor and Deputy Mayor shall continue in office until the date of the first meeting of the Corporation held after the ensuing general election, and at that meeting the Corporation shall elect two of their number to be Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, until the first meeting of the Corporation held in the next following year"*]

Amendment of section 12

4 In sub section (3) of section 12 of the said Act, after the words "vested in him under" in the second place in which they occur the words, figures, letter and brackets "sub-section (1) of section 66A and" shall be inserted

Substitution of new section for section 19.

5 For section 19 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely —

Power of Provincial Government to annul or suspend proceedings of the Corporation or any Committee or Sub-Committee

"19 The Provincial Government may by order in writing, either of their own motion or after considering any representation which may be made by the Corporation—

(*a*) annul any proceeding of the Corporation or of any Standing Committee or Sub-Committee thereof or of any Special Committee which, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, is not in conformity with law or with the rules or by-laws in force thereunder, and may do all things necessary to secure such conformity, and

(*b*) suspend any resolution of the Corporation or of any Standing Committee or Sub-Committee thereof or of any Special Committee which, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, is likely to lead to a serious breach of peace or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public [*or to any class or body of persons*]."

Insertion of new section (s) 19A [and 19B].

6. After section 19 of the said Act the following section [s] shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Provincial Government to Supersede a Department of the Corporation.

"19A. (*1*), If, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, the Corporation have, in respect of any department thereof, shown their incompetence to perform, or persistently made default in the performance of, the duties imposed, or exceeded or abused the powers conferred, upon them by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Provincial Government may, except in the case of an emergency, of which the Provincial Government shall be the sole judge, by an order in writing direct the Corporation to show cause, to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government and within such period as may be specified in the said order, against the supersession of the said department by a person to be appointed under sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) If, within the period specified in an order under sub-section (*1*), cause is not shown by the Corporation to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government, the latter may, by notification published in the *Official Gazette* and stating the reasons therefor, supersede the said department and appoint a suitable person to have charge thereof for such period as may be specified in the notification, and such person shall, in respect of that department and during that period, exclusively exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Corporation and any Committee thereof and the Executive Officer

(*3*) In any notification under sub-section (2) the Provincial Government shall further direct that the expenses incurred in the performance of his duties by a person appointed under that sub-section, together with such remuneration for that person, as the Provincial Government may from time to time determine, shall, in such manner and within such period as the Provincial Government may specify, be paid to that person from the Municipal Fund

(*4*) Any dispute as to whether a power is exercisable or a duty performable by a person appointed under sub-section (*2*) shall be referred by that person to the Provincial Government, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Power of Provincial Government to Dissolve the Corporation

[19B *If, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, the Corporation have shown their incompetence to perform, or persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed or exceeded or abused the powers conferred, upon them by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Provincial Government may, by notification published in the "Official Gazette" and stating the reasons therefor, dissolve the Corporation and direct that the Corporation be reconstituted by a general election and appointment of Councillors in conformity with the provisions of Chapter III and by an election of Aldermen in conformity with the provisions of section 9."*]

Amendment of section 20.

7. In sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the said Act—

(*1*) in clause (*a*) for the word "twelve" the word "four [*six*]" *shall be substituted,*]

[(*2*) *in clause* (*b*) *for the word "twenty-five" the word "twelve" shall be substituted,*]

(*3*) [*in clause* (*c*) *for the word "twelve" the word "six" shall be substituted, and*]

for clause (c) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) was or has been, for not less than six consecutive months during the year last preceding the year in which the election is held, the owner of a hut in a bustee valued for assessment purposes under Chapter X on account of which a sum of not less than six rupees has been paid during the said year in respect of the consolidated rate; or," and

(*4*) after clause (*c*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*d*) being or having been the occupier of any hut in a *bustee* valued for assessment purposes under Chapter X, or of a portion of such hut, for any period during that year

last preceding the year in which the election is held, paid rent for such occupancy for at least six months during the said year at a rate not less than [*five*] three rupees *per mensem*, and has on application to the Executive Officer had his name entered in a Register to be maintained for the purpose:

Provided that the application to the Executive Officer shall be made not later than the 30th September immediately preceding the election or such other date as the Executive Officer may notify in this behalf"

Amendment of section 21.

8. In section 22 of the said Act—

(*1*) in sub-section (*2*), after the word "appointment" the words "as a Councillor or for election as an Alderman" shall be inserted;

(*2*) after sub-section (*2*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*[*A*]**a**) A person who has been dismissed from the service of the Crown **on a charge involving moral turpitude** shall, unless the order of dismissal has been set aside, not be eligible for election or appointment as a Councillor or for election as an Alderman for five years from the date of the order of dismissal ";

(*3*) in sub-section (*3*) after the word "appointment" the words "as a Councillor or for election as an Alderman" shall be inserted;

(*4*) the proviso to sub-section (*4*) shall be omitted; and

(*5*) after sub section (*4*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*5*) Any disqualification specified in sub-sections (*2*), (*2*[*A*]**a**), (*3*) or (*4*) may be removed by an order of the Provincial Government in this behalf."

Appointment By Provincial Government To Make Up Prescribed Number Of Elected Councillors.

Amendment of section 36.

9 For section 36 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"**36** (*1*) If there is not a sufficient number of valid nominations for an election in any constituency, or if the electors of any constituency do not elect the prescribed number of Councillors, the Provincial Government shall, by notification published in the *Official Gazette*—

(*a*) in the case of a general election, before the meeting held under section 9 for the election of Aldermen, and

(*b*) in the case of a casual vacancy, before the first meeting of the Corporation held after an election under sub-section (*1*) of section 43,

appoint as many Councillors as may be necessary to make up the *prescribed number of elected Councillors* [.]

Provided that no person shall be appointed as a Councillor unless he possesses the qualifications mentioned in section 23 for election as a Councillor to represent the said constituency.

(*2*) A Councillor appointed under sub-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an elected Councillor."

Amendment of Section 37.

10. For section 37 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Appointment By Provincial Government To Make Up Prescribed Number Of Appointed Councillors.

"37. (*1*) In conformity with the provisions of section 5 the Provincial Government shall, by notification published in the *Official Gazette*—

(*a*) in the case of a general election, before the meeting held under section 9 for the election of Aldermen, and

(*b*) in any other case to which the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 43 do not apply, before the first meeting of the Corporation held in any year,

appoint as many Councillors as may be necessary to make up the prescribed number of appointed Councillors.

(2) A Councillor appointed under sub-section (1) of this section or under sub-section (2) of section 43 shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an appointed Councillor.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 43, a Councillor appointed under sub-section (2) shall hold office for a term of three years or for such shorter term as may be specified in the notification published under that sub-section:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification published in the *Official Gazette*, extend the said term for a further term not exceeding one year, if in special circumstances (to be specified in the notification) they think fit.

(4) The term of office of a Councillor appointed under sub-section (1) shall commence from the first meeting of the Corporation at which a quorum is present held after a general election or in the year in respect of which the appointment is made, as the case may be, and shall be deemed to include any period which may elapse between the expiry of the said term and the first meeting of the Corporation at which a quorum is present held in the year next following that in which the said term expires [:] .

[*Provided that, if the Corporation are dissolved under section 19B, the term of office of an appointed Councillor of the Corporation so dissolved shall be deemed to expire on the date of publication of the next succeeding notification under sub-section* (1).]"

Amendment of section 38.

11. In section 38 of the said Act, for the words "elected a Councillor/appointed an Alderman" the words "elected or appointed a Councillor/elected an Alderman" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 39

12. For section 39 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Term of Office of Elected Councillors and Aldermen

"39. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 43, an elected Councillor or Alderman shall hold office for a term of three years:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification published in the *Official Gazettee*, extend the said term for a further term not exceeding one year, if in special circumstances (to be specified in the notification) they think fit

(2) The term of office of an elected Councillor or Alderman shall commence from the date of the first meeting of the Corporation at which a quorum is present held after a general election, and shall be deemed to include any period which may elapse between the expiry of the said term and the first meeting of the Corporation at which a quorum is present in the year next following that in which the said term expires [:].

[*Provided that if the Corporation are dissolved under section 19B—*

(i) *the term of office of an elected Councillor or Alderman of the Corporation so dissolved shall be deemed to expire on the date of publication of the next succeeding notification under sub-section* (3) *of section 29, and*

(ii) *the term of office of a Councillor elected at the ensuing general election, and of an Alderman elected at the ensuing meeting held under section 9, shall be computed by counting as one year the period remaining between the date of the first meeting of the Corporation at which a quorum is present held after the said meeting under section 9 and the thirty-first day of March of that year.*]"

Amendment of section 41.

13. In clause (*b*) of section 41 of the said Act, after the word "allegiance" the words "or to be in arrears for more than one year in the payment of [*the whole or any portion of any rate or tax*] any sum in respect of the consolidated rate or any tax, rent or other dues payable by him under this Act" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 45.

[14. *In sub-section* (2) *of section 45 of the said Act, after the word "months" the words, figures and letter "or, if the Corporation are dissolved under section 19B, not less than one month," shall be inserted.*]

Amendment of section 46.

15. In section 46 of the said Act—

(1) for sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) If there is any dispute as to whether any person, whose name is published under sub-section (8) of section 29, is qualified to be elected a Councillor, or if the validity of any election is questioned, whether by reason of the commission of any corrupt practice by a candidate or his agent or by any other person or by reason of the improper acceptance or rejection of a nomination or of the improper reception or refusal of a vote or of any non-compliance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or of any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto, any person enrolled in the electoral roll may, on depositing the sum of one thousand rupees as security for costs, at any time within eight days after the said publication, apply to the High Court;

Provided that no election shall be called in question on the ground that—

(a) the name of any person qualified to vote has been omitted from the electoral roll, or

(b) the name of any person not qualified to vote has been inserted in that roll "; and

(2) in sub-section (2) for the words "Sets aside an election or declares an election to be null and void" the words "declares an election to be void" shall be substituted

Amendment of section 47.

16. In sub section (1) of section 47 of the said Act—

(1) for clause (c) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) the result of the election has been materially affected by the improper acceptance or rejection of any nomination or by the improper reception or refusal of a vote or by any non-compliance with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or by any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto", and

(2) for the words "the election of the returned candidate shall be void" the words "the Court shall declare the election of the returned candidate to be void" shall be substituted

Insertion of new sections 47A and 47B

16A. After section 47 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely:-

Election petitions for further scrutiny and recount of votes

"47A.(1) If there is any dispute as to the validity of an election of a constituency by reason of erroneous or wrongful scrutiny and counting of votes given to a candidate, any unsuccessful candidate of the said constituency may, on depositing the sum of one thousand rupees as security for costs, at any time within eight days after the publication of names under sum-section (8) of section 29, apply to the High Court for a further scrutiny and recount of votes.

(2) The Court may, if it considers that a further scrutiny and recount of votes are necessary, scrutinise and recount the votes, or cause them to be scrutinised and recounted in its presence, and if the Court is satisfied after such further scrutiny and recount of votes that the number of valid votes given to a candidate has not been correctly scrutinised and counted, it shall, if necessary, set aside the election of such candidate and shall declare the candidate or candidates to whom the largest number of valid votes has been given to have been duly elected.

In the case when on such a further scrutiny and recount of votes an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be duly elected, one additional vote shall be given by the Court to the candidate or the candidates, as the case may be, selected by lot drawn in the presence of the Court in such manner as the Court may determine:

Provided that for the purpose of a recount no vote shall be reckoned as valid if it is found during the scrutiny that any corrupt

practice was committed by any person, known or unknown, in giving or obtaining it.

(3) If the Court is satisfied that no grounds exist for modifying the election in the manner provided in sub-section (2), it shall confirm the election.

(4) Any decision or order of the High Court under this section shall be final.

(5) Every candidate for election in the constituency to which the dispute relates shall be deemed to be a party to such dispute.

Costs in election petitions.

47B. (1) In every proceeding duly instituted under section 46 or section 47A the High Court shall also record a finding as to the total amount of costs, if any, which are payable and the persons by and to whom such costs shall be paid.

(2) If in any such proceeding the High Court is of opinion that the grounds for such proceedings were false and either frivolous or vexatious to the knowledge of the applicant, it may in its discretion direct the applicant to pay to any party objecting to such proceeding costs not exceeding five hundred rupees by way of compensation in addition to other costs, if any, awarded in such proceeding."

Substitution of new section for section 51.

17. For section 51 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Appointment, Term of Office, Salary, Leave and Conditions of Service of Chief Executive Officer.

"51. (1) The Provincial Government shall appoint a suitable person to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation :

Provided that the person so appointed shall, on the date of his appointment, be[—]

[(*i*)] a member of the executive branch of the Indian Civil Service, who has served for not less than fifteen years in that service.[,*or*]

[(*ii*) *a member of the Bengal Civil Service (Executive) who has served for not less than twenty years in that service.*]

(2) The Executive Officer—

(i) shall hold office for a term of three years, which may be renewed by the Provincial Government for such further term or terms as they think fit,

(ii) may at any time be removed from office by the Provincial Government which shall remove him if, at a special meeting of the Corporation called for the purpose, two-thirds of the Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation vote for his removal,

(iii) shall be paid from the Municipal Funds such salary not exceeding two thousand five hundred rupees *per mensem*, together with such allowances not exceeding in the aggregate five hundred rupees *per mensem*; as the Provincial Government may from time to time determine, and

(iv) shall be granted leave by the Provincial Government, which, whenever such leave is granted, shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), appoint a person to officiate in his place.

(3) The Executive Officer shall be a whole-time officer of the Corporation and shall not, without the sanction of the Corporation and the Provincial Government, undertake any work unconnected with his office."

Insertion of new sections 51A, 51B, and 51C.

18. After section 51 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Appointment, Salaries, Allowances, Term of Office, Conditions of Service and Staff of Service Commission.

"51A. (1) The Provincial Government shall appoint a Service Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), which shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 51B, select persons to be appointed to posts under the Corporation [or to

(2) Subject to any rules made by the Provincial Government in this behalf, the Commission shall be consulted on all disciplinary matters, including memorials and petitions relating to such matters, affecting any officer or servant of the Corporation, other than the Executive Officer, who holds a post carrying a maximum salary exceeding fifty rupees *per mensem*; and it shall be the duty of the Commission to advise on any matter so referred to it.

(3) The Commission shall consist of a Chairman, who shall at the time of his appointment have been for not less than ten years in the service of the Crown, and two members, of whom one shall be a Muhammadan and one a person other than a Muhammadan, [*and of the two Members one shall at the time of his appointment have had not less than five years' experience of the administrative work of the Corporation*]

(4) The Provincial Government shall prescribe by rules made in this behalf—

(*a*) the term of office and conditions of service of the Chairman and Members of the Commission,

(*b*) the number and conditions of service of the officers and servants to be appointed by the Commission, and the manner of their appointment; and

(*c*) the manner in which the Commission shall perform the duties imposed upon it by or under this Act.

(5) The Chairman and Members of the Commission, and the officers and servants appointed by the Commission in conformity with the provisions of this section and of the rules made thereunder, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be servants of the Crown, and shall be paid from the Municipal Fund such salaries and allowances as the Provincial Government may prescribe by rules made in this behalf.

Appointment and Salaries of Officers and Servants of the Corporation

51B (1) Subject to the provisions of section 51, no appointment to a post under the Corporation shall be made except on the recommendation of the Commission.

Provided that appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary not exceeding fifty rupees *per mensem*, and temporary appointments for a period not exceeding three months to posts carrying a maximum salary exceeding fifty rupees and not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees *per mensem*, shall not require the recommendation of the Commission.

Explanation.— **Any extension of a temporary appointment to a post carrying a maximum salary exceeding fifty rupees and not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees 'per mensem' beyond the period of three months from the date of the first appointment, or any renewal of such appointment shall be deemed to be an appointment for a period exceeding three months.**

(2) Appointments to sanctioned posts carrying a maximum salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees *per mensem* shall be made by the Executive Officer, and appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees *per mensem* shall be made by the Corporation.

Provided that appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary exceeding five hundred rupees *per mensem* shall require the approval of the Provincial Government.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Corporation shall appoint suitable persons to be Chief Engineer, Chief Accountant, Health Officer, [*and*] Secretary, **Assessor, City Architect, Collector, Chief Education Officer,** and may appoint not more than two Deputy Executive Officers and such other officers and servants as the Corporation may think, fit, and shall fix the salary and allowances to be paid from the Municipal Fund to, and the conditions of service of, all persons so appointed.

Provided that the appointment, salary, allowances, and conditions of service of the Chief Engineer, **Chief Accountant, Health Officer, Secretary, Assessor, City Architect, Collector, Chief Education Officer**

and any Deputy Executive Officer, and any action taken by the Corporation with a view to the termination of their appointments, shall require the approval of the Provincial Government.

(4) The Chief Engineer, Chief Accountant, Health Officer, Secretary, any Deputy Executive Officer and any person appointed to a post under the Corporation carrying a salary of or exceeding five hundred rupees *per mensem* shall be appointed for a renewable term of five years. and every other officer or servant of the Corporation shall be appointed for such term as the Executive Officer or the Corporation, as the case may be, think fit

51C The Executive Officer shall have power—
Control of officers and servants of the Corporation.

(1) to grant, subject to rules made under section 56, leave, leave allowance or acting allowance to any officer or servant of the Corporation who holds a post carrying a maximum salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees *per mensem;*

(2) subject to the provisions of sub-section [(1)] (2) of section 51A, to fine, reduce, dismiss, dispense with the service or accept the resignation of, any officer or servant of the Corporation who holds a post carrying a maximum salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees *per mensem* [,]

Provided that every such officer or servant shall have the right of appeal to the Corporation from an order of fine, reduction, dismissal or removal passed under this clause;

(3) to suspend any officer or servant of the Corporation
Provided that the Executive Officer shall report—

(*i*) to the appropriate Standing Committee, the suspension of any officer or servant who holds a post carrying a maximum salary exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees and not exceeding five hundred rupees *per mensem*; and

(*ii*) to the Corporation and the Provincial Government, the suspension of any officer or servant who holds a post carrying a maximum salary exceeding five hundred rupees *per mensem;* and

(4) to transfer from one place to another or from one department to another any officer or servant of the Corporation who holds a post carrying a maximum salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees *per mensem.*"

Amendment of section 52.

19. Section 52 of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 52, and after sub-section (1) so renumbered the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) On the occurrence or threatened occurrence of any sudden accident or unforeseen event involving or likely to involve extensive damage to any property of the Corporation or danger to human life or serious interference with any public utility service in the city, the Executive Officer shall have power to take such immediate action as the emergency may appear to him to justify or require, and shall forthwith report to the Corporation the action which he has taken, the reasons for taking it, and the cost of such action if such cost is not covered by the budget allotment of the current year:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Provincial Government the Corporation have failed to take, or the Executive Officer has failed to take under this sub-section, such immediate action as the emergency appears to the Provincial Government to justify or require, the Provincial Government may take such action as they consider necessary, and the cost of any action so taken by the Provincial Government shall be paid from the Municipal Fund."

Amendment of section 54.

20. In section 54 of the said Act—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the word and figures "section 51" the words, figures, letter and brackets "sub-section (3) of section 51B" shall be substituted, and

(2) in sub section (2), for the words, figures and brackets "sub-section (1) of section 51" the words, figures, letter and brackets "sub-section (3) of section 51B" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 55.

21. For section 55 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Contributions payable by the Corporation in respect of servants of the Crown whose salaries and allowances are payable from the Municipal Fund.

"55 When the salary and allowances of any servant of the Crown are payable from the Municipal Fund under the provisions of this Act, the Corporation shall—

(*a*) deduct from his salary and allowances and pay from the Municipal Fund such contribution towards his provident fund account and family pension fund account, and

(*b*) pay from the Municipal Fund such contribution towards his passage account, provident fund account, leave salary and pension,

as may, by the conditions of his service under the Crown, be required to be paid by him or by the Provincial Government respectively."

[*Amendment of section 59*]

[22. *In section 59 of the said Act the words "of April" shall be omitted.*]

Amendment of section 65.

23. For the proviso to section 65 of the said Act the following proviso shall be substituted, namely —

"Provided that—

(*i*) if such poll is demanded in connection with the election of an Alderman or of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, the voting shall be by ballot, and

(*ii*) the Corporation may, subject to such rules as may be made under section 66, resolve that any other question or class of questions shall be decided by ballot ["]

Explanation.—**In this section the word "ballot" means that the voting shall be secret and that the person voting shall record his vote at a place screened from observation."**

Amendment of section 66.

24. For section 66 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted namely :—

Power to make rules of business

"66. (1) The Corporation may make rules for the conduct of business at their meeting.

(2) The Corporation shall within a fortnight after the date on which any rule is made, added to, amended or varied submit a copy of the rule, addition, amendment or variation to the Provincial Government.

(3) If any such rule, addition, amendment or variation is, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, inconsistent with or repugnant to any provision of this Act or any rule made by the Provincial Government under sub-section (4), the rule, addition, amendment or variation made by the Corporation shall to the extent of its incon sistency or repugnancy be void and the Provincial Government may require the Corporation to make a new rule.

(4) If the Corporation fail to make any rules for the conduct of business at the meeting of the Corporation which the Provincial Government consider necessary within such time as in the opinion of the Provincial Government is reasonable, the Provincial Government may themselves make such rules and upon publication of the same in the "Official Gazette" these rules shall have the same force and effect as rules made by the Corporation under sub-section (1)."

Power to make rules of business.

[*"66. (1) The Corporation may make rules for the conduct of business at their meetings, and such rules shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.*

(2) If, by such dates as the Provincial Government may specify from time to time, the Corporation do not make rules of business, such rules shall be made by the Provincial Government."]

Insertion of new section 66A.

25. In Chapter V of the said Act, after the sub-heading "Contracts and Seal of Corporation" the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to sanction estimates.

"66A. (1) The Executive Officer may sanction any estimate, the amount of which does not exceed [*ten*] **five** thousand rupees.

(2) The Corporation, or a Standing Committee thereof to which the appropriate powers have been delegated under section 71, may sanction any estimate, the amount of which exceeds [*ten*] **five** thousand rupees :

Provided that any estimate, the amount of which exceeds two and a half lakhs of rupees shall be submitted to the Provincial Government, who may reject or sanction it either wholly or in part."

Amendment of section 67.

26. For sub section (2) of section 67 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely .—

"(2) With respect to the making of such contracts the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(*a*) every such contract shall be made on behalf of the Corporation by the Executive Officer;

(*b*) every contract made by the Executive Officer, which involves an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees and not exceeding [*ten*] **five** thousand rupees, shall, within fifteen days of the making thereof, be reported by him to the Corporation or to the appropriate Standing Committee thereof;

(*c*) no contract involving an expenditure exceeding [*ten*] **five** thousand rupess and not exceeding two and a half lakhs of rupees shall be made by the Executive Officer unless it has been previously sanctioned by the Corporation;

(*d*) no contract involving an expenditure exceeding two and a half lakhs of rupees shall be made by the Executive Officer unless it has been previously sanctionel by the Corporation and the Provincial Government."

Insertion of new section 67A.

26A. After Section 67 of the said Act the following Section shall be inserted, namely:—

Corporation to enter into contract in certain cases.

"67A. The Corporation shall enter into a contract in every case in which the execution of any work or the supply of any materials or goods involves an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees."

Amendment of section 68

27. In sub-section (1) of section 68 of the said Act, for the words "Mayor or Deputy Mayor" wherever they occur the words "Executive Officer" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 69.

28. In section 69 of the said Act—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the word "they" the words "the Executive Officer" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (2), for the word "one" the word [*ten*] **five**" shall be substituted; and

(3) in sub-setcion (4), for the words "The Corporation" the words "The Executive Officer, the Corporation" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 73.

29. In section 73 of the said Act, after sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4) The Corporation may, each year and by specific resolution, delegate to the Committee any of the functions, powers or

duties of the Corporation in respect of any matter relating to public instruction, including primary, technical and industrial education."

Amendment of section 79.

30. In clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act, after the word "to" the words, figure and brackets "sub-section (1) of" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 85.

31. In sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the proviso to section 85 of the said Act, after the figures "18," the word, figures and letter "19A, 52 or 447" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 91.

32 In section 91 of the said Act—

(1) for the words "between the ages of six and twelve years and girls between the ages of six and ten years residing in Calcutta" the words "and girls residing in Calcutta and not exceeding the age of twelve years" shall be substituted, and

(2) after the words "age of twelve years" so substituted, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely —

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section primary education includes kindergarten, nursery-training and such other pre-primary stages of education as may from time to time be approved by **the Corporation on the recommendation of** the Primary Education Standing Committee."

Amendment of section 97.

33. In sub-section (1) of section 97 of the said Act—

(1) after clause (*b*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely –

"(*bb*) the acquisition and management of any tramway **or other public utility concern or;" and**

(2) after the existing proviso the following additional proviso shall be inserted, namely –

"Provided further that—

(*i*) a loan raised under clause (*bb*) shall be on the security of both the consolidated rate and of all the taxes, fees and dues authorized by this Act, and

(*ii*) for the purposes of this proviso the word 'dues' shall be deemed to include the income derivable from the tram way **or other public utility** concern acquired

Amendment of section 121A.

34 Section 121A of the said Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 121A, and after sub-section (1) so renumbered the following sub section shall be inserted, namely —

"(2) Any person who, after having been convicted of an offence referred to in sub-section (1), continues to commit such offence shall be punished for each day after the first during which he continues so to offend, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees "

Amendment of section 123B.

35 In sub-section (1) of section 123B of the said Act the word "Accounting" shall be omitted

Substitution of new section for section 138.

36. For Section 138 of the said Act the following Section shall be substituted *viz.* :—

Notice when valuation is made for the first time or revised

"138. The Executive Officer shall, in all cases in which any land, *bustee* or building is for the first time valued, or in which the valuation of any land, *bustee* or building is revised under section 131, give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the same, stating therein the amount assessed upon such land, *bustee* or building; and when the valuation is increased, the said notice shall contain a statement of the grounds of such increase."

Amendment of section 139.

37. In sub-section (1) of section 139 of the said Act—

(1) after the word "made" the words "or revised" shall be inserted, and

(2) after the word "such valuation" the words "or revision thereof" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 142.

38. In sub-section (1) of section 142 of the said Act, after the word "made" the words "or revised" shall be inserted.

[Amendment of section 205.]

[39. *In section 205 of the said Act after the words "to the said person" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—*

"Provided that—

(i) any sum due on account of consolidated rate from the occupier of any land or building shall not be a charge upon such land or building, and

(ii) the property of a purchaser of any land or building or divided or undivided share in any land or building shall not be chargeable in respect of any sum due on account of consolidated rate from the owner of such land or building or such divided or undivided share in such land or building, other than a sum so due from such owner for a period not exceeding one year prior to the date of the purchase."]

[Insertion of new section 205A.]

[40. *After section 205 of the said Act as amended the following section shall be inserted, namely:—*

Limitation on recovery of arrears.

"205A. No sum due on account of consolidated rate shall be recoverable after the expiry of three years from the date on which such sum becomes due;

Provided that any such sum due on the date of the commencement of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act 1940, shall be recoverable within three years from that date"]

Amendment of section 306

41. In section 306 of the said Act—

(1) in clause (c) after the words "public square or garden" the words "or part of such square or garden" shall be inserted, and

(2) after clause (d) the following proviso shall be inserted namely:—

"Provided that the Corporation shall not permanently close any public square or garden or part of such square or garden except in pursuance of a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Councillors and Aldermen present and voting at a meeting have voted."

[Amendment of section 306.]

[41. *In section 306 of the said Act, after clause (d) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—*

"Provided that the Corporation shall not permanently close any public square or garden, except in pursuance of a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Councillors and Aldermen present and voting at a meeting have voted."]

Amendment of section 307.

42. In sub-section (1) of section 307 of the said Act—

(a) after the words "public square or garden" the words "or part of such square or garden" shall be inserted;

(b) after the words "the square or garden" the words "or part of such square or garden" shall be inserted; and

(c) after the words "by such closing" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the site of such square or garden or part of such square or garden shall not be leased or sold, except in pursuance of a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Councillors and Aldermen present and voting at a meeting have voted."

[Amendment of section 307.]

[42. *In sub-section (1) of section 307 of the said Act, after the words "by such closing" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—*

"Provided that the site of such square or garden shall not be leased or sold, except in pursuance of a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Councillors and Aldermen present and voting at a meeting have voted."]

Insertion of new section 334A.

43. After section 334 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Notices of relaxation of building rules.

"334A. Before sanctioning the relaxation, in respect of any building, of the provisions of any rule contained in Schedule XVII, the

Corporation shall serve upon the owner of any land or premises adjoining such building a notice of the relaxation proposed, and shall, before according sanction to such relaxation, consider any representation that may be submitted by such owner within fifteen days of the service of such notice."

Insertion of new section 365A and 365B

44. After section 365 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Demolition or alteration of work on application by persons other than the Corporation

"365A (1) [*If any person, who is liable to pay any rate or tax under this Act or is the owner or occupier of any building in Calcutta, has reasonable grounds for believing that in contravention of any rule contained in Schedule XVII or of any provision of this Act, any new building is being or has been erected or any addition or alteration to any existing building is being or has been made*] If any person who **is the owner or occupier of any land or premises situated near or adjacent to the site where any new building is being or has been erected, or near or adjacent to an existing building to which any addition or alteration is being or has been made, has reasonable grounds for believing that such new building is being or has been erected or such addition or alteration is being or has been made in contravention of any rule contained in Schedule XVII or of any provision of this Act,** he may, either during the period of such erection, addition or alteration or within three months of the completion thereof, file before a Municipal Magistrate an application objecting to such erection, addition or alteration as the case may be and shall make, with such application, a deposit of two hundred rupees as security for costs

(1a) No application made under sub section (1) shall be entertained by a Magistrate unless such Magistrate is satisfied that the applicant is or is likely to be injuriously affected by the erection of the new building or the addition or alteration to the existing building in respect of which objection has been made.

(2) On receipt of such application, the Magistrate may call from the Corporation for such papers as he may think necessary and if, after hearing the applicant, the Corporation and the owner and occupier of the building in respect of which objection has been made, he finds that such building has been erected added to or altered in contravention of any rule contained in Schedule XVII or of any provision of this Act, he may order the demolition or alteration of such building by the Corporation as if the application had been made by the Corporation under section 363

(3) The cost of such demolition or alteration shall be paid by the Corporation, and shall be recovered by way of surcharge in accordance with the provisions of section 123B—

(*a*) if such erection, addition or alteration was agreed to by the Corporation or any Standing Committee or Sub-Committee thereof or any Special Committee, from such members of the Corporation or of such Committee or Sub-Committee as the Magistrate may declare to be responsible for such agreement, and

(*b*) in any other case, from the owner of such building.

Quarterly statement of rules relaxed

365B At the end of each quarter the appropriate Standing Committee shall submit to the Corporation a statement showing the cases in which any provision of any rule contained in Schedule XVII has been relaxed during that quarter, and the Corporation shall forward such statement to the Provincial Government, together with a report of the action taken by the Corporation in respect of each case shown in the statement."

Amendment of section 378.

45. In section 378 of the said Act—

(1) after Clause (*a*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

(*aa*) acquire, construct or maintain any railway which is a tramway situated in Calcutta and by agreement with any local authority, any railway which is a tramway situated within the jurisdiction of such authority."; and

(2) after clause (g) the following proviso shall be inserted namely:

Bengal Act XV of 1932.

"Provided that the previous sanction of the Federal Railway authority shall not be required in respect of any action taken by the Corporation under this section in relation to a railway which is a tramway situated wholly within the limits of Calcutta or of any municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, or of both."

Amendment of section 447.

46. In section 447 of the said Act, after the words "or the spread thereof" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that[—]

[(*a*) *in the case of any exceptional emergency, of which the Provincial Government shall be the sole judge, the necessary action under this section may be taken by the Executive Officer with the sanction of the Provincial Government, and*]

[(*b*)] if the Provincial Government consider that the [*Executive Officer or the*] Corporation have failed to take under this section the action necessary for the prevention of the outbreak or the spread of any such disease, the Provincial Government may by order appoint a Special Health Officer who shall take such action as they may from time to time direct, and shall fix the remuneration to be paid to such officer, and shall direct that such remuneration and the cost of taking such action shall be paid from the Municipal Fund."

Amendment of section 472.

47. In section 472 of the said Act, after clause (*iii*) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that, except in pursuance of a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Councillors and Aldermen present and voting at a meeting have voted, the Corporation shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any land or building so vested at a rate which is less than the rate prevailing on the date of such meeting for the sale, lease or transfer of land of a like description in the same locality."

Amendment of section 488.

48. In section 488 of the said Act—

(1) in sub section (1) after the words "of the said table" the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that whoever commits any offence by contravening any of the provisions of section 391 shall be punished either with fine, which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the third column of the said table, or with imprisonment, which may extend to three months."; and

(2) in the table of penalties[—]

[(*a*)] the entries relating to sub-section (2) of section 121 in the first, second, third and fourth columns shall be omitted[, *and*

(*b*) *in the entry relating to section* 391, *in the third column, for the words "Five hundred" the words "One thousand" shall be substituted*].

Amendment of section 554.

49. In section 554 of the said Act—

(1) after the words "officer and servant" the words, figures and letter "every person appointed under sub-section (2) of section 19A" shall be inserted, and

(2) after the figures "121" the words and figures "every Special Health Officer appointed under the proviso to section 447" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 555.

50. In section 555 of the said Act, for the word "Mayor" the words "Executive Officer" shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MR. MUKERJEA TO CONTINUE TO ACT AS C. E. O.

CORPORATION MAKES "AD-INTERIM" ARRANGEMENTS

THE Corporation of Calcutta, it will be recalled, on the 28th February last, passed a resolution reappointing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, as Chief Executive Officer for two years from April 1, 1941, when his term of appointment was due to expire. The Government, however, refused to sanction his reappointment. Following this, the Corporation at a meeting held on the 22nd March re-affirmed its previous resolution and requested the Government to reconsider the matter.

When the House met on Monday, the 31st March, at a Special Requisition Meeting at 4 p.m., Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said addressing the Mayor: "We understand that the Government have refused sanction to the Corporation's proposal for the re-appointment of Mr. J C. Mukerjea for a further term of 2 years. Have you any news to give us, or are you in a position to make any statement as to further developments, if any?"

The Mayor replied that he had none. He added that in order to reach a compromise in the matter a conference had been arranged between the Premier, Nawab of Dacca (Minister for Local Self-Government), the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma), Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr N. C Chatterjee and Mr. Watson.

The Mayor informed the House that difficulties had been added to the situation by the Chief Executive Officer who had issued a notification withdrawing all the powers and functions delegated by him to the different officers in the Corporation

The heads of the different departments in the Corporation, the Mayor said, came to him and they told him that they had become *functious officio* in view of the Chief Executive Officer's notification. "As I have no power to take action," the Mayor added, "you, gentlemen of the House, may take the matter into your consideration. What I feel is that the Chief Executive Officer is to function under our instruction upto mid night to-day. Therefore, I told the officers who came to me in a terrible state that this notification of the Chief Executive Officer will have effect after mid-night to-day."

The Special Meeting terminated at 4-45 p.m. The House was to meet again at 5-15 p.m. at another Special Meeting. When the House met at 5-15 p.m. Mr. B N. Roy Chowdhury was elected President of the meeting in the absence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, who, along with Messrs. Chatterjee, Ispahani and Watson, it was stated, had gone to the conference convened by the Minister for Local Self-Government at the Assembly House.

The meeting under the presidentship of Mr Roy Chowdhury went on till about 7 p.m. when the Mayor and the others returned from the conference. The Mayor on resuming his chair informed the House as to what had happened at the conference, and a discussion followed with regard to the possible means of ending the deadlock.

At 7-25 p.m. the House adjourned for a short while at the request of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who told the Mayor that they had received a fresh intimation with regard to the question at issue

The House met again at about 8 p.m. when the Chief Executive Officer (Mr. J. C. Mukerjea) came to the meeting and made a statement which was to the effect that he had agreed, in deference to the wishes of the different sections of the House, to his re-appointment for a period of 15 months and that the notification he had issued withdrawing all powers from his subordinates would also be withdrawn by him.

After a debate lasting about three hours the meeting decided that Mr. J. C. Mukerjea should continue in office as the Chief Executive Officer until a statutory meeting of the Corporation was called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government.

The Corporation took this decision, at the instance of Mr. W A Burns, in view of the "emergency and the legal impasse" that had arisen

The motion ran as follows :—

"That in the present emergency and in the face of the legal impasse, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue to act as Chief Executive Officer subject to the powers delegated to him and by him re-delegated to his officers until a statutory meeting is called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government."

The motion was adopted by the House by 39 to 28 votes, 2 not voting.

Before the motion was put to the vote several members pointed out that the motion was illegal.

The Mayor said: "I take full responsibility for any decision taken here to-night. The Corporation must function"

Extract from the Proceedings of the Corporation Meeting dated the 31st March, 1941.

POSITION WITH REGARD TO THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: I understand that the Mayor has returned from the Conference and we are all anxious to know the result of the Conference.

The President then vacated and the Mayor occupied the Chair

The Mayor: Before we proceed further, it is my painful duty to announce to the House that it has not been possible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the impasse that has been created The Government came forward to meet our demands half way and the three representatives of the three Groups in this House *minus* one were agreeable to accept the proposal of the Government. But unfortunately Mr. J. C. Mukerjea did not help us to come to the decision which we wanted to and the impasse therefore continues. Of course, the arrangement that we wanted to make was subject to Mr Mukerjea cancelling the notice about his withdrawal of powers from the Heads of Departments. He was perhaps advised to do so, but the meeting felt that he should withdraw it first Unfortunately the meeting failed on the question of the period. The Government came down and we went up and there was considerable bargaining. But our hands were not strengthened by the attitude taken up by the Chief Executive Officer. Therefore the situation remains as it was before the meeting started

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee: To-day being the last day of the year the Corporation will practically cease to function till it has elected its Mayor and Deputy Mayor at the first meeting in April. In view of the deadlock that has been created is it not our duty to do something to-day whereby the administration might go on in the normal way? Is it not possible to direct the First Deputy Executive Officer to carry on the administration notwithstanding the fact that the delegation has been withdrawn from him by the Chief Executive Officer? I think to-day after 5 p.m. the delegation vested again in the Corporation which is the parent body Of course, I am speaking without the Act before me, perhaps Mr N C. Chatterjee will be able to enlighten us on the subject But I feel that it is very important that we find a solution to this impasse before we proceed to any other business.

The Mayor: I am in the hands of the House. There is such a thing as suspension of standing orders in Legislative bodies. I do not think that the Rules of Business or the Act permit us to do that, but we are the House and we can perhaps do something of the kind if the House so wills it and agrees to suspension of the Rules of Business. Like His Majesty's Government the Corporation must go on and if it is the desire of the House to let the Corporation function in a normal way as if the Chief Executive Officer has gone on leave or has met with an accident, then it is for the House to decide that way

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: I maintain that we cannot proceed any further with this matter at this meeting I hear that the Chief Executive Officer has withdrawn all the powers that he delegated to different officers. After to-day the Chief Executive Officer ceases to be the Chief Executive Officer and those powers will automatically vest in the Corporation and under Section 12 of the Act, those powers can be delegated to another officer. But in order to delegate those powers we have to call a Special Meeting under the Rules. That we cannot do because according to the Act the first meeting in April will be a meeting for the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor. That is

the trouble Otherwise we would have been quite competent to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of re-delegating all those powers to the 1st Deputy Executive Officer. But there again, if you hold the first meeting of the Corporation in the next financial year quickly, say, 48 hours from to-morrow and thereat elect the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, then the same night you might have a Special Meeting where you can re-delegate powers to the First Deputy Executive Officer till the Chief Executive Officer is appointed.

The Deputy Mayor: Section 12 says that the Corporation may, by a resolution delegate to the Executive Officer any of the Corporation's powers, duties or functions under this Act or under any rule or bye-law. Under Section 3(30) "Executive Officer" means the Chief Executive Officer appointed under Section 51, Sub-Section (1) and includes an Acting Executive Officer appointed during his temporary absence. So, unless there is a Chief Executive Officer, we cannot delegate our powers, but I do not think there can be any deadlock. There are certain standing orders which the Chief Executive Officer cannot do away with and under which Heads of certain key Departments can certainly function. Of course, certain functions delegated to them by the Chief Executive Officer cannot be performed.

But on that account the administration will not come to a stand still I shall also draw attention to Section 501 which reads thus. Whenever under this Act or under any rule or bye-law made thereunder the doing or the omitting to do anything or the validity of anything depends upon the approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction of (a) the Corporation or (b) any Municipal Officer as the case may be, a written document signed in case (a) by the Secretary to the Corporation and in case (b) by the said Municipal Officer, purporting to convey or set-forth such approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction, shall be sufficient evidence thereof. So that, many of the functions of the Corporation can be performed by the Secretary I am not here to advise on a point of law, but a legal opinion can be taken. Personally I am of opinion that there will be no deadlock as is apprehended

The Mayor: The situation is bristling with legal and administrative difficulties. Here is a situation which perhaps was never contemplated by the makers of the law. But I take it that we have got to function and if that is so, I would suggest to the House to take it as if the Chief Executive Officer has gone on leave or has met with an accident. In that way we can perhaps ask the First Deputy Executive Officer to carry on the work of the Chief Executive Officer until we hold our first meeting after the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Mr. N. N. Dalal: Suppose, God forbid, the Chief Executive Officer dies as a result of an accident. In that event, different Heads of Departments would be exercising the powers and functions delegated to them by the Chief Executive Officer. But in the present case the Chief Executive Officer has withdrawn all the powers re-delegated by him to the various officers and until and unless we divest him of those powers, we cannot re-delegate those powers to any other officer.

The Mayor: The difficulty is that the year comes to a close to-day and we have got to take the situation in hand. All the Standing Committees will become *functus officio* to-morrow. Besides, the nominated members will go out, but the Mayor fortunately survives until his successor comes in. That is the actual situation, and the question is how are we going to meet it?

Mr. W. A. Burns: There is a Latin maxim that the safety of the people or safety of the House or safety of the city is the greatest of all laws. Corporation work has to be carried on and the common-sense view is that the First Deputy Executive Officer should carry on Corporation work. If there is any legal anomaly in the matter, that can be rectified afterwards. We are in an emergency and as long as we concentrate our mind upon the emergency and reach the best possible decision, no one can question us.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: If there is any deadlock we are not responsible for it. We sent up our recommendation to Government in time; and it was the duty of Government to act in such a way that

this deadlock might not have arisen There is yet time for Government to reconsider the position.

The Mayor: Government has gone not half way but three-fourths of the way to meet us, and I can assure you that our conversations went on in a very friendly way. I did not want to say it, but the representatives of the Muslim League and the European Group and the Hindu Mahasabha were agreed on the settlement that we thought best in the circumstances. Unfortunately the Chief Executive Officer was intransigent. He would not agree to any compromise; he wanted to dictate his terms. We went one step further. Even then we failed, and that is the saddest part of the whole thing. You, gentlemen, and I have to think of the Corporation, but there are men amongst us who put the Corporation in the background. It is a very sad position; but so far as I am concerned, I can assure you that I consider it to be my bounden duty, my religious duty, to maintain the dignity, status, prestige and honour of the Corporation. We tried and we failed. I have no hesitation in declaring that the failure is more painful to me than to any one else. We cannot do anything further. Whatever the view of the House, we have got to function to-morrow.

Mr. Mohamad Rafique: The situation has been aggravated by the fact that the Chief Executive Officer has withdrawn the powers delegated by him to the Deputy Executive Officers. If the Chief Executive Officer had not withdrawn those powers the Corporation would have gone on functioning as it has been functioning hitherto. The only course left open to us, if the House unanimously agrees, is to withdraw those powers from the Chief Executive Officer and delegate them to one of the Deputy Executive Officers as an *ad interim* measure.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: I want to assure all sections of the House that we impressed upon the Chief Minister and also the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government with the utmost emphasis we could command the desirability of complying with the Corporation's point of view We put forward our case with the utmost possible cogency and emphasis. We were given a very patient hearing We had a heart-to-heart talk, and myself, Mr. Ispahani and Mr. Watson representing different groups came to a tentative settlement which we thought was a reasonable settlement in view of the difficulties of the situation. Government was prepared to accept Mr. Mukerjea for a period of 15 months from to-morrow. We thought that in view of the great difficulty facing Government and commitments of the Ministry, we thought that, after all, it was not an unreasonable settlement and we three accepted it. Of course, the position of Mr. Brahma and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was different. But inspite of their dissent or protest, the Government were prepared to accept Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 15 months. We thought that should be accepted and as a matter of fact a letter was drafted from the Government of Bengal addressed to the Mayor so that a resolution might be passed to-night by the Corporation. Unfortunately Mr. Mukerjea insisted on 18 months and not a day less. Government could not accept this and therefore the basis of the settlement fell through. I am not a pessimist and I am still hoping that a *via media* will be found; that a reasonable and honourable settlement will be arrived at—honourable at least to the Corporation, if not honourable from the Government point of view. I also hope that pending the solution of this deadlock there will be no difficulty created in appointing an Acting Executive Officer under Section 3 (30) of the Act to tide over the crisis. But for Section 10 there would not have been any difficulty. There is a lacuna in the Act, in that it does not contemplate such a crisis. Under Section 10 the first meeting in the month of April shall be for the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor. That means that there is a compulsory statutory interregnum of at least 3 weeks during which the Corporation will be without the pivot of the whole show, namely, the Chief Executive Officer. Under the statute all Officers of the Corporation must function under the Chief Executive Officer. There must be one Chief Executive Officer and the whole machinery revolves round him. He is the pivot of the administration. I am still hoping that we shall

have Mr. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer and there shall be an honourable settlement between ourselves and Government. It is a question of 15 months or 18 months after all Pending that, I am appealing to you to appoint here and now an Acting Executive Officer.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja: The real point is whether we can appoint an Acting Executive Officer at this meeting. We have not had 48 hours' notice and the matter has yet to come before us. We are not competent to appoint an Acting Executive Officer at this meeting.

At this stage at the suggestion of Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury the House agreed to sit till this matter was finished.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: Mr. Chatterjee told us just now that he along with others tried his best to come to a settlement over this matter. We want to know something about the settlement which they tried to arrive at with Government. We ought to know about it before we can try and bring about a settlement here and now. Some of us were never told about the projected settlement. If really there is a talk of settlement, then the matter should be gone into thoroughly before we take any action. The matter should be disclosed to us and then we shall see what can be done.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: May I inform my friend that the leader of his Party, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was present and took part in the discussion that took place. Therefore he should question Mr Sarat Chandra Bose.

The Mayor: There is nothing to be hidden. I spoke in a general way, while Mr. N. C. Chatterjee gave details. But where you work on a party basis, whenever any discussion is to take place with gentlemen outside the Party, it is the leaders, who sit in consultation. If a settlement had been arrived at, we should have been very happy. Unfortunately there was no settlement. We tried to bargain, but perhaps we were not very good bargainers. Whatever view you take, the problem before us is, what are we going to do to-morrow?

Mr S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: You, Mr. Mayor, are aware that in this particular matter we differ most respectfully from our leader There was a strong divergence of opinion and we respectfully differed from our leader. That was known to you and also to Mr Ispahani. The reason which impelled us to support Mr Mukerjea's re-appointment was that we were anxious to defer the enactment of the Bill in which Government were seeking to take power to appoint a person of their own choice in the post of the Chief Executive Officer. Now, the Chief Executive Officer cannot give any word without any consultation with us. Therefore we should be given an opportunity to go and talk to him and see if a settlement can be arrived at. We should be given a chance in this matter

Mr. L. P. Atkinson said. I wish to endorse what Mr Burns said. Let us take the common-sense point of view We are hedged round by legal difficulties In other words we have been cornered by the Chief Executive Officer legally. He has placed us in an absurd position but we are the masters. From that point of view I think it is frightfully wrong for the Chief Executive Officer—a servant of this body—to stop by one stroke of his mighty pen the whole administration of the Corporation Now, my point of view is this, that we Councillors are masters in this House. In case of emergency this House is entitled to pass whatever resolution they like to deal with the emergency Assume that the Corporation acts illegally to-night and passes a resolution which is against the spirit of the Act Assume also that a certain member of the Corporation goes to the High Court and asks for a ruling that the Corporation resolution is *ultra vires* and not in accordance with the Act. Now, as Mr Burns said, we are acting from the common sense point of view and I am sure that the Judge will also take the common sense point of view. If by passing an illegal resolution the Corporation saves, say, the health of the city, I am sure no Judge of the High Court will consider the legal position only and not take the common-sense point of view as well. Any resolution that we may pass to-night will operate until such time as we do appoint a Chief Executive Officer What will happen in the *interim* period? Nothing more

than this, that the ordinary work of the Corporation will go on as usual. We shall not be delegating any extra-ordinary powers to anybody but just those powers which will enable the Heads of Departments to carry on the ordinary work of the Corporation under the direction of the Chief Executive Officer. I also endorse every word that Mr. N. C. Chatterjee uttered with one exception and that is that I do not entertain any hope that there will be a settlement between the Government and Mr. Mukerjea because of the act done by him before the conference met. I could quite understand Mr. Mukerjea withdrawing his delegation after the conference but certainly not before the conference.

At this stage, at the suggestion of Mr. N C. Chatterjee, the House adjourned till 7-30 p.m.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: On a point of order, Mr. Mayor, you adjourned the House till half-past seven, since then 15 minutes have elapsed and yet we have not resumed the proceedings.

The Mayor: I did adjourn the meeting till 7-30 p.m. but as everything is being done in an extraordinary manner I have allowed all these minor legal points to be waived to-night.

Mr. D. N. Mukherjee: May I say some words regarding the action that has been taken by Mr. J. C. Mukerjea?

Mayor: Let us talk to-night as much as we can.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: Can we say anything about the merits and demerits of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer?

Mayor: My whole object is to bring peace where there is trouble and therefore, if you use milder expressions and language it will be better. Mr. J C. Mukerjea is here and I am given to understand that he wishes to make a statement before the House. I hope you will give him a patient hearing.

The Chief Executive Officer: I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to say what I feel about this matter. I have been approached by various members of the House and in deference to the wishes of leaders of different sections of the House, I have decided to agree to my appointment for a further period of 15 months. I understand that you wanted to hear this from my own mouth. I am here and I say that I am agreeable to work for a further term of 15 months.

Mr. D. N Mukherjee: May I know the names of those members of the House who approached the Chief Executive Officer?

Mayor (to the Chief Executive Officer): The House is also very auxious to hear from you that the notice which you issued has been withdrawn, because the arrangement that was to be, was subject to that condition-precedent.

The Chief Executive Officer: I might tell the House the reason why that notice was issued. I thought that as I would leave the Corporation to-morrow and as the powers which had been delegated to me and re-delegated by me to the different officers were subject to the exercise of my supervision, it would be best to hand the powers over to the Corporation before I left. Now, I would certainly withdraw the notice and see that the work was carried on in the best possible manner.

Mr B N. Roy Chowdhury: After the statement made by Chief Executive Officer I think that the term of 15 months which was offered by Government might be accepted.

Mr. N. N. Mookerjee: How does that question arise?

Mr. Satish Ch. Bose: I oppose any further move on the part of the Corporation We must take up an attitude consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the House. I am surprised to find that the Chief Executive Officer on the last day of his term would so far forget himself as to withdraw all the powers delegated by him to his subordinate officers.

Mr. P. K. Dutta: Is Mr. Bose entitled to speak when there is no item before us?

Mr. Satish Ch. Bose: After having eaten the salt of the Corporation for about 20 years, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea is leaving behind a most ungracious and unhandsome act by withdrawing the powers delegated by him to his subordinate officers.

Mr. S. C. Rai Chaudhuri :Mr. Mayor, You should allow us to speak on this.

Mr Satish Ch. Bose :Consistent with the self-respect and dignity of the House we must open the door and say to Mr. J. C. Mukerjea "Now, leave the Corporation", but instead of doing that, you are beseeching the Government to allow him a further term of office.

Mr. N. N. Dalal: On this momentous occasion

Mayor: I know that some members have strong feelings on the subject but a majority of the House feels that the work of the Corporation should go on. Our first consideration should be that in view of the difficulties that have arisen how best can we carry on the good work of the Corporation. Even if any brother of ours is irritated or annoyed, may I beg of other members not to retaliate (cheers).

Mr. N. N. Dalal: I would request Mr. Bose to withdraw the remarks made by him concerning the Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Satish Ch. Bose: I refuse to withdraw the remarks.

Mayor: It seems that my appeal is wasted.

Mr. N. N Dalal: The Mayor should protect an officer against whom certain adverse remarks are made in his absence.

Mr. N. N. Mookerjee: What is the procedure we are going to follow? What is the constitutional position? The Government have only the power to approve or disapprove the appointment we have made They have no power to reduce the term that we have sanctioned or to suggest any other modification of the Corporation resolution. If any modification has to be made, it has to be made by this House at a properly constituted meeting The only thing we can do to-day is to see that there is no deadlock. Unless you are prepared to suspend all the Rules I do not know whether before convening a proper meeting you can discuss the question of the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer or discuss the situation which has arisen. I do not know whether that is allowed under the Rules, I am asking a question.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: I do not want to import further heat into the controversy. I want to make a statement. I was certainly one of those who requested Mr. J. C. Mukerjea to accept the offer of the Government and I appreciate the difficult position Mr. Mukerjea is in. But once Mr. Mukerjea refused to accept the offer of 15 months' office that was made to him by telephone by Mr. Watson, I had nothing further to say. I did not approach Mr. Mukerjea after that. Therefore as Mr. Mukerjea's statement is liable to be misunderstood that in view of the persistent requests made by various party leaders he had to reconsider his former decision, I only want to make it clear that I did not approach Mr. J. C Mukerjea after his definite dicision not to accept the offer.

Mr. B. N. Roy Choudhury: Although I am agreeable to the proposal for the appointment of Mr. Mukerjea for a further term of 15 months, there is a difficulty in our way. The point is that the appointment has first to be made by the Corporation The Government cannot appoint Mr. J. C. Mukerjea for a period of 15 months unless the Corporation in the first instance appoints him for the said period I am very anxious to see that the machinery of the Corporation is not stopped, but at the same time, we have got to do things in a regulear way as otherwise we might leave the Corporation open to damages to the extent of lakhs and lakhs of rupees I do not see how we can make such an appointment now.

The Mayor: Unfortunately the dates are so awkward that there is hardly any time left to us. No meeting of the Corporation can be held after the 31st March until a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor are elected, until new nominations have been announced by the Government and until the Standing Committees for the year have been constituted. That is why I suggested earlier in the evening that if the House allowed suspension of Standing Orders, if it could turn itself into a special meeting and if we could, after accepting the statement made by the Chief Executive Officer, send our recommendation, we could obtain the approval of the Government by to-morrow morning

The difficulty I am faced with now is that I tried to get the Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government on the telephone and failing him I tried to get into touch with the Hon'ble the Chief Minister who too was not available; probably the meeting of the Legislative Council had ended earlier than anticipated. I shall now have to go round the town if the House finally decides upon something definite. There are the legal hitches and there are many legal difficulties. Can the House not take a decision in anticipation of ratification and regularisation of its action at a later date? If it cannot, then this position would remain the same as at present.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: The obvious way of meeting the difficulties we are confronted with is to do nothing at all at the present moment. Let Mr. J. C. Mukerjea continue till the Government has signified its willingness to accept the recommendation of the Corporation for the appointment of Mr. Mukerjea for a term of 15 months. The formal sanction might come in a day or two. Meanwhile, I am sure, the Government will not come down upon the Corporation and force them to perform their duties in strict accordance to the statute

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: I have to draw the attention of the House to Section 51 (1) of the Act. The Government have no power to appoint Mr. J. C. Mukerjea for 15 months or for any period.

The Mayor: What about part 3 of our second resolution?

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: The Government can only approve or disapprove a resolution of the Corporation. Therefore, unless we put forward some resolution, nothing can be done.

Mr. M K. Majumder: Unless you rescind your previous resolution, you cannot make any fresh proposal.

The Mayor: I know that. There are those legal difficulties, difficulties of procedure and of the Act itself.

Mr N. N Dalal: If I might make a humble suggestion: Let the Government withdraw their order refusing sanction to the recommendations sent up by the Corporation and let them approve the third part of the resolution. The Corporation might meet in a month's time and send up a modified proposal for the sanction of the Government

The Mayor: That cannot be. It would be illegal.

Mr. B N. Roy Chowdhury: Now that Mr J. C. Mukerjea has agreed to accept 15 months' term, may we request him to re-delegate all his powers under Section 12 of the Act to the 1st Deputy Executive Officer or any other officer, and after the Mayoral election we will have a Special Meeting and appoint Mr. Mukerjea for a term of 15 months. That seems to be the only way out of the difficulty. If Mr. J. C. Mukerjea is amenable to reason, I am sure he will be, let him do so.

The Mayor: Let us find a solution.

Mr. S. C. Rai Chaudhuri: If we look at the Rules we shall find that we cannot do anything this way or that way. We began discussing this topic and there was some proposal for the appointment of an Acting Chief Executive Officer, some proposal of re-delegation of powers. All these we cannot do if we mean to follow strictly the Act and the Rules made thereunder. These Rules are sought to be avoided by what we are going to do here to-night. If we can do so, why can we not pass a resolution here and now making the appointment in anticipation of Government sanction in view of the settlement which had been arrived at?

Mr. P. K. Dutta: There are certain difficulties over the appointment of the 1st Deputy Executive Officer and there are certain irregularities which are to be subsequently rectified. Let us to-day make the appointment and if there is any irregularity we can rectify it when the Corporation meets after the Mayoral election when we could send up our recommendation for the approval of the Government.

Mr Syed Badrudduja: I entirely agree with Mr. S. C. Rai Chaudhuri. We may not follow the Rules strictly in view of the desperate situation which has arisen. I think that in view of the statement which Mr. J. C. Mukerjea was compelled to make, we might appoint him in anticipation of the sanction of the Government.

The Deputy Mayor: I think what you are going to do will not be legal because the matter is not before the House at all.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: Why did you start the discussion then?

The Deputy Mayor: I never started the discussion. The Mayor wanted to make a statement before the House as to what happened elsewhere lest there was a misapprehension that something was being hatched in secret, and in the course of the statement certain suggestions were made. I think we cannot appoint Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, or Mr. S. P Chatterjee or anybody else at this meeting because the matter is not before us. What was discussed there and the solution which was arrived at, if I have understood it, is this: The Government will be agreeable to sanction the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea for a term of 15 months but this should be regularised by the Corporation by sending another resolution to the Government to that effect in a properly constituted meeting when the Government will approve it. This is what they said not as Ministers but sitting as friends to solve some difficulties. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister clearly stated that he was not to be considered as Chief Minister, and if the proposal came up through the proper channel in the interest of the welfare of the Corporation they will consider the proposal as Ministers. In my opinion, what we can do is to make some temporary arrangement.

Mr S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: How can you do that without proper notice?

The Deputy Mayor: You must find a desperate remedy for a desperate situation. I know that there is no item of business before us and so it is irregular.

Mr. P. K. Dutta: If there is no item of business, how can you go on discussing this matter?

Mayor: We all know the Rules, you need not point that out. There is nothing new you are telling us

Mr P. P. Dutt: The Deputy Mayor appeared to be blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

The Deputy Mayor: I am drawing the attention of the House to Section 79 of the Act to which I again desire to call your attention.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: Why not apply that section to the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea?

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: We are making a request to Mr J. C. Mukerjea to do certain things which no body had said was illegal. We make the request to Mr. Mukerjea to save ourselves from an *impasse*

The Deputy Mayor: The Corporation might appoint somebody, X, Y or Z, to act as Chief Executive Officer for a certain term Although this might be irregular, this irregularity might be condoned in view of the desperate situation which has arisen

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen: All the difficulties will be solved if the Government withdraw their order refusing sanction to the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea.

The Deputy Mayor: Mr. Fazlul Huq and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca personally discussed the matter and they were very clear on that point. They did not discuss the matter as Ministers, even as Ministers they might refuse the appointment.

Mr Debendra Nath Mukherjee: I agree with Mr. B N Roy Chowdhury that it will be better to ask Mr. J. C. Mukerjea to re-delegate his powers to the 1st Deputy Executive Officer and a date might be fixed in April to appoint Mr. Mukerjea for a term of 15 months

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee: I wanted to clear the misapprehension that we did not go to Ministers but discussed the matter with Mr. Fazlul Huq and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca. The following letter which I received signed by the Hon'ble Minister in Charge of Local Self-Government would make the position quite clear:—

"Dear Sir,

We shall be obliged if you meet the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and myself this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. in the room of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister at the Assembly House to discuss the question of the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.

Kindly consider this urgent."

We met the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department. We realised the difficulty in making an appointment to-night, but we must resolve the deadlock, we must end the *impasse* in view of the reasonable attitude taken up by Mr. J. C. Mukerjea. It seems to me that there is only one course open to us and I therefore move:—

"*That the Chief Executive Officer be directed to delegate all his powers to the 1st and/or the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer for a period of one month pending his appointment as Chief Executive Officer at a special meeting of the Corporation.*"

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: In seconding Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's motion I desire to make it clear that we are not passing a regular resolution of the Corporation but I am sure that Mr. J. C. Mukerjea will accede to the request that is being made to him by the Corporation.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: We agreed that if Mr. J. C. Mukerjea is agreeable to our terms then we can allow him to continue and request the Government to re-consider their decision. With that end in view we brought Mr. Mukerjea here and we asked him to tell the House what he meant to say and he did it. That being so, I do not think we should adopt the resolution as moved by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. Even the resolution moved by Mr. Chatterjee was not regular as there was no notice of the motion. We are not going to consider such a motion if Mr. Chatterjee insists on it.

Mayor: What is the resolution you suggest?

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: In any event, we cannot to-night observe the Rules. If you resort to the Rules and the Act, we cannot do anything but go away leaving the matter as it is. If you can do this or do that, why can you not appoint Mr. J. C. Mukerjea by modifying your former resolution in expectation of sanction of the Government?

Mayor: You may propose it.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri said that as pointed out by the Deputy Mayor, they could have recourse to Section 79 of the Act. He formally moved:—

"*That in modification of all Corporation resolutions to the contrary, the Corporation re-appoints Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further period of 15 months from 1st April, 1941, on his present pay and emoluments and that the resolution be forwarded forthwith to the Government of Bengal for approval under Section 51 (1) of the Act.*"

Mr. N. N. Dalal seconded.

Mr. N. N. Mookerjee: Whatever we do to-night would be irregular. The Heavens would not come down upon us if things were left in their present state for 2 or 3 days. Let us call a meeting to elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor in three or four days and after their election, let us convene a special meeting to appoint a Chief Executive Officer whoever he might be. I do not think we can do anything more to-night. There is another aspect of the question. If the powers are returned to the Heads of the Department they could function independent of the Chief Executive Officer. It might be that there are some very important functions which we specifically delegated to the Chief Executive Officer himself but it does not follow that the whole administration of the Corporation would go to pieces because we have no Chief Executive Officer. The Deputy Executive Officers could function. That is the only constitutional way in which we can proceed.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja: Can the powers which have been withdrawn from the Heads of the different Departments by the Chief Executive Officer be re-delegated to the Departmental Heads to-night without calling a special meeting? I think we cannot do so. Why should the Chief Executive Officer who has already withdrawn the powers re-delegate them to the various Heads of Department unless we consider his statement as that of a gentleman? (Cheers).

The Mayor: I have this very moment sent a slip of paper enquiring of the Chief Executive Officer whether he had withdrawn the notice. If he says yes, it will be all right.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja: In deference to a general desire of the House the Chief Executive Officer agreed to withdraw the notice in the hope that his statement should be accepted on its merit, that we are in a mood to appoint him in the light of the new developments. The only course for us is to appoint him as otherwise it is no use dragging in a man and compromising his position.

Mayor: I cannot allow that remark of Mr. Badrudduja to go unquestioned. It is a question of the honour of this House (cheers). If the Chief Executive Officer takes it into his head to act in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the House, we have to put him right. On that point I am adamant. The Chief Executive Officer was to get 15 months conditional upon the withdrawal of the circular. The work of the Corporation must not be interferred with by anybody. I am trying to find out the easiest solution of the difficulties we are faced with. The *status quo ante* will be restored automatically the moment the Chief Executive Officer does that. I do not think there is any humiliation involved in it At any rate, I cannot allow the dignity of the House to be compromised. I shall put Mr S. C. Ray Chaudhuri's motion, the second one, to the vote first and if that is accepted, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's motion will drop automatically.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja: I am afraid that I was wholly misunderstood. What I meant to say was this: Mr. J C. Mukerjea was brought into the House by a responsible leader of a particular group of the House with the clearest understanding that if he would agree to a 15 months' term, the House would agree to send up a modified proposal to the Government in view of the desperate situation created by certain forces over which they had no control. We can send up a modified recommendation, and in doing so I feel there is no humuliation The Chief Executive Officer might have withdrawn powers re-delegated by him to certain officers. If he has withdrawn he has done so in his right I think there is absolutely no humiliation, no insult meant to the House when the Chief Executive Officer withdraws powers which are vested in him.

The Mayor The honour of the Corporation demands that the servant shall withdraw a circular which the House in its wisdom considers to be a wrong act The opinion of leaders of various sections of the House is that Mr J C Mukerjea's action is wrong and derogatory to the dignity of the House. It is for this reason—it does not matter whether Mr J C Mukerjea had acted rightly or wrongly—that I insisted that the withdrawal of that circular shall come first and then the 15 months' term. The dignity of the Corporation has to be preserved. The withdrawal will also help further negotiations

At this stage the Mayor read out to the House the following note received from the Chief Executive Officer:—

"The above order is withdrawn provided the powers and functions are exercised under my supervision."

J. C. Mukerjea,
Chief Executive Officer.
31-3-41.

The original order ran as follows:—

"The powers and functions delegated or re-delegated by me as Chief Executive Officer to different officers of the Corporation are hereby withdrawn."

J. C. Mukerjea,
Chief Executive Officer.
31-3-41.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: We should now come to a decision I wish to remind the House that after 12 o'clock this opportunity will be lost.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: I wish to point out that the motion of Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri does not seem to be in order. My reason for saying so is this: A little while ago, this House imposed a cut of 25 per cent. in the salary of the Chief Executive Officer but the salary of the Chief Executive Officer is not subject to such a cut in the motion as moved by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.

Mr. N. N. Mookerjee: I move that we do nothing to-night. We insist on the Chief Executive Officer delegating powers back to the Heads of Departments unconditionally. Secondly, we meet at the earliest opportunity in April to elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. Thereafter, a special meeting may be called at as early a date as possible to appoint a Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee: I move:—

"That except in so far as statutory functions exercisable by the Chief Executive Officer qua Chief Executive Officer are concerned, the Deputy Executive Officers continue to carry on the administration till such time as a Chief Executive Officer is appointed."

The Chief Executive Officer must re-delegate the powers to the Deputy Executive Officers. Of course, this resolution will have no effect unless and until those powers are re-delegated to the Deputy Executive Officers which will be a condition-precedent to the passing of this resolution, if accepted by the House. I ask the House to pass this resolution and do nothing further to-night, because, as soon as possible, we shall meet to elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor and after that appoint a Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. P. K. Sett seconded the motion.

Mr. W. A. Burns moved: *"That in the present emergency and in the face of the legal impasse Mr. J. C. Mukerjea do continue to act as Chief Executive Officer subject to the powers delegated to him and by him re-delegated to his officers until a proper meeting can be called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government."*

Mr. Md. Israil seconded.

Mr. N. N. Mookerjee: We shall be surcharged if we pass such a resolution.

The Mayor: I have no hesitation in affirming that the Chief Executive Officer could have been a bit more generous in his language and helped us to get out of this difficulty.

Mr. D. N. Mukerjee: I believe he is coercing us into appointing him.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri: There is suspicion on both sides.

Mr. L. P. Atkinson proposed *that the House do take up and consider Item No. 14 in the Agenda.* He thought the Corporation would not come to an end if they wanted for a few days and took up the question of the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer at a Special meeting after the Mayoral election at as early a date as possible.

The proposal of Mr. Atkinson was put to the vote and declared *lost*

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury thought that it should be made clear to the House that all these resolutions were not to be taken as resolutions of the Corporation but as resolutions of a public meeting. This was nothing more than that.

Mayor: *I rule that whichever resolution is accepted by the House will be a resolution of the Corporation legally defective to be regularised later on but tonight passed under section 79 of the Act.* I know that you cannot commit a mistake deliberately and yet the law has its own fiction and we have to act fictitiously sometimes.

The Mayor then read the motion of Mr. Burns.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury protested against this sort of proceeding. He wanted a ruling from the Chair if they could take up a motion of which 48 hours' notice was not given.

The Mayor: I am trying to be as illegal to-night as I could. Any member of the House will have the right under the law to approach the Court and bring an injunction against me. I take the fullest responsibility for any decision taken here to-night (cheers). The Corporation must function. And if it can do that, I am prepared to go down on my bended knees before all and sundry, for the good work of the city must go on. Members do not know how humiliated I am feeling, but

personal sentiment must give place to the welfare of the city. That is the background on which I have been thinking and working. I have not the slightest hesitation in confessing that as a member of the Muslim League I entered the Corporation to remove Mr. J. C. Mukerjea from the post he was occupying, and yet to-day, I am here advocating Mr. J. C. Mukerjea's cause. Circumstances have changed, minds have changed and ideas have changed. The Muslim League has gone back upon its own decision, the Forward Bloc has broken into two. Whatever we do we should have the interest of the city at heart and give it precedence over every thing else.

The motion of Mr. W. A. Burns was then put to the vote and declared *carried*.

A poll was demanded.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: Before the poll is taken let me say that we shall be voting against the motion because in our opinion this motion is irregular.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury and Mr. N. N. Mookerjee expressed the same view as Mr. Ispahani did.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: We are not expressing our hostility.

Mayor: I am not prepared to listen to these explanations. Take a decision, if you do not want to take it, remain neutral if you like or oppose. I am not forcing any body to express any particular views. A poll has been demanded. Let us take it. Why these explanations? Are they qualms of conscience?

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani: No, this is not a question of conscience.

The poll was allowed and taken with the following result :—

For.	*Against.*
(1) Mr. Sudhir Ch. Ray Chaudhuri.	(1) Mr. Adam Osmaan
(2) Mr. Hridoy Krishna Ghose.	(2) Mr. Taj Mohammad.
(3) Mohan Lall Mackar.	(3) Mr Amulya Ch. Mitter
(4) Mr. Madan Mohan Burman.	(4) Mr. Pupvangsu Kumar Seth.
(5) Mr. Debjiban Banerji.	(5) Mr. Gulzaldas Mohata.
(6) Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar.	(6) Mr. Indra Bhusan Bood.
(7) Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.	(7) Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
(8) Mr. Jagannath Kolay.	(8) Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee.
(9) Mr. Tulsi Charan Ray.	(9) Mr. Satish Ch. Bose
(10) Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly.	(10) Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee.
(11) Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan.	(11) Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma.
(12) Mr. Sudhangsu Kumar Mitter.	(12) Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Mazumdar.
(13) Mr. Profulla Kumar Dutta.	(13) Khan Bahadur Moulvi Md. Solaiman.
(14) Mr. Pulin Behari Khatik.	(14) Mr. Abdur Rezak.
(15) Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.	(15) Mr. Hamoodur Rahman.
(16) Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh.	(16) Mr. M. A H Ispahani.
(17) Mr. Krishna Ch. Ghose.	(17) Mr. M. A. Jubbar.
(18) N. C. Chatterjee.	(18) Mr. Md. Mohsin Khan.
(19) Mr. A. S. Nasker.	(19) Mr L P Atkinson.
(20) Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar.	(20) Mr B. N. Roy Chowdhury.
(21) Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal.	(21) Mr. Sarfuddin Ahmad.
(22) Jogesh Ch. Ghose.	(22) Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick.
(23) Mr. Fakir Ch. Ghose.	(23) Mr. Anukul Ch. Das.
(24) Mr. Syed Badrudduja.	
(25) Haji Md. Yusuf.	
(26) Mr. Md. Israil.	
(27) Mr. S. A. Habib.	
(28) Sk. Basir Ali.	
(29) Mr. Abdul Matin.	
(30) Dr. Sadeque Hossain.	
(31) Mr. Suresh Ch. Varma.	
(32) Mr. Ziauddin Ahmad.	
(33) Mr. E S. W. Haward.	
(34) Mr. W. R. Humphrey.	
(35) Mr. F. G. Watson.	
(36) Mr. J. J. M. Bloch.	
(37) Mr. Maskarenhas Johan.	
(38) Mr. [illegible] A [illegible]	

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee and Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Mazumdar refrained from voting.

The Mayor announced that the result of the poll was that 39 voted for and 28 against the motion while two members did not vote. The Mayor declared *Mr Burns' motion carried*

Resolved—

That in the present emergency and in the face of the legal impasse Mr J. C. Mukerjea do continue to act as Chief Executive Officer subject to the powers delegated to him and by him re-delegated to the officers until a proper meeting can be called to submit a fresh proposal to the Government.

The Mayor To-night was the night for my swan song according to the tradition of the House. But members reserve their right to speak after proposing or seconding a motion—Mr. Burman has taught me this; I reserve to myself the right to sing my swan song on the day when the new Mayor takes office. I declare the meeting closed. It is a pity we have not been able to finish the Agenda.

Mr Hamoodur Rahman What about the grants which have been left over?

Mayor Let us leave them to my successor

NOMINATED COUNCILLORS

The Governor's Choice For 1941-42

A *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* states that the Governor has appointed the following to be Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta —

(1) Mr B N Roy Chowdhury, Barrister-at Law
(2) Mr Madhub Charan Law
(3) Mr Pulin Behari Mullick M L A
(4) Mr. Anukul Chandra Das M L A
(5) Mr Pachu Kali Shaw
(6) Rai Bahadur Nelson C Bose
(7) Mr S Sharfuddin Ahmad and
(8) Mr Tanweer Ahmad

The Governor has also directed that these Councillors shall hold office up to March 31, 1942

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S APPOINTMENT

INJUNCTION PETITION AT HIGH COURT

(Before Mr. Justice [redacted])

Manindra Nath Banerjee and another

vs.

Jyotish Chandra Mukerjea and another.

This *ex-parte* application was made on April 4, on behalf of the plaintiffs-petitioners Manindra Nath Banerjee, a barrister and rate-payer, for himself and other rate-payers and Satish Chandra Bose, a Councillor and barrister also for an injunction restraining both the defendants, J. C. Mukerjea and the Corporation of Calcutta, from acting in pursuance of resolution, said to have been passed at meeting of the Corporation on March 31 last.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. P. C. Basu and Mr. P. B. Mukherjee appeared for the petitioners.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Bose said that he was questioning the resolution, dated March 31, 1941, regarding the continuance of Mr. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. Counsel continued that this appointment had to be sanctioned by the local Government but before the Corporation could discuss any resolution relating to the appointment 48 hours' notice had to be given to the Councillors and Aldermen. In this case no such notice was given. In March 31 last notice was given for five special meetings of the Corporation but there was nothing in any of the agendas of those meetings in this connexion. No notice of any resolution relating to Mr. J. C. Mukerjea or of any resolution to the effect that Mr. Mukerjea might continue for a certain period after the expiry of his term of office on March 31 last, was given.

Mr. Bose stated that the Corporation on two previous occasions had passed resolutions appointing Mr. J. C. Mukerjea as Chief Executive Officer for a further period of two years These resolutions were sent to the local Government for approval but twice the local Government had turned down the proposal. Approval of the local Government had to be obtained by the Corporation under Section 51 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Bose said that there was a conference on March 31, 1941, with certain ministers of the Government to settle the matter which came to nothing Eventually, what was done after that conference was that certain members went back to the Corporation and without giving any notice to any councillor or alderman, proposed the resolution in question. The Mayor who presided over the meeting admitted that it was illegal but instead of dissolving the meeting allowed it to continue

Mr. Bose said he was not applying for an *interim* injunction to-day but he asked for leave to serve short notice for Tuesday next and that the defendants be directed to file their affidavits in opposition by 12 o'clock on Monday next.

His Lordship granted the prayer, the application was fixed for hearing on Tuesday next with notice to the parties.

Attorneys: Mr. [illegible]

COUNCILLORS' PETITION

This was an application made on April 7, on behalf of the petitioners Major Stanley Edwin Tee, Charles Griffiths, Sudhangsu Kumar Mitter and six other Councillors and also on behalf of five other petitioners, stated to be rate-payers including Major Provat Kumar Burdhan, for an order that the petitioners be added as parties defendants to the suit brought by the plaintiffs. Manindra Nath Banerjee and Satis Ch. Bose against J C Mukerjea and the Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. B. C. Ghose and Mr. Clough appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. P. C. Basu and Mr. P. B. Mukherjea for the plaintiffs on notice to the plaintiffs' attorney by letter.

Mr. Ghose said that the petitioners did not agree to the suit being filed by the plaintiffs and they wanted to be added as defendants on the ground that the suit was not a representative one and that it was frivolous and *malatide*.

Mr. Bose said that there was no time to reply to the facts stated in the petition (of the present petitioners). To cut the matter short, he had no objection to the petitioners being added as parties defendants. This was without prejudice to his rights to deal with anything contained in this petition, should any matter contained therein be used in the affidavits in opposition to Mr. Bose's application for an injunction.

Mr Bose then said that the matter (application for an injunction) was very urgent and if it appeared at the bottom of the list on Tuesday, which was the day fixed for its hearing, there was very little chance of its being heard. From his point of view, the person appointed Chief Executive Officer had no right to be there, and every order that he was making was illegal. It was a pure question of law and there were no facts in dispute, so far as Mr. Bose could judge. He, therefore, suggested that the matter should be taken up on Tuesday morning or at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday

Mr. Ghose suggested that Wednesday morning would be better, as he would have to deal with the petition of the plaintiffs for the injunction. He thought that there was no urgency in the matter.

His Lordship directed that the matter should be put at the top of the motion list on Wednesday.

Mr. S. B. Sinha then asked for leave to file the affidavits in opposition to the application of the plaintiffs for an injunction.

Mr. Bose said that the affidavits in opposition were to have been filed by 12 o'clock but this had not been done. Subject to his objection, they might be filed.

Attorneys: Mr. [illegible]

CALCUTTA "BUSTEES"

MAYOR CONFERS WITH OWNERS

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Conference held in the Council Chamber, Central Municipal Office Buildings on Tuesday, the 8th April, 1941, with the owners of 'bustees' in Calcutta at 5-20 p.m.

PRESENT

A. R. Siddiqi, Esq., (*Mayor of Calcutta*), J. C Mukerjea, Esq , (*Chief Executive Officer*), S. M Yakub, Esq , (*Second Deputy Executive Officer*

The following owners of *bustees* were present:—

1. Babu Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee, representing Sm. Saila Bala Dasi—Simla Road *Bustee*
2. ,, Binode Krishna Banerjee—14, Bibi Bagan Lane.
3. ,, Ramendra K. Neogy, representing Babu Nripendra Narain Deb—Pottery Road and Ananda Palit Road.
4. ,, Dwarka Nath Chatterjee—16/2/1A, Baghbazar Street.
5. ,, Haradhan Pal—21, Sashi Bhusan Dey Street
6. Moulvi Hafiz Md Fateh Nasib—3, Ballygunge Circular Road.
7. Mr. K. P. Banerjee, representing late Prio Nath Bhattacherjee—15B, Monoharpukur Road
8. ,, K. C. De son of late Kalipado De—31, Christopher Road.
9. Babu Ram Sankar Bag, representing Sm Moti Bala Debi—63, Chingreeghata
10. ,, Prionath Guha, representing Haridas Shaw.
11. ,, Bibhuti Bhusan De, representing Sudhir Ch. De—Karbala Tank.
12. Mr. Bula Bux, representing Rai Saheb Sundermull—Kidderpore *Bustee*.
13. ,, S. H. Sur, representing Central Bank of India, Ltd.—Bhukoilash Estate
14. ,, N. Bose, representing Central Bank of India Ltd.—Elliot Road property.
15. ,, J. N. Sircar, representing Collector, 24-Parganas—Manicktala Area.
16. ,, S N. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, representing Collector 24-Parganas—Manicktala Area.
17. Babu Gour Hari Mitra, representing Narendra Mohan Tagore—3, Raghu Nandan Lane.
18. ,, Gobinda Chandra Pal—10, Sashi Bhusan De Street.
19. Sm. Elokeshi Dasi, representing Narayan Chandra Mitra—8, Mohan Bagan Lane.
20. Babu Promatha Nath Bhowmic, representing S. C Banerjee—36, Sarker Lane
21. Mr. H. K. Basu—40/1, Tangra Road.
22. Babu Chuni Lal Biswas—3, Olai Chandi Road
23. Mr. S. A. Rahman—13, Rai Charan Pal Lane.
24. ,, Md. Ibrahim—3, Convent Lane.
25. ,, Akbar Ali—Ahiripukur 2nd Lane.
26. Babu Sachindra Nath Kundu—38/1, Harish Neogy Road
27. ,, Nagendra Sett—1/2, Rustomjee Parsi Road, Cossipore.
28. ,, Manick Lal Chakrabarty—71, Manicktala Main Road.
29. ,, Ashutosh Ghosal, representing Raja Rajendra Mullick Debuttar Estate.

30. Babu Mohini Mohan Ghosh, representing Jatindra Lal Dhar —Upper Circular Road.
31. Mr. T. N. Laha, representing Sham Lal Laha—69, Prem chand Boral Street.
32. Babu Ananta Mohan Roy Chowdhury, representing Sm. Satya Rani Dasi—20, Raja Dinendra Street.
33. ,, Jatindra Mohan Saha, representing Rai Satish Chandra Chowdhury Bahadur and ors.—Olai Chandi *Bustee*.
34. Mr. S. C. Ghosh—69, Manicktala Main Road.
35. ,, S. M. Moslem—15, Bechulal Road—Rani Swarnamoyee Road.
36. ,, B. K. Hazra, representing Estate of Sm. Sindhu Bala Dasi--Beliaghata *Bustee*.
37. Babu Santosh Kumar Banerjee, representing Sm. Sindhu Sudha Dasi--Tangra.
38. ,, Ananga Mohan Das, representing Sailendra Nath Addhya--97, Hazra Road.
39 ,, Hari Das Bhadra, representing Madan Mohan Mulllick Roy—Harrison Road.
40. ,, Bimala Kanta Das representing Shamlall Sil--Kala Bagan, 250, Muktaram Babu Street.
41. ,, A. D. Addy.
42. ,, Bhupendra Krishna Ghose, represented by Babu Tulsi Prosad Mitra--Pathurighata Street.
43. ,, Gobinda Prosad Mitra, representing Mr. Sachindra Nath Mukherjee, Receiver of Bhukoilash Debuttar Estate—Bhukoilash.
44. ,, Subimal Chatterjee—33, Linton Street.
45. ,, Akshoy Kumar Banerjee.
46. ,, Rakhaldas Pramanick.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

The Chief Executive Officer in requesting the Mayor to open the Conference said :—

GENTLEMEN,

This Conference was convened for 5 p.m., but it is now about 5-20 p.m. and I do not think I should keep you waiting long. On your behalf and on behalf of the Corporation, I request the Mayor to open this Conference. Gentlemen, you remember that some time ago we had a consultation here in another room at which you very kindly accepted our invitation. The Mayor was also kind enough to attend that meeting and placed before you his views. I do not propose to repeat what he said at that meeting. There was a general concensus of opinion that the *bustees* in Calcutta needed more attention and, if you as owners of *bustees*, wish Calcutta to be regarded as a fine and healthy city, we must be prepared to clear or improve the slums. The question is what should be done at this stage. The Mayor has been going into this question of improvement of *bustees* very closely. He has very sound ideas and I am in entire agreement with him. He had already expressed to you his ideas. We are meeting here this afternoon to find out if we could not make a beginning. With your permission, Gentlemen, I now ask the Mayor to open this Conference.

THE MAYOR.

The Mayor in opening the Conference said :—

Gentlemen, there is nothing new that I can tell you this afternoon. We met at a small consultative Committee some weeks ago and as a result of conversations held then, we are meeting here today in their Conference. You will agree with me that the *bustees* are a disgrace to Calcutta. They have been there for decades and I feel that in this 41st year of the 20th century, we should unitedly do something that will make Calcutta habitable. To have these *bustees* slums as they would be called elsewhere in the heart of the city, nullifies any efforts that the Corporation may make to make the city healthy and to give civic amenities to the citizens in many direc-

tions for which the Corporation has been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees every year. I admit our people have not reached a very high standard of cleanliness and hygiene, but that is primarily due to their poverty. Unless the better class of citizens and the organisations in the city come to their help nothing will avail. It is for this reason that I have given you the trouble to assemble here to-day and to help the Corporation in bringing about better surroundings for our poorer brethren. I know there are difficulties in your way. Things to-day are more difficult than they would have been had there been no war and yet I am asking you in the name of Calcutta—in the name of its poorer citizens—in the name of our labouring and working classes to come forward and join hands with the Corporation to give them a better life and better housing conditions than they have to-day. I am anxious that any programme of Bustee clearance that may be adopted should go ahead with your sympathy and with your co-operation. There is not the slightest intention to injure or to harm your interests but the time has now come when a definite forward step must be taken to remove and to eliminate these bustees from Calcutta. I beg of you to look at things in a more national way, in a more sympathetic and friendly way if you can. If there is a bit of financial loss, I beg of you to suffer it. It will be the effort of the Corporation not to put a burden on your shoulders which is heavier than what you are prepared to bear, but you will pardon my speaking frankly when I say that you have neglected to perform your duties. You have not given your tenants the amenities which householders and owners of property should have given. I know most of you are generous and nationally inclined. You want to see your properties better fitted up. Your tenants do not usually respond to your high ideals and that is exactly how the Corporation feels about you. It spends tons of money every year in trying to improve conditions and yet without your active help and co-operation all its efforts go to pieces. With a bad *bustee* and its insanitary conditions, there is always the danger of epidemics. The Corporation has to provide medical aid and adopt measures against epidemic diseases spreading over the city. It is spending over a lakh and half of rupees in trying to control mosquitoes. With ponds and service privies, with choked up gutters and drains, with abominable huts and their more abominable surroundings, all the money spent on these hygienic and health giving operations is wasted. Gentlemen, do you realise that Calcutta—the premier city of India, has not yet been able to provide free compulsory and primary education in the city? Why? For the simple reason that money is required in other departments to such an extent that we cannot spend more on this prime necessity, which the leaders of the country have been trying to secure for us for the last 50 years. I could go on talking to you like this, but I should not take more time. We have already been delayed. I would most earnestly appeal to you in the name of the city which is yours, in the name of its poorer population, even at the risk of some sacrifice, to come and help us. Let me tell you that if I can secure your co-operation, the Corporation will do its best but that is not all. We have the City Improvement Trust. If we approach them with the scheme to be drawn up by us in consultation with you, I feel certain that the Trust will have to consider the problem of the improvement of bustees more seriously. They have not paid much attention to this question till now which it deserves. When we have this institution along with us, I feel confident that we can secure not only the sympathies but perhaps financial assistance from the Government of Bengal. Then by working together for the common end of finding better housing conditions for our working classes we would be able, in God's good time, which I place at 10 years, to do things in a broad-minded and broad-based manner. I need not give you instances of other Municipalities. Those of you who have been to Europe must have seen how amenities are provided for the working classes there. Even in India, Bombay first and Madras afterwards, have given money and have made arrangements for habitable dwellings for the working classes. Calcutta unfortunately is lagging behind. If I have, as I have already stated, your support and co-operation and even your blessings in this matter, I shall consider myself a lucky man and, I think, you will earn the blessings of the poorer citizens of Calcutta. (Cheers).

Resolutions Adopted.

Mr. Amulyadhan Addy in moving the following resolution for the formation of a Joint Committee said: I take this opportunity of thanking you Mr. Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer for having given us an opportunity to attend this Conference with a view to lay before you the grievances not only of the owners of bustees but also of the poor hut-owners. Sir, at the last meeting it was decided to form this Joint Committee to consider the question of improvement of *bustees*. In moving the above resolution I appeal to you to look to the grievances of the *bustee*-owners. They are ready to co-operate with the Corporation for the improvement of the *bustees*. The Calcutta Municipal Act has given wide powers to the Corporation for improvement of *bustees*. Under Section 343 of the Act the Corporation may require by written notice the owners of any *bustee* to construct drains, privies, streets and passages etc., but unless and until the tenants are ejected nothing can be done. The *bustee*-owners cannot eject tenants unless they pay compensation. At the last meeting several suggestions were made. I have submitted eleven suggestions for the consideration of the Corporation. It is not practicable for the Conference to consider those suggestions and it is desirable, therefore, that the suggestions should be placed before the Joint Committee.

This Conference of the representatives of the Corporation and the Bustee owners is of opinion that the bustees in Calcutta have become a danger to the health of the city and stand in need of urgent improvement. The Conference, therefore, appoints a Joint Committee of twelve representatives of the Bustee-owners with the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer, the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the four District Health Officers and the four District Engineers to formulate proposals for the betterment of the bustees, particularly in regard to roads, lighting, water supply, drainage, sanitation and other amenities. It also recommends that the Committee should consider the types of the huts and tenements to be constructed in the bustees.

This Conference is further of opinion that the Bustee-owners and the Corporation should co-operate in carrying out the improvements decided upon by the Joint Committee and expect that the Bustee-owners individually and collectively will comply with and be prepared to implement the directions of the Committee.

This Conference also expects that the Corporation will extend its assistance and support in every manner possible to the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Mr. B. K. Hazra seconded the resolution moved by Mr. Addy.

Mr. Benode K. Banerjee moved as an amendment that the Joint Committee should consist of 14, representatives of the *bustee*-owners instead of 12.

Mr. Addy accepted the amendment.

The Mayor: Before the House votes on this resolution I should like to point out that the right thing would have been to have included some members of the Corporation as well as some members of the tenants who live in *bustees*. We could have added more officers but the idea was to have 12 from the Corporation and 12 from the *bustee*-owners. I think the objection of Mr. Banerjee will be met if we add the words "with power to co-opt more members" after the words "District Engineers" in the resolution.

Mr. Gobinda Prosad Mitra: I think it will be better if we limit the number of members to be co-opted.

Mr. Sircar: Is it not desirable to take in the City Architect. He is a much more competent authority in planning and housing?

The Mayor: We shall seek his assistance whenever we think necessary. Not to speak of the City Architect we can get the assistance of any officer we require.

Mr. Guha: I suggest that of the 12 members from among the *bustee* owners a certain percentage of them should be technically qualified to understand what is being done in the Joint Commiittee.

The Mayor That is a point on which I can give no decision It will be for you to select them.

After some further discussion, the Conference agreed to the following resolution :--

This Conference of the representatives of the Corporation and the Bustee Owners is of opinion that the bustees in Calcutta have become a danger to the health of the city and stand in need of urgent improvement. The Conference, therefore, appoints a Joint Committee of twelve representatives of the Bustee Owners with the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer, the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the four District Health Officers and the four District Engineers with power to co-opt five more members to formulate proposals for the betterment of the bustees, particularly in regard to roads, lighting, water supply, drainage, sanitation and other amenities. It also recommends that the Committee should consider the types of the huts and tenements to be constructed in the bustees.

This Conference is further of opinion that the Bustee Owners and the Corporation should co-operate in carrying out the improvements decided upon by the Joint Committee and experts that the Bustee-owners individually and collectively will comply with and be prepared to implement the directions of the Committee.

This Conference also expects that the Corporation will extend its assistance and support in every manner possible to the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee: I move that the following members from among the *bustee*-owners be taken in in the Joint Committee :--

(1) Kumar P. N. Tagore, Bar-at-Law.
(2) Mr. A. Addy.
(3) Mr. Subimal Ch. Chatterjee
(4) Mr. Akshay Kumar Banerjee.
(5) Mr. Rakhal Das Pramanick.
(6) Mr Benode Krishna Banerjee, 14, Bibi Bagan Lane
(7) Mr. H. K. Basu, 40/1, Tangra Road.
(8) Mr. Chunilal Biswas.
(9) Mr. B. K. Hazra.
(10) Mr. S. M. Moslem, 12, Rani Sarnamayi Road.
(11) Mr. P. C. Mallik, and
the Mover.

The Conference accepted the motion.

Resolved: That the following members from among the *Bustee*-owners be taken in in the Joint Committee:—

(1) Kumar P. N. Tagore, Bar-at-Law
(2) Mr. A. Addy.
(3) Mr Subimal Ch. Chatterjee.
(4) Mr. Akshay Kumar Banerjee.
(5) Mr. Rakhal Das Pramanick.
(6) Mr Benode K. Banerjee
(7) Mr. H. K. Basu
(8) Mr. Chunilal Biswas.
(9) Mr. B. K. Hazra
(10) Mr. S. M Moslem
(11) Mr. P. C Mallik, and
(12) Mr. B. K. Banerjee.

The Mayor: If you have have any other names to suggest, you will kindly send them on to the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer, who will include them.

The Mayor: I thank you Gentlemen very much for having helped us in making a beginning. Let me also tell you that although there is no definite assurance or programme. Government will help us as far as it can in its present financial difficulties to do all what the Committee may recommend as regards the Halsibagan and other *bustee.* I had a talk only yesterday with the officers who are dealing with this aspect of Government arrangements and the encouragement I received from them was very helpful and encouraging.

Mr. Mullick next moved as follows:—

"That the resolutions already sent to the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer be forwarded to the Joint Committee for consideration.

Mr. Addy: I suggest as an amendment that the words "and to be sent" be added after the word "sent" in the first line.

The motion as amended was accepted by the Conference;

Resolved: That the resolution already sent *and to be sent* to the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer be forwarded to the Joint Committee for consideration.

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea next moved—

"That the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer do act as Secretary to the Joint Committee".

Mr. Addy seconded the motion, which was carried.

Resolved—

That the Deputy Executive Officer II do act as Secretary to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Subimal Ch. Chatterjee next proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

The Conference then came to a close.

FIRST CORPORATION MEETING OF THE YEAR 1941-42

ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

AT the first meeting of the Corporation in 1941-42 held on Monday, the 28th April, 1941, MR. PHANINDRA NATH BRAHMA and MR. M. A. H ISPAHANI were elected MAYOR and DEPUTY MAYOR of Calcutta respectively, until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43.

Below is given a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the meeting.

THE AGENDA

The meeting was held in the Council Chamber, at 5-15 p m , to transact the following business —

(1) *To elect a person to preside at the transaction of items of business* (2) *and* (3) *set out below*

(2) *To take the oaths of allegiance as required under Section* 38 *of the Act*

(3) *To elect a person to preside at the transaction of items of business* (4) *and* (5) *set out below*

(4) *To elect under Section* 10 *of the Act a member of the Corporation to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year* (1942-43)

(5) *To elect under Section* 10 *of the Act a member of the Corporation to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following year* (1942-43)

THE ELECTIONS

1. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN —The Corporation were asked to elect a person to preside over the transaction of items of business 2 and 3 on the Agenda.

On the motion of Mr Naresh Nath Mookerjee, seconded by Mr P. K Dutta, it was

Resolved—

That Mr A R Siddiqi be elected to preside over the transaction of items of business 2 *and* 3 *on the Agenda*

2. NEW MEMBERS.—The Chairman called upon new members to take the oath of allegiance

The following members took the oath —

Mr B. N. Roy Chowdhury, M A B L Bar-at-Law.
Mr. Madhub Churan Law.
Mr Pulin Behari Mullick, M.A., B.L , M.L.A.
Mr Anukul Chandra Das, M.L.A
Mr. Pachu Kali Shaw.
Rai Bahadur Nelson C. Bose, M.B.E , I.S.O.
Mr. S Sharfuddin Ahmed.
Mr Tanweer Ahmed.
Mr. J. H. Methold.

3. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN TO PRESIDE AT THE MEETING TO CONDUCT THE ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND THE DEPUTY MAYOR.—

On the motion of Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, seconded by Mr I. B. Beed, it was

Resolved—

That Mr Susil Chandra Sen be elected the Chairman of the meeting to conduct the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

4. ELECTION OF MAYOR.—The Corporation were asked to elect, under Section 10 of the Act a member of the Corporation to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi moved *that Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in* 1942-43.

Mr. N. N. Dalal seconded.

The Chairman: Is there any other name?

There was none.

The Chairman: As there is no other name I declare Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma duly elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43 (Loud applause).

Resolved—

That Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma be elected to be the Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43.

5. ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR.—The Corporation were asked to elect, under Section 10 of the Act, a member of the Corporation to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43.

The Chairman: I invite names for the office of Deputy Mayor

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee moved *that Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in* 1942-43

Mr Syed Badrudduja seconded.

The Chairman. Is there any other name?

There was none.

The Chairman: As there is no other name, I declare Mr. M. A H. Ispahani to be duly elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43 (Loud applause)

Resolved—

That Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani be elected to be the Deputy Mayor until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1942-43.

Mr. A. R Siddiqi and Mr. P. K. Dutta conducted the Mayor to the Mayoral Chair and Mr Siddiqi garlanded the Mayor

Mr Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee and Mr Anukul Chandra Das conducted the Deputy Mayor to the *dais* where he was garlanded by the Chairman. There was a shower of flowers on the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor as they took their seats

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi said :—

I feel a bit nervous in addressing you to-night for the simple reason that this is my maiden speech in this House as a Councillor, and therefore if I am lacking in correct expressions or if I commit any blunders or mistakes, please attribute them to my nervousness and not to any lack of sincerity or genuineness in my felicitations or congratulations to you.

Your promotion from the Deputy Mayorship to the highest office in this Corporation is a matter of genuine pleasure to me, for having sat next to you and benefited from your experience and sound advice, I feel that the affairs of the Corporation are now in the hands of a tried servant who would be faithful to the traditions of this House and alive to the wider necessities of the city.

What gives me greater pleasure is that in your elevation to the Mayoral seat we have succeeded in establishing a convention for which I and a body of men tried for years. Being dissatisfied with the affairs of this Corporation and with the public life in this city a band of men formed themselves into what was known as the new Moslem Majliss. During the Mayoralty of Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu we sent a petition requesting him to try and establish a theory of rotation in Calcutta, as in the other large cities of India. We failed and tried again and again and each time our efforts were thwarted. By good luck, under the amended constitution and with a man like Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to deal with, we came to an arrangement which led to the realization of my dream. He agreed to the theory of rotation and I was the first person elected as Mayor under that system. During the last 12 months there have been troubles and the convention that we tried to establish was sometimes in danger. But it gives me pride and satisfaction to say that we have succeeded in establishing that theory, and I hope when time comes for you to lay down the reins of office we shall see a representative of one of the minority communities occupying the great position you are occupying to-day (Applause).

I am anxious for the House to realize that it is not so much this convention that we have established as the co-operation over which we shook hands last year which should continue. We had our cloudy days but I can assure you that in any steps you take for the betterment of the city or any other steps that you take for the establishment of the rights of the Corporation you will find us neither hesitant nor backing out of any arrangement that you suggest, for we are as anxious that the dignity and honour of the Corporation be established as any other group of members in this House.

May I also go a bit forward and inspite of the charges of being arrogant and a bit exaggerated in my statement I assure you with all the force that I possess that the vision of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and the lines on which he carried on his work in this Corporation are safer in my hands and those who think like him than some who feel that they are the devotees and followers of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. We also have our dreams; we also have our visions and I assure you that those dreams and visions shall be realized. For, the co-operation which we have once more established to-day in your elevation to that chair will take us out of the wood.

To speak to you about the troubles that face us is like trying to convert the already converted. You know our difficulties, for you have had a longer experience of these difficulties than most of us in this House. You are bringing to us ripe judgment and wise guidance. I hope we shall get over our financial and many other difficulties during the year of your regime. Having established the convention of the rotation of Mayoralty, may I draw the attention of the House to the great necessity of establishing some other convention if we can. Let us establish the convention that corruption and bribery shall have no quarter at the hands of this House during the coming year. We and corruption have become bye-words. Only the other day a colleague of the Hindu Mahasabha group in this House told me that the name of the Corporation among those who did not know good English was, "Chore poration." Let us ostracize and cast out the "Chores" among us, whoever they may be, because it is they who are bringing disgrace and dishonour to one of the biggest institutions in this country.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I delight in seeing you where you are. Your work during the last twelve months has brought honour, prestige and dignity to the group you led. We are proud and happy that under your leadership our affairs, particularly in the earlier months of the year, all led to success. Moslems in Calcutta can never forget, you for the great services you rendered to them during the days of the boycott and your continued efforts to remove from the civic body the poison which had entered it due to Moslem grievances. We cherish the hope that you and your Chief, the Mayor, will work hand in hand and try to remove the grievances which are yours as well as ours and which require an early elimination so that we go ahead hand in hand and fight the battles of the Corporation shoulder to shoulder. I feel certain that I am echoing the sentiment of everyone in this House when I say that in you the Corporation of Calcutta has found a Councillor who has yet to render valuable and meritorious services to the city in which we live.

I wish you both a happy year and also great success in anything you do, and I assure you that you will find me and the group to which I have the honour to belong, carrying out your behests and orders with happiness and joy (Applause).

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said:—

Mr. Mayor, before I come to you I want to say a few words about the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Siddiqi. I am one of the few Councillors in this House who put to the severest test the qualities of the Chair and I must admit that Mr. Siddiqi as Mayor stood the test exceedingly well (applause). When Mr. Siddiqi was elected to the Mayoral Chair some of his friends and admirers—genuine friends and admirers—assured me that during his term of office the Opposition would be effectively gagged. I discovered that that was a slander. The Opposition was not gagged. On the other hand the Opposition was treated with the utmost respect and consideration. So long as he occupied the Mayoral

Chair he held the scales even as between man and man and as between party and party. And I am quite sure that all sections of the House will join with me in my appreciation and tribute to the outgoing Mayor.

Now, I along with the members of my party came to the Corporation to participate in a co-operative venture for the common good of the city of Calcutta. Unfortunately exigencies of party and political alignments made it impossible for us to work on any of the Standing Committees of the Corporation. I and members of my party are not sorry for that having regard to the castigation which these Standing Committees had the other day in a speech delivered at the Rotary Club where we were authoritatively told that these Standing Committees have made this Corporation synonymous with corruption.

Sir, this City and the Province of Bengal are really passing through very critical times indeed. As a matter of fact, I was touring for some days in the rural areas of the District of Dacca and the horried scenes of arson and devastation that I saw there are haunting me day and night, and I have come to the conclusion that the time has come when there should be radical re-orientation of our social and political outlook. I am honestly convinced that the salvation of the city of Calcutta and salvation of the Province of Bengal lies in the pooling of minds, not in antagonism (applause). Salvation of the city and salvation of the Province of Bengal demand not the accentuation of party and communal differences but co-ordination of all the nationalistic forces for the common good of our Motherland. I hope your election to-night as Mayor of Calcutta will pave the way for a real and most effective co-ordination of all the nationalistic forces and therefore I welcome your election to-night. It is now for me, on behalf of my party, to offer you my heartiest felicitations. As one belonging to common coterie in the Temple of Themis I congratulate you on your election. But there is something more. I had privilege to work with you on many Special Committees. I worked with you on the Special Finance Committee, on which I accepted a seat at request of Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose. I had privilege to work with you on the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill Committee and other Committees. It seems to me that you are a conscientious objector in certain matters. You are a conscientious objector of executive inefficiency. You are a conscientious objector of reckless financial generosity. You are also a conscientious objector of Bureaucratic attempts to destroy the civic autonomy of the City of Calcutta. There is one bond between you and me and that bond is this. You and I are relentless critics of the Calcutta Municipal Bill; you and I are sworn enemies of that measure. We shall join hands to fight that Bill—you as Mayor and I as a humble Councillor. We are sure that your election to-night as the First Citizen of Calcutta will hearten every champion and every supporter of democracy. I say that not because I believe in copy book maxims on political philosophy. We want freedom because we are convinced that a man's highest freedom is corporate freedom. We want freedom from impure water; freedom from poisnous food; freedom from the mid-night prowler that carries on depradation on the sly; freedom from wicked men that would feign destroy the freedom of this foremost citadel of Democracy

Now I come to the Deputy Mayor. We have crossed swords on the floor of the House, and I am quite sure that many of us will miss you. We have fought with each other and the satisfaction is that we fought clean; that we fought on principles. I do not know why Mr. Ispahani has been elevated to that Chair. I am quite sure that there is a friendly conspiracy to deprive this House of a belligerent force that created trouble (laughter)! So long as you hold the scales even I assure you that you will have the continued co-operation of my Party. I wish both of you God speed.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said :—

On behalf of nominated members, I offer you our best congratulations on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. Personally I have been very happy about your election to-night. For the last eleven years I have had the pleasure of working with you in this Corporation both on the floor of this House as well as in the Committees, and I can say without any hesitation that

your ability, your straightforwardness and your integrity have impressed me deeply as also other members who have come in contact with you. As this has been made the occasion to stray hither and thither I cannot resist the temptation of offering my sincere tribute to the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Siddiqi. Unlike previous years we could not get an opportunity to express our acknowledgments to him and I would only say that if you during your term of office are able to show the same spirit with which our outgoing Mayor was imbued; if you fill the Chair with the same dignity and display the same amount of straightforwardness as our outgoing Mayor did, then at the end of your term we shall have better occasion to say better things of you. I am sure Mr. Siddiqi as Mayor has done a lot to improve matters in the Corporation. I do not wish to say anything disparaging to the Corporation. Corruption there is everywhere. Not in the Corporation alone. But we are determined to stamp out corruption and in order to do it we must have a clear-cut programme. We have heard speeches on this side and that side of the House. Speeches do not help. Rate-payers want of us real, substantial and solid work and I am sure you will keep before you the laudable programme of civic improvement and I have no manner of doubt that like a seasoned skipper, you will be able to steer clear of shoals and quicksand.

We are living in difficult times and many problems, apart from civic problems, you will be called upon to handle with care. So far as we are concerned we assure you of our co-operation in the discharge of your onerous duties. I congratulate you once more.

I also congratulate you, Mr. Deputy Mayor, and in doing so I feel certain that in you the Mayor will find an able lieutenant and co-adjutor, for you have been found to be quite an efficient leader in this House I am sure that you will bring great help to the Mayor. I heartily congratulate you once more.

Mr. Susil Chandra Sen

The Chairman (Mr. Susil Chandra Sen) said:—

It is a Red Letter day in one's life when he is installed in this Chair, which has been occupied in the past by many an illustrious son of Bengal. You ought to be proud that the City of Calcutta has chosen you to be the First Citizen for the next ensuing year. You ought to be proud of the fact that you have had the support of all sections of the House. I dare say you appreciate that no success is worth its name unless it has the approval of all sections of the House. We hope that with your wide experience of the affairs of the city you will give of your very best from that chair that you will be guided only by the best interests of the city We hope that as long as you are in that chair you will forget that you belong or belonged to any particular party and that you will give your decisions with that sobriety of judgment which your years and experience make us bold to expect It will be for you to give the fullest scope to all sections and I expect that you will get the co-operation of every section in the House during your tenure of office. We hope that you will try and prevent nepotism and jobbery in the Corporation. We also cherish the hope that under your enlightened guidance this House will show that we can sink our differences, that we can work in a team spirit for the furtherance of the best interest of the city, thereby giving the lie to the stigma attaching to us.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, to you I convey my congratulations as an erstwhile colleague with whom I have differed on many occasions. I join with Mr. Chatterjee in saying that although we have been opponents in many a round, we have enjoyed our fights and for myself, I have always found that even as an opponent you have been remarkably considerate. I hope you will maintain that strict sense of justice which we found you to be imbued with on the floor of the House. To you both I convey my warmest congratulations and I hope that at the end of your term you will be able to say that you have served the city to the best of your ability.

Mr. F. G. Watson

Mr. F. G. Watson said:—

May I take a leaf out of Mr. Chatterjee's book by first of all offering our congratulations to the outgoing Mayor on what must have been a very arduous but nevertheless a very successful year of office. His tact and diplomacy in handling difficult situations which had arisen earned for him the admiration of all of us. There is no harm in saying that when Mr. Siddiqi was made Mayor we were a little apprehensive lest his lack of experience in civic work should prove to be a handicap to him. But results have shewn how utterly unfounded those fears were.

Mr. Mayor, I and my colleagues in the European Group offer you our congratulations on your becoming a Mayor. It might be said that you have served an apprenticeship during the past year as Deputy Mayor. But, after all, experience is the best teacher and the very long experience which you have had in this House must be the very best qualification that you can have for holding this important office. We also know you are a lawyer of repute and enjoy the confidence of your colleagues and we feel sure that your decisions and rulings will be as just as they can possibly be. For our part we assure you of our wholehearted support in all matters relating to good administration and the general good of the city.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, we also congratulate you. We were impressed last year by your energy, enthusiasm and hard work which you put in and the office to which you have been called perhaps comes to you as a reward to some extent. There have been occasions when we did not see eye to eye with you, but we never doubted your sincerity. We congratulate you on your elevation.

Mr. N. N. Dalal

Mr. N. N. Dalal said:—

On behalf of the Congress Party and also on behalf of the members of the Alipore Bar, I congratulate you on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. I have been associated with you for the last 30 years not only in this House but outside, and it will not be presumptuous on my part if I say that I am more happy than anyone else here to see you elevated to the Mayoral Chair. Your elevation has been a belated one and the reason is to be found in the fact that you are so unassuming. I have no doubt that as Mayor you will guide the deliberations of the House in a non-party and non-communal spirit. You have the best interests of the city nearest to your heart and the deliberations of this Corporation will be the better for your wise counsel, ripe judgment and enlightened guidance. I am proud to think that after a lapse of so many years you have been elevated to that Chair by the unanimous verdict of the House. That shows that you are held in great esteem by your colleagues for your uprightness, for your sense of justice and fairplay and for your disinterested motives. You are also non-communal in your outlook, and my Moslem friends are very glad to see you in that Chair. I again congratulate you.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I congratulate you heartily. I am glad to see you elevated to that Chair. I have watched your activities in the Committee over which you presided. You are just and fair-minded and when you occupy the Chair you are absolutely non-communal. I hope that as Deputy Mayor you will be imbued with the same sense of justice and fairplay.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja said—

Mr. Mayor, before offering you, on behalf of the Moslem League Municipal Association, my sincere felicitations, I would refer to our outgoing Mayor. The speakers that preceded me anticipated all that I could say about the services of the outgoing Mayor to the city. There have been much greater personalities occupying that exalted Chair; there have been men with better record of service in diverse spheres; but never have I come across a man more straightforward, a man with greater courage of conviction and sincerity of purpose than Mr. Siddiqi. He has proved to demonstration that the interest of the city at large, the interest of all sections of the community are as safe in the hands of

a Moslem Mayor as in the hands of any other person belonging to any other creed, denomination or persuasion who happens to occupy that Chair. It is heartening and encouraging to reflect that we have succeeded in electing one of the ablest, one of the sincerest and tried servant of the Corporation to that exalted office. Amidst the most difficult and trying circumstances and despite the attempts made from various quarters to sow dissension amongst us and to bring about a disruption of the Congress-Moslem-League—Coalition, we have been able to maintain our solidarity as well as the pact which was entered into between the Congress and the Moslem League last year. It repudiates the suggestion and impression that has got abroad that we Moslems and Hindus are incapable of sinking our political, cultural and religious differences in the general interest of the city. You have been marked out for your honesty of purpose, for your dignity, for your intelligence and above all, for your wide experience which you have brought to bear upon civic affairs for a long time. By electing you we have honoured ourselves. By rising superior to communal jealousies and bickerings and electing you to that Chair by a unanimous vote we have done something which great leaders of public opinion outside have failed to achieve inspite of their best efforts. Let us hope and pray that this will have a repercussion on the larger political sphere outside. So long as you occupy that Chair we expect that you will rise above communal, sectional and parochial considerations, take a comprehensive and detached view and grapple with the problems with which we are faced in a most dispassionate spirit. So long as you occupy that Chair you will shed your party and political complex and forget that you belong to any particular party or denomination. That is what I wish to impress upon you. For our part, I assure you of our unstinted help in carrying out the duties of your exalted office.

It now remains for me to congratulate the Deputy Mayor. Representing as he does a great party and organisation, may I appeal to him to maintain the traditions of justice and fairplay, truthfulness and veracity, which are the characteristic ideals of the great Moslem League. Once again I offer you my felicitations.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee said :—

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not offer words of congratulation to the outgoing Mayor. Mr. Siddiqi. When we elected him to that high office last year, a certain section of the House had misgivings in their minds as to whether he would be able to discharge the onerous duties which we placed on his shoulders, because he was inexperienced in civic affairs. To-day it must be admitted on all hands that he has discharged his duties to our entire satisfaction. He has fulfilled the high expectations that we had of him. We on this side of the House had no doubt in our mind when we put forward his name for the office of Mayor that he would prove to be an admirable Mayor. He has had a very difficult year of office —a year full of trials and tribulations—and I think I am echoing your sentiment when I say that he has emerged triumphant from the ordeal. He held the scales even between parties and parties and we never found in him any trace of communalism or partisanship.

Mr. Mayor, it is not for us to eulogize you. You are one of us. As a mark of its supreme confidence in you, the entire House has unanimously bestowed on you the highest honour in the gift of the City of Calcutta. You have been elected as the First Citizen of this city. As a testimony of further confidence in you, you have been elected without any contest. Knowing you as I have done for the last so many years your unanimous election to-night has given me immense pleasure. I have the greatest regard for your integrity and honesty of purpose. You have always tried to uphold the principles laid down by your illustrious predecessors in office. We are confident that you will follow in their footsteps and worthily uphold the high traditions that have been handed down. We know that you have a very difficult year ahead. You have taken upon your shoulders very great responsibilities. During the next twelve months we do not know

what is in store for us. We are also afraid that an attempt, a successful attempt will be made to rob us of our autonomy, to rob us of the prestige and freedom we enjoy at present, through the instrumentality of the Calcutta Municipal Amending Bill which has been rightly described as a communal measure. I say that this Bill seeks to take away the freedom of everyone of us here, whether he is a Hindu or Moslem, European or Schedule Caste. You will be called upon to give us a lead in the matter and to vindicate our honour before the public.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on your election to-night. It came to me as a bit of surprise because I never expected till the very last moment that you would be a candidate for the office of Deputy Mayor. I feel sure that you will hold the scales even.

Once again I congratulate you both.

Mr. C. Griffiths

Mr. C. Griffiths said:—

Mr. Mayor, Sir, allow me to congratulate you on your success in being unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta. In complimenting you, Sir, on your exalted position as the first citizen of this great City —the second in the British Empire, I do so on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans who are not only countrymen of yours being children of the soil, but are also sons of the paramount power and the descendants of Job Charnock and his band of early settlers who founded this city 250 years ago on the 24th of August, 1690.

Mr. Chairman, I trust you will be patient with me, and not rule me out of order, while I try and build up the case of my community and place their claims before the new Mayor for consideration.

Mr. Mayor, Sir, I take it that the British Government granted this Corporation autonomy with a view that good-will and harmony would prevail among us, that justice and equity would be meted out to each and every community.

But alas, what did we find? Communalism rampant. The majority community, by force of number under the guise of Democracy, appropriated all power in the Corporation and became masters of their previous rulers, the Moslems, and that section of the British who had domiciled in the country.

Result? Can any one blame Mr. Jinnah for demanding Pakisthan to prevent this kind of majority rule at the centre whereas the other minorities will have to subordinate themselves without any safeguard. And again, if this is a logic, then all must agree the tenants who are more numerous than the landlords should control this Corporation instead of the landlords. Surely we cannot blow hot and cold at the same time. No wonder it is aptly said that the Devil was the first democrat for he could juggle with the situation to suit his overselfish and greedy ends. I think the position is well summed up in the words of our Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore who recently said "I begin increasingly to discover that those who accepted the best truths of civilisation disowned them with impunity, whenever questions of selfishness and greed were involved."

If we were to examine the first 11 years of autonomy from 1924 to 1934 we will find only Hindu Mayors elected. Then during the next 6 years we find, three Hindus and three Moslems, *viz*., Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Zakariah and Mr. Siddiqi and why? Is it because the Government of India Act, 1935 was framed and a Moslem Ministry was to govern Bengal and so a compromise was arrived at between the two major communities to share the spoils?

But what was the fate of my community? Men who were born and domiciled here like Roberts and Kippling and all other minorities? It remained the same.

In the joint elections, we were not supported. You helped other minorities, so we were wiped clean off the picture as far as the Mayoralty was concerned. Then you ruthlessly removed us from the Corporation services. The vacancies caused by our retirement or dismissal were not filled up by other Anglo-Indians so that to-day after 17 years of autonomy you cannot point out one Anglo-Indian holding any position of mark in the Calcutta Corporation, the city built by our

forefathers, and we are about 27,000 strong in Bengal. Could things be worse?

Sir, it is up to you to undo the wrong done us. You can rise head and shoulders above your predecessors, gaining the love and respect of all, if you were to work in the spirit of Nationalism and not communalism. If you were to work as the retiring Mayor Mr. Siddiqi had just suggested with justice and equity, you would prevent all this hatred now existing in the country.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I also congratulate you on your election. I feel positive that you will be an asset to the Mayor and both will work in harmony and do justice to each and every community.

Finally, I wish you both every success during your term of office.

Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick

Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick said—

It was about this time last year that I had the honour of congratulating you on your election as Deputy Mayor of this Corporation. To-day you have been unanimously elected to the Mayoral Chair. I submit that this greatness has not at all been thrust upon you. You have earned this promotion by dint of your courage of conviction, sincerity of purpose and genial temperament. Troublous times are ahead and a man of your qualities of head and heart will stand us in good stead.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, we came to know each other about 4 years ago in the Bengal Legislative Assembly. Our acquaintance deepened into friendship in the course of last year in this Municipal Building. I have always been struck by your keen sense of justice and your suave manners. I shall always remember you with gratitude because of the fact that you have fought hard for the rights of the Schedule Caste community. Let me assure you that even in your new office you can depend upon our gratitude. I whole-heartedly congratulate you.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose said—

I rise to add my voice to the chorus of congratulations which have been extended to you from all sides. I congratulate you on your election to the Mayoralty by the unanimous suffrage of all Councillors and Aldermen present. This Chair which you have the honour to occupy today was once sanctified by the touch of three of our illustrious countrymen, the pioneers of freedom movement in India, men who lived a life of suffering and sacrifice so that their beloved Motherland may be free. Mr. Griffiths told us that the British Government granted us autonomy. I say that this statement of fact is historically wrong. No autonomy was granted to us by the British Government. It was wrested from their tardy hands. The Congress won the present constitution for the whole country.

Mr. Mayor, you are a tried servant of the Corporation and I hope you will be able to bring your wider experience, sound judgment and strong common sense to bear on your work as Mayor. Throughout your career as Councillor you worked with a single-minded devotion to the Corporation. Now that the civic freedom of this city is in peril, I hope you will rise equal to the occasion and preserve its freedom inviolate. It has been said that corruption is rampant in the Corporation. Fortunately or unfortunately corruption is not the monopoly of this Corporation. In diverse other spheres and places corruption is rampant to the shame of this Province. I hope during your term of office you will carry out your duties impartially and fearlessly and be just to all the communities that inhabit this city. I mean those who have made Bengal their home and who enjoy the fruit of the soil, whether Hindus or Moslems, Christians or Jews.

If they bear alligiance to the soil of Bengal they are brothers. That is the test which we Congressmen have always applied. I came in contact with you years ago and I can say without any exaggeration that by your impartiality and sound judgment you have been able to endear yourself to all the Councillors of this Corporation. You worked on the Services Committee without having any personal axe

to grind. You did what you considered to be the best for the services and I am sure your sound judgment and impartiality will win for you greater popularity as Mayor.

MR. DEBENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said—

Apart from what has been said by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee in offering you his felicitations on behalf of the Hindu Mahasavha group, I think I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words to express my feelings of pride on your elevation to the Mayoral Chair. With your elevation to the Chair it is for the second time that the Alipore Bar Association has been able to secure the Mayoral Chair for one of its members from the hands of the Corporation. It is a matter for gratification that you have been chosen for this high office from amongst various candidates of wide repute and great distinction. It is a great personal triumph of yours and as a member of the Alipore Bar Association I take pride in that. The eminence which you have risen has not been won by chance or accident. It is not a gift at the hands of any political party. It is a tangible recognition of your sterling worth. It is a reward for your faithful and ungrudging services to the Corporation for the last 13 years. I have known you now for 30 years. Sincerity of purpose, single-minded devotion to duty, regard for truth and courage of conviction are your outstanding characteristics and it is these virtues which have secured you this high position.

I shall refer briefly to some of the problems which face us today. I need hardly refer to the programme of work chalked out by our First Mayor, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. As you are well aware, his aim, in the main, was to remove illeteracy and to change the top heavy character of the Corporation administration. These were his cherished ideals. It will be for you to examine how far these ideals have been realized. The outgoing Mayor, Mr. Siddiqi, referred to the corruption which is rampant in the Corporation. Certainly the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor will pay attention to it and try to stamp out the evil. At the same time I would ask you to see to it that the promises held out to the public are made good. You will remember that a competitive examination was held some considerable time ago. We took fees from the candidates, and then the examination was held and the results were published in due course. Since then considerable time has elapsed and yet you have not been able to appoint one from amongst the successful candidates. You must see that our promises are redeemed.

Mr. Deputy Mayor, I have a great regard for you for your outspokenness. We do expect many things from you. We expect first and foremost that you will be able to restore amity, concord and harmonious relations between two great communities. As an intelligent and cultured man it is easy for you to see through the game which is being played by self-seeking people to keep us apart. If you sincerly try I am sure the old amity of relations between the two major communities will soon be re-established. With these words, I extend to you my hearty felicitations.

MR. JOGENDRA NATH MONDAL

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal said :—

Permit me to associate myself with all that has been said by Mr N. C. Chatterjee and Mr. Badrudduja regarding the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Siddiqi. Mr. Siddiqi discharged the duties of Mayor with remarkable ability and success and it gives me pleasure to say that he worthily maintained the dignity and prestige of that Chair.

Mr. Mayor, I offer you my heartiest felicitations on your election as Mayor of the first city in the East. You to-day occupy a Chair which was once adorned by men like Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshpriya Jotindra Mohan Sen Gupta and Deshgaurab Subhas Chandra Bose. I hope you will strive to achieve the lofty ideals which these illustrious sons of Bengal set before the Corporation. I need hardly remind you of the problems of the city. The problem of the city is

the problem of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the problem of slum dwellers. I hope you will never fail to meet the needs of suffering humanity.

To you, Mr. Deputy Mayor, I offer my sincere felicitations. Although my acquaintance with you as Councillor is very short I have had ample opportunities of watching your activities in the Bengal Legislative Assembly. I have always found in you a man of strong determination and indomitable courage.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta

Mr Prafulla Kumar Dutta said:—

First of all, allow me to pay my tribute to the outgoing Mayor, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi. At the time when he was elected Mayor there were doubts and misgivings in various quarters on account of his outlook or political views. But by his uprightness and straightforwardness he allayed all these fears and misgivings and led this Corporation through troublous times. He never shirked his duty.

Mr. Mayor, as a matter of convention I rise to offer you my congratulations. The time for offering you my sincere, warm and genuine congratulations will come on the day when you relinquish your office after having maintained the dignity and prestige of the Congress to which both you and I owe allegiance. The Chair which you occupy to-day was adorned by no less a person than Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, and I cherish the hope that you will maintain its high traditions unsullied. The Mayoral position is not an emblem of any powers. It is an emblem of sacrifice and service. Various speakers have referred to corruption in the Corporation. It is agreed on all hands that this is an evil which must be eradicated at any cost. We must remember that the second city of the British Empire is not only a city of palaces but a city of slums and bustees. There is a crying need for the supply of filtered water in bustees and I am sure that by supplying this desideratum you will be rendering a great service to poor bustee-dwellers. I expect you to give us a lead in another matter. A great danger to the autonomy of this Corporation looms large before our eyes, I mean the Calcutta Municipal Bill. It seeks to curtail our cherished rights and privileges and to destroy our civic freedom. It is an anti-national and retrograde measure. I hope you will give us proper lead in the matter of repelling this onslaught on our civic autonomy. We who have worked with you in close collaboration for some years know that you will be able to discharge your duties to the satisfaction of all communities.

To the Deputy Mayor I offer my hearty congratulations. I have had the opportunity of seeing him preside over the deliberations of various committees and I always found him conducting those meetings without any bias whatever. I have no doubt that he will render all possible assistance to the Mayor.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

The Deputy Mayor said—

Aldermen and Councillors, let me thank you for the honour you have done me this evening in electing me as your Deputy Mayor for this year. I thank you also for the very generous and kind reference that you have made about me in the course of your speeches. I have not the least doubt that I am totally unworthy of the honour you have done me. My esteemed friend and leader, Mr. Siddiqi, showered on me cart-loads of rose petals. I am grateful to him and I take the opportunity of assuring him and all of you that I shall spare no pains in the performance of my duty to the very best of my ability. I mean to serve you and rate-payers of this great city of ours, to the limit of my capacity and I affirm from my place here that if I fail in that it will not be for want of sincerity or initiative or industry on my part.

I am beholden to the Aldermen and Councillors belonging to the various groups in this House, and in particular, to my dear friend, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose wherever he may be, for the courtesy and co-operation that I have uniformly received at their hands during the last one year when I had the proud privilege of being the leader of the

Coalition Party. As Mr. Chatterjee said, we have had at times sharp difference of opinion. We had at times tugged and pulled in opposite directions; but at no time has our fight been anything other than a clean fight.

I shall not take up any more of your time because the hour is far advanced and the Mayor must be afforded the fullest opportunity to express himself as freely as he can within the limited time at his disposal.

Before I resume my seat, let me once again thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS

Replying the Mayor said—

Aldermen and Councillors, I am grateful to you for the high honour you have bestowed on me. I am conscious of my limitations and foibles. I know that I am far, far inferior to the illustrious hermits who occupied this Chair in the past. The First Mayor, the great Deshbandhu, was a patriotic hermit. He gave up his earthly-all and embraced a life of poverty and self-abnegation for the sake of his Motherland. I am free to confess that I can never approximate to him. I confess to my sheer incapacity to tread in his footsteps. But I shall try to work on the lines he chalked out for us. I hope you will try to help me, for, without your help it is not possible for me to achieve anything. By electing me tonight you have done honour to the cause which is represented by our esteemed leader, our lost leader, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Today I sadly miss him here. Had he been in our midst we could have done many things for the Corporation. We have lost him at a time when his services are needed most. We had it from our esteemed friend, Mr. Siddiqi, that this Corporation has acquired the name of *Chore-poration*. But is it not a reflection on us? Does it not implicate us too? Those who control *chores* are either *chores* themselves or are totally unfit to be here. But we must take it upon ourselves to eradicate this evil and thereby do our duty to ratepayers.

Aldermen and Councillors, it is through our negligence and inertia that this state of things has come about and it does not look nice for us to parade before the public our own remissness; our own sins of omission and commission. Let us grapple with the evil of corruption in right earnest; let us try and find out the root causes and then let us apply proper remedies. That is the way to go about it. It is no use abusing ourselves and then leaving it at that. I have been told that there are communal differences. That is, I fear, the truth. The canker of communalism is eating into the very vitals of our body politic. It is and has been the bane of India.

To-day we find that Indian troops are fighting side by side with other Empire troops in this great war. Indian troops have been found to be most the best fighters in the world. Time was when our poets, philosophers, scientists and statesmen were held in the highest esteem all over the world. Mr. Griffiths said that domiciled Europeans should be accorded the same position as Indians. I am ready and willing to subscribe to that proposition. Was not Lord Roberts an Indian? Was not Rudyard Kipling an Indian? India had produced men like them. Did not Suresh Chandra Biswas rise to high eminence as a soldier in far-off Brazil? I ask you, what has been the cause of our downfall? What is the reason that we have no place in the comity of nations? What is the reason that we have no inter-national status? The reason is not far to seek. It is to be found in the evil of communalism. Will you try to eradicate it? It can only be eradicated through heart-searching, only by developing in ourselves a sense of justice and fair-play. Moslems cannot unite with us as long as they are not satisfied that we are just to them. It is by developing in ourselves a sense of justice that we can unite the two communities into one nation. The British conquered India not by sword nor by shear force of armed might, but by their innate sense of justice. And when we found that this sense of justice in them was on the wane, we embarked on political agitation. So the only way to unite the two communities is not by entering into pacts, nor by showing con-

dessions, but by doing justice to each other. We must learn to do justice. We must learn to mete out justice tempered with mercy. If we do that I believe we shall yet unite into one nation Before that comes about we cannot expect to make any headway. We can do it if we have the will. It is not impossible of achievement. In schools and playgrounds there are no such differences and divisions. As I said, we can end our communal, social and political bickerings and present a united front.

Reference has been made to the Calcutta Municipal Bill which is now on the legislative anvil. We have already lodged our dignified and emphatic protest against it. I believe Government will take due note of our protest. But if they go forward with the measure, undeterred by our protest, then we shall say that they are unreasonable because justice is on our side. Should occasion arise we shall use all legitimate and constitutional means to prevail upon Government to desist.

It has been said that there is bribery and corruption in the Corporation. I do not deny that. We must take practical steps to stamp out these evils, instead of inveighing against them and then sitting back with folded hands.

I am at one with Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee that although we held a competitive examination and published the results about a year ago, we have not yet provided for any of the successful candidates. It is a reproach on us that we have not yet redeemed the promise of employment that we held out to these candidates. We have no right to deal with them in this fraudulent way. We must attend to it immediately and undo the wrong which we have done.

Complaint has been made about inadequacy of filtered water supply. I had been on the Water Supply Committee for a long time. It is not so much the insufficiency of supply as the errors of distribution which cause scarcity of water. I can tell you from my experience and knowledge that it is not difficult to remedy these defects in the system of distribution. The only thing is that distribution mains have to be laid and for that money is needed. So, we must be extremely thrifty. In the last budget we tried to be as thrifty as possible. But we have not reached the limits yet. Our economies should be such that we can discharge our obligations to rate-payers. The Budget Committee has shown that our finances are intrinsically sound.

I do not wish to detain you longer. Let us proceed to work. Mere speeches will not be of any avail Let me tell you that Calcutta with all its fault is a very popular city. The latest census figures show that Calcutta's population is 22 lakhs as against 12 lakhs formerly. In the course of 10 years the city's population has increased by 50 to 60 per cent. This goes to show that this city of ours is popular, that people from other parts of India come and take up their abode here. They come and settle down here not for the pursuit of pleasure, but for the purpose of making a living. If we go on improving may be one day it might become the first city of the British Empire

Aldermen and Councillors, I thank you again for the high honour you have bestowed upon me. Certainly, I shall try my best, but without your help and co-operation I can do mighty little. Your co-operation and support is essential to the success of any venture that we might embark upon. I implore you to bear in mind the complaints which have been voiced to-day and proceed to work in right earnest from the very commencement of the year, for we have a good deal of leeway to make up.

On the motion of Mr. Profulla Kumar Dutt, seconded by Mr. I. B. Bedi, it was

Resolved—

That in modification of the Corporation resolution dated the 28th August, 1935, all Corporation Offices, Schools and Workshops do remain closed on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1941, in honour of the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor and the labour staff employed in the Workshops be allowed full wages for that day.

The meeting was then closed.

SUSHIL CH. SEN,
Chairman.

8th April, 1941.